

ENCLITICIZATION IN KAJAI SUBDIALECT

ENKLITISASI DALAM SUBDIALEK KAJAI

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ABSTRAK

Abstract

The object of the study is encliticization of the Kajai Sub-dialect (sub-dialect of Minangkabau language). The analysis of this study is limited to nouns generated by encliticization of enclitic {-nyo}. As a clitic, {-nyo} has a free form, namely inyo. This enclitic has various representations. What kind of representation (surface forms), what patterns and what processes that happened are the questions that answered in this study. The study uses a qualitative method. Data are collected by literature study. The theory used is the transformational linguistic phonology proposed by Sanford (1973). From the data analysis, five variation of enclitic {-nyo}(surface form) were found as follows: [-ã], [-ĩ], [-ũ], [-ẽ] and [-õ]. The appearance of each variation depend on vowel or diphthong in final syllable of host. The phonological processes that occur from the underlying form to the surface form include weakening, deletion, assimilation/harmony, and nasalization of vowels, followed by deletion of consonant.

Abstrak

Objek penelitian ini adalah enklitisasi Subdialek Kajai (bahasa Minangkabau). Analisis penelitian ini dibatasi pada kata benda yang dihasilkan melalui enklitisasi enklitik {-nyo}. Sebagai klitik, {-nyo} memiliki bentuk bebas, yaitu inyo. Enklitik ini memiliki representasi yang beragam. Representasi seperti apa (bentuk permukaan), pola apa dan proses apa yang terjadi merupakan pertanyaan yang dijawab dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan studi kepustakaan. Teori yang digunakan adalah fonologi linguistik transformasional yang dikemukakan oleh Schane (1973). Dari analisis data, ditemukan lima variasi enklitik {-nyo}(bentuk permukaan) sebagai berikut: [-ã], [-ĩ], [-ũ], [-ẽ] dan [-õ]. Munculnya setiap variasi bergantung pada vokal atau diftong dalam suku kata akhir kata yang dilekatinya. Proses fonologis yang terjadi dari bentuk dasar ke bentuk permukaan meliputi pelemahan, penghapusan, asimilasi/harmoni, dan nasalisasi vokal, diikuti dengan penghapusan konsonan.

1. Introduction

Clitic is a language construction that are interested in linguists' attention because it is difficult to identify and to clarify. In Merriam-Webster, (2002) explained that

“Clitic is a word that is treated in pronunciation as forming a part of a neighboring word and that is often unaccented or contracted.... There are two kinds of clitics: *enclitics* and *proclitics*. An enclitic is a clitic that is associated with the word that comes before it. Contractions, such as the "ve" in *would've* and the "ll" in *it'll*, are enclitics. A proclitic is associated with the word that follows it. Proclitics are transcribed into print far less often than enclitics are, but we hear them frequently in speech. For example, the sentence "They love to dance" is typically pronounced with the *to* truncated to a "t" that gets tacked onto the front of *dance*.”

Its position is between morphology and syntax, and even between phonology. Its position gets across word and affix, get across free morpheme and bounded morpheme. Therefore, clitic can be analyzed by the perspective of phonology, morphology, and/or syntax.

Katamba, (1994) stated that

“...there is another class of bound morphemes called clitics, which may be appended to independent words by syntactically motivated rules. Words to which clitics are attached are called hosts (or anchors)...Clitics attached to the beginning of a host is called a proclitic and one attached at the end is called anenclitic.”

Studies of the Minangkabau language in West Pasaman Regency have been carried out, both at the phonological level (Kharisma, N., Nadra, N., & Reniwati, 2021); B., 2012; (Suryani, Ade Wirma; Fikri, Hasnul; Saibi, 2015), morphology (Andayani, Lusi; Marsis; dan Saibi, 2015); (Yance, 1991); (Yance, 1999), as well as dialectology (Medan, 1986). Only research by Yance (1991) and Yance (1999) examines the Kajai sub-dialect. Yance (1991) examined the morphological aspects of structurally and Yance (1999) examined the morphophonological aspects of nouns with a transformation approach. Meanwhile, this research focuses on the cliticization process with a transformation approach, especially from the point of view of generative phonology. So, there is very limited research on Minangkabau language in Pasaman Regency, especially the Kajai sub-dialect.

