PARADIGMATIC PROCESS IN BUGINESE

A Thesis

Submitted In Partial Fulfilment
Of The Requirements For The Sarjana
Degree At The Faculty of Letters
Hasanuddin University

By :

NURHAMZAH

Reg. No. 8707169

UJUNG PANDANG

1993

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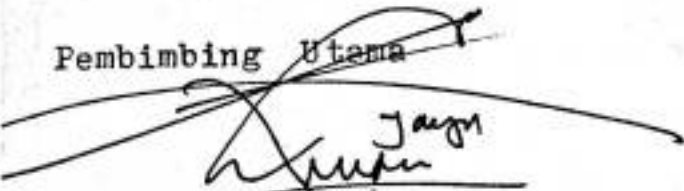## NURHAMZAH

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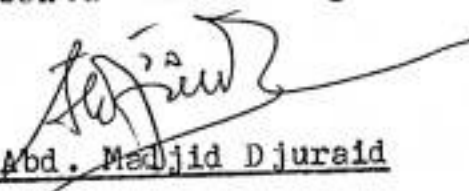
1993

UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

FAKULTAS   SASTRA

Sesuai dengan surat tugas Dekan Fakultas Sastra Universitas
Hasanuddin nomor   /PT004.H5.FS/U/1991 tanggal   Juni 1991
dengan ini menyatakan menerima dan menyetujui skripsi ini.

Ujung Pandang,   April   1991

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Drs.A. Lukmanulhakim Jaya, M.A

Pembantu Pembimbing

Drs. Abd. Madjid Djuraid

Disetujui untuk diteruskan
kepada Panitia Ujian Skripsi

Dekan

u.b Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris

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UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

FAKULTAS SASTRA

Pada hari ini _____Rabu_____ tanggal __21 April 1993__

Tim Penguji menerima baik tesis dengan judul :

PARADIGMATIC PROCESS IN BUGINESE

yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat

ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Jurusan

Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin.

Ujung Pandang, 21 April 1993

Tim Penguji :

1. Prof.Dr. Nadjamuddin, M.Sc.   Ketua

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6. Drs. Abd. Madjis Djuraid.   Anggota

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THE SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

/...-/	:	Prefix
/-.../	:	Suffix
/-...-/	:	Infix
/...- + -.../	:	Confix
'...''	:	meaning of a word or a sentence
(G).	:	Gemination
q'	:	Glottal stop
so	:	Someone
st	:	Something

ACKNOWLEDMENTS

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The writer

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ABSTRAK

Seperti halnya dengan bahasa Indonesia yang telah banyak diteliti dan dikaji oleh para ahli bahasa, bahasa Bugis pun sampai saat ini telah banyak diteliti dan dikaji. Pada umumnya pengkajian itu bersifat deskriptif yang meliputi beberapa aspek, diantaranya aspek fonologi, morfologi, sintaksis, dan semantik.

Dalam skripsi ini penulis membahas salah satu dari aspek tersebut, yaitu morfologi. Akan tetapi, mengingat di dalam morfologi itu sendiri terdiri atas beberapa aspek, maka dalam penulisan skripsi ini penulis hanya membicarakan sebagian kecil saja, yaitu proses paradigmatis dalam bahasa Bugis dialek Pangkep. Yang dimaksud dengan proses paradigmatis adalah suatu proses pembentukan kata yang tidak mengubah kelas katanya.

Hasil dari proses paradigmatis disebut anggota paradigma. Dari analisis dapat ditemukan bahwa pembentukan anggota paradigma dapat dihasilkan melalui proses afiksasi dan proses klitisasi dengan menggunakan analisis deskriptif.