Research on clitics in regional languages in Indonesia has been carried out by researchers. Hanafi (2009) found Tolaki clitics in the form of proclitic and enclitic. Both types of clitics are attached to certain word classes, such as verbs and nouns. Hanafi uses a structural point of view in his study. Gulo (2013) also found seven types of proclitic and enclitic clitics in the Devayan language. All clitic forms in the Devayan language can only be attached to the verb, noun, and adjective classes. Sarage (2013) compared the clitic behavior of four languages: Arabic, Indonesian, English and Spanish. Clitics in English appear as possessive. Clitics in Indonesian and Arabic are also the same, but clitics in Indonesian and Arabic also appear on certain pronouns. Meanwhile, clitics in Spanish appear on pronouns with various functions.

In Yance (1999) enclitic of Kajai subdialect were found, there are enclitics *-ku* 'my', *-iang/-bang* 'your' and *-nyo* 'his/her'. The free forms of each enclitic are *aku*, *diang/abang* and *dia*.

| | | | |
|------|---------|----------|-------------------|
| buku | bukuku | bukuku | 'mybook' |
| buku | bukumu | buku?iaŋ | 'yourbook' female |
| | | bukubaŋ | 'yourbook' male |
| buku | bukunya | buku?ũ | 'her/his book' |

The encliticization of enclitic {-nyo} in Kajai subdialect is very unique. When it is attached to its host to form derived word (for example, noun), enclitic {-nyo} will have various representation. The variation forms of clitic in the process of encliticization only occur on enclitic {-nyo}. In Indonesian language, that enclitic same with enclitic {-nya}, that has function as the third person possessor, marker comment topic, pronominal object, prepositional object, or noun formation.

These various representations will be analyzed in this article, those are regarding on the conditions that bring out each representation (phonological process), the phonological rules, the underlying forms, the derivation process from the underlying form to become derived form. All of these processes are explained using distinctive features. This study is limited to noun that resulted from enclitic cliticization {-nyo} that has a function as a possessor.

In addition to its uniqueness, this study is also motivated by theoretical reasons. The morphophonological process is a phonological process that occur as a result of morphological process such as affixation, composition, reduplication, and /or cliticization. In the point of view of Dardjowidjojo, the process of morphophonological alternation that exists in West Austronesia (including Minangkabau language) is not caused by clitics (cliticization). The argument is not yet believed to occur in the Kajai Subdialect. Therefore, studies need to be carried out to prove it.

2. Theory

The analysis of the encliticization process in Kajai subdialect was carried out using linguistic transformation theory, especially the generative phonology theory proposed by Schane. This theory has advantages over structural linguistics theory which is used in the analysis of encliticization processes of various dialects/subdialects in Minangkabau (also in various other regional languages in Indonesia), even in Indonesian.

Encliticization process in transformational linguistics can be analyzed by applying generative phonology theory. Kenstowicz, Michael and Kisseberth (1979) say that "The ultimate goal of linguists working within this framework is to answer the question: What is the nature of language? That is, What are the inherent properties of language? What are the accidental properties?"

The analysis of encliticization process that can be carried out based on structural linguistic are still limited to the kind of changes that occur when morpheme unite to form derivative words. Meanwhile, the scope of generative phonology is larger, comprehensive and natural. In discussion, generative phonology is not only mention the kind of change that occurs as a result of the interaction of morpheme and morpheme but also explain the environment that caused this changes, rule of changes of underlying form, and the derivation from underlying form to surface form Sanford (1973).

The phonological process is a process of segment changes of a morpheme whether as an interaction between morpheme or not. The process generally occurs in languages are assimilation, syllable structure processes, weakening and strengthening and neutralization. In order to identify the process, it needs to be observed: (1) what segment changes; (2) how the segment changes and (3) in what conditions the segment changes, Sanford (1973).

“A *phonological rule* is a formal way of expressing a systematic phonological or morphophonological process or diachronic sound change in language” (Wikipedia, 2016). The rule is formulated based on phonological process. A phonological rule consists of: (1) the influenced segment appears on the left of; (2) the changes appears on the left; and (3) the environment that caused changes appears after slash (Sanford, 1973).

Phonological rule is a competence that owned by a speaker of a language. This competence is generative. From one rule, it can be derived to various forms (surface form) that may be unknown by the speaker of the language. The phonological rule is stated by distinctive features that owned by a segment.

This is a descriptive study. The data are nouns that resulted from cliticization of enclitic {-nyo}. The source of data is taken from the written form. In accordance with the problem, the data will be analyzed by applying phonological theory in transformational linguistic, that is generative phonological theory (by Schane).

3. Method

The method used is a qualitative method, namely a method that is not designed or designed using statistical procedures Edi Subroto (2007). The data are in the form of free words, clitics and derived words which are formed through the cliticization process. Data sourced from documents. The data were collected using the sctrunizing and note-taking technique Sudaryanto (1993). The data were then analyzed using the generative phonological theory proposed by Schane (1973), namely (1) determining the phonological process, (2) compiling phonological rules, (3) determining the underlying Form, (4) determining the derivative rules and (5) determining the surface form.

The results of this research data analysis are presented formally and informally. Informal presentation method is a formulation using technical words or terminology. Meanwhile, formal presentation with formulation in the form of signs and symbols Sudaryanto (1993).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Distinctive Features of Vowels in Kajai Subdialect

The following are the distinctive features of the Kajai subdialect. These features needed in explaining phonological processes, including in the encliticization of the Kajai subdialect.

| No. | Distinctive Features | Vowels | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--------|---|---|---|---|
| | | E | A | o | U | I |
| 1 | Syllabic | + | + | + | + | + |
| 2 | Sonorant | + | + | + | + | + |
| 3 | Continuant | + | + | + | + | + |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | High | - | - | - | + | + |
| 5 | Back | - | + | + | + | - |
| 6 | Voiced | + | + | + | + | + |
| 7 | Round | - | - | + | + | - |

Source: Yance (1999)

4.2 Clitization of Enclitic [-nyo]

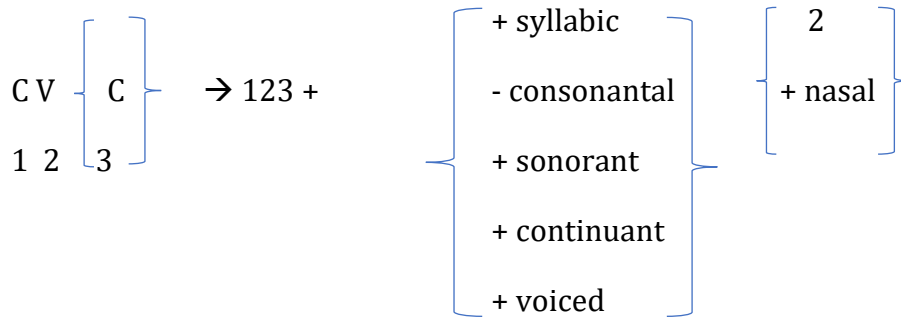
4.2.1 Word Ending with Vowel Syllable

In Kajai subdialect, the final syllable of a word can be consist of vowel sound or diphthong. The following is the process of morphophonological enclitic {-nyo} (as a possessor) in a forming derivational noun by clitization.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------|------------------------|
| serewa | + | [-iño] | = [sarewa?ã] |
| <i>pant</i> | | | 'her/his pant' |
| gale | + | [-iño] | = [gale?ẽ] |
| <i>glass</i> | | | 'her/his glass' |
| ayon | + | [-iño] | = [ʔayon?õ] |
| <i>chiken</i> | | | 'her/his chiken' |
| cirik | + | [-iño] | = [ciri?ĩ] |
| <i>dunk</i> | | | 'her/his dunk' |
| aGku | + | [-iño] | = [ʔaŋku?ũ] |
| <i>grand father</i> | | | 'her/his grand father' |

Based on the data above, there are five variants (surface form) of enclitic {-nyo}, namely [-ã], [-ĩ], [-ũ], [-ẽ], and [-õ]. Enclitics variant that appear in bounded form in the clitization process above is the same vowel that exist at ending syllable of basic form (assimilation/harmony vowel) and then become nasalitation

Based on the appearance of variants of that phonological environment, the phonological rules can be made as follows.