Dalam menganalisis pembentukan anggota paradigma melalui proses afiksasi bahasa Bugis dialek Pangkep, proses tersebut hanya terdiri atas prefiks, sufiks, dan konfiks. Dari hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa afiks-afiks yang membentuk anggota paradigma, anatara lain :

a(G)-, pa(G)-, appa(G)-, si-, pasi-, ri-, ta(G)-,
-eng, a(G)- + -eng, a(G)- + -i, assi- + -i, pa(G)- +
-eng, appa(G)- + -eng, pa(G)- + -i, sedangkan pemben-
tukan anggota-anggota paradigma melalui proses klitisasi
terdiri atas proklitik dan enklitik. Adapun klitik-kli-
tik yang membentuk anggota paradigma adalah : siq-, na-,
ku-, mu-, ta-, na-, -to, -kiq, -ko, -kaq, -i,
-mi, -ga, -na, -pa, -ku, -mu, -ta, dan -na.

CHAPTER ONE

I N T R O D U C T I O N

1.1 BACKGROUND

Language plays a great part in daily life, perhaps of its familiarity, we rarely observe it, taking rather for granted, as we do walking, running, breathing, or sleeping.

In this connection, Samsuri (1978 : 4) states that :

> "Bahasa tidak terpisahkan dari manusia dan mengikuti di dalam setiap pekerjaannya, mulai saat bangun pagi-pagi sampai jauh malam saat itu beristirahat, manusia tidak lepasnya memakai bahasa, malahan pada waktu tidurpun tidak jarang ia memakai bahasa. Pada waktu manusia kelihatan tidak berbicara, pada hakekatnya ia juga memakai bahasa, karena bahasa adalah alat yang dipakai untuk mempengaruhi dan dipengaruhi, alat yang dipakai untuk membentuk pikiran dan perasaannya, dan bahasa adalah dasar pertama-tama dan paling berurat akar daripada manusia. Bahasa adalah tanda yang jelas daripada kepribadian yang baik maupun yang buruk, tanda yang jelas daripada keluarga dan bangsa, tanda yang jelas daripada budi manusia. "

From the above information, we can see that language is very important for human life, because we may have concepts, opinions, and big ideas in our mind, but without language all of them will come to nothing, because they are not expressed. Language is needed to disclose any idea to be realized by

other people. In short, language is transferring any human concepts, opinions, and big ideas from the first participant to the second participant. Also, people cannot maintain their own culture descended from their ancestor without using language as a means of communication.

1.2 REASON FOR CHOOSING THE TITLE

In coming to the developing era, especially in developing Indonesian culture, local languages play a great role in supporting bahasa Indonesia, as the national language, particularly in enriching its vocabulary and even in its new formation to develop its own cha - racters. Moreover, the regional languages have supported the development of bahasa Indonesia towards a modern language which is able to follow the stage of science and technology development and its speaker requirements.

Regional languages are considered as a regional identity or a means of communication in local family and as one of the national identities in general. It is revealed in the Basic State Policy Guidence (GBHN) under the sub-title of "Kebudayaan" that :

> "g. Pembinaan bahasa daerah dilakukan dalam rangka pengembangan bahasa nasional, agar dapat memperkaya perbendaharaan bahasa Indonesia sebagai salah sattu sarana identitas nasional." (GBHN, MPR. 1978).

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Buginese, as one of the regional lamguages, having the largest speakers in South Sulawesi is a mother tongue that still surviving and developing in Bugis soceity.

In a writing entitled "Geografi Dialek Bahasa Bugis" said that Buginese is divided into 23 sub-dialects, and classified as 11 dialects, namely: dialects of Sawitto, Sidrap, Barru, Camba, Pangkep, Soppeng, Wajo, Luwu, Bone, Sinjai, and Pasangkayu. (Timothy and Barbarra Friberg, SIL. 1984:3)

Hence, we may say that Buginese is the regional language whmch has the largest area of the speaker in South Sulawesi compared with the others. So, it should be more paid attention to maintain its exietence.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

A case is frequently debated and more argued in every study of the regional languages, particularly in Buginese is a dialect. Choosing of a cerkain dialect is sometimes determined by those who investigate, it rests on where they hold the investigation. It may be caused by a frequent occurence of difference of one or more words between an area and others. So