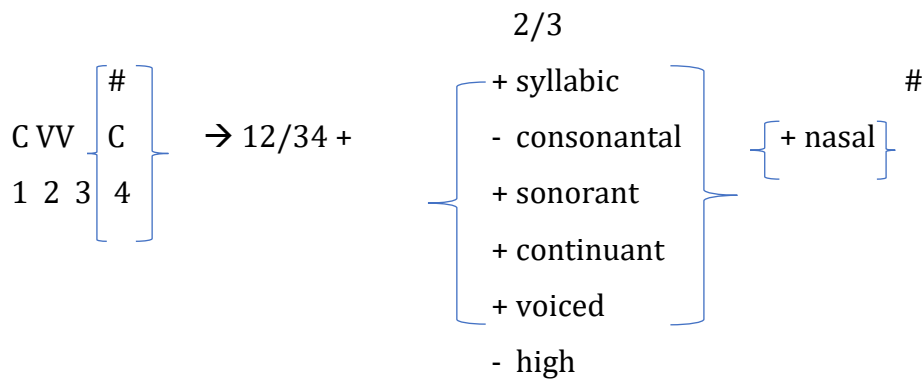


4.2.2 Word Ending with Diphthong Syllable

| | | | |
|---------------|---|---------|-----------------------|
| potei | + | [-?iño] | = [potei?ẽ] |
| 'smelly bean' | | | 'her/his smelly bean' |
| koda asoi | + | [-?iño] | = [koda ?asoi?õ] |
| 'eczema' | | | 'her/his eczema' |
| lopou | + | [-?iño] | = [lopou?õ] |
| 'shop' | | | 'her/his shop' |
| biliak | + | [-?iño] | = [bilía?ã] |
| 'room' | | | 'her/his room' |
| susuah | + | [-?iño] | = [susuah?ã] |
| 'spur' | | | 'her/his spur' |
| bubue | + | [-?iño] | = [bubu?ẽ] |
| 'porridge' | | | 'her/his porridge' |
| bibie | + | [-?iño] | = [bibi?ẽ] |
| 'lip' | | | 'her/his lip' |

Enclitic variants that appear in bounded form in the process of cliticization is low vowel (- high) diphthong element that exist in the ending syllable of basic form that then become nasalization.

Based on the phonological environment of the appearing variation, the phonological rule can be constructed as the following.



4.2.3 Underlying Form, Derivative Rules, Surface Form

The underlying form of the surface form of [-ã], [-ĩ], [-ũ], [-ẽ], and [-õ] is *inyo*. It can not be denied that *inyo*'s form is the alternation of {-nyo} in speech. *Inyo* is the the underlying form because it has not get the influence yet. The changes from *inyo* to [-ã], [-ĩ], [-ũ], [-ẽ], or [-õ] occurs after getting some phonological process such as weakening, deleting, assimilation/harmony and vowel nasalization, and followed by consonant deletion.

The following are the derivational process from the underlying form to surface form.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | #serewa+?iño# | underlying form |
| 1 st Process | #serewa+?Iño# | vowel weakening |
| 2 nd Process | #serewa+?ño# | vowel deletion |
| 3 rd Process | #serewa+?ña# | vowel harmony |
| 4 th Process | #serewa+?ñã# | vowel nasalization |
| 5 th Process | #serewa+?ã# | consonat deletion |
| | serewa?ã | surface form |
| | #gale+?iño# | underlying form |
| 1 st Process | #gale+?Iño# | vowel weakening |
| 2 nd Process | #gale+?ño# | vowel deletion |
| 3 rd Process | #gale+?ñe# | vowel harmony |
| 4 th Process | #gale+?ñẽ# | vowel nasalization |
| 5 th Process | #gale+?ẽ# | consonat deletion |
| | gale?ẽ | surface form |

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | #?ayon+?iño# | underlying form |
| 1 st Process | #?ayon+?Iño# | vowel weakening |
| 2 nd Process | #?ayon+?ño# | vowel deletion |
| 3 rd Process | #?ayon+?ñõ# | vowel nasalization |
| 4 th Process | #?ayon+?õ# | consonat deletion |
| | ?ayon?õ | surface form |
| | #ciri?+?iño# | underlying form |
| 1 st Process | #ciri?+?Iño# | vowel weakening |
| 2 nd Process | #ciri?+?ño# | vowel deletion |
| 3 rd Process | #ciri?+?ñi# | vowel harmony |
| 4 th Process | #ciri?+?ñĩ# | vowel nasalization |
| 5 th Process | #ciri?+?ĩ# | consonat deletion |
| 6 th Process | #ciri?+ĩ# | consonat deletion |
| | ciri?ĩ | surface form |
| | #?aŋku+?iño# | underlying form |
| 1 st Process | #?aŋku+?Iño# | vowel weakening |
| 2 nd Process | #?aŋku+?ño# | vowel deletion |
| 3 rd Process | #?aŋku+?ñu# | vowel harmony |
| 4 th Process | #?aŋku+?ñũ# | vowel nasalization |
| 5 th Process | #?aŋku+?ũ# | consonat deletion |
| | ?aŋku?ũ | surface form |
| | #potei+?iño# | underlying form |
| 1 st Process | #potei+?Iño# | vowel weakning |
| 2 nd Process | #potei+?ño# | vowel deletion |
| 3 rd Process | #potei+?ñe# | vowel harmony |
| 4 th Process | #potei+?ñẽ# | vowel nasalization |
| 5 th Process | #potei+?ẽ# | consonat deletion |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | potei?ě | surface form |
| | #koda ?asoI+?iño# | underlying form |
| 1 st Process | # koda ?asoI +?Iño# | vowel weakning |
| 2 nd Process | # koda ?asoI +?ño# | vowel deletion |
| 3 rd Process | # koda ?asoI +?ño# | vowel harmony |
| 4 th Process | # koda ?asoI +?ñõ# | vowel nasalization |
| 5 th Process | # koda ?asoI +?õ# | consonat deletion |
| | koda ?asoI?õ | surface form |
| | #lopou+?iño# | underlying form |
| 1 st Process | #lopou+?Iño# | vowel weakning |
| 2 nd Process | #lopou+?ño# | vowel deletion |
| 3 rd Process | #lopou+?ño# | vowel harmony |
| 4 th Process | #lopou+?ñõ# | vowel nasalization |
| 5 th Process | #lopou+?õ# | consonat deletion |
| | lopou?õ | surface form |
| | #bibie+?iño# | underlying form |
| 1 st Process | #bibie+?Iño# | vowel weakning |
| 2 nd Process | #bibie+?ño# | vowel deletion |
| 3 rd Process | #bibie+?ñe# | vowel harmony |
| 4 th Process | #bibie+?ñẽ# | vowel nasalization |
| 5 th Process | #bibie+?ě# | consonat deletion |
| | bibie?ě | surface form |
| | #bubue+?iño# | underlying form |
| 1 st Process | #bubue+?Iño# | vowel weakning |
| 2 nd Process | #bubue +?ño# | vowel deletion |
| 3 rd Process | #bubue +?ñe# | vowel harmony |
| 4 th Process | #bubue +?ñẽ# | vowel nasalization |
| 5 th Process | #bubue+?ě# | consonat deletion |

bubue?õ

surface form

5. Conclusions

Enclitic {-nyo} in encliticization process in Kajai subdialect has five variants, [-ã], [-ĩ], [-ũ], [-ẽ], and [-õ]. The appearance of each variation depends on vowel/diphthong in final syllable of the host. The underlying form of that variant is *inyo*. This underlying form is the free form of that clitic. The phonological processes that occur from the underlying form to the surface form include weakening, deletion, assimilation/harmony, and nasalization of vowels, followed by deletion of consonant.

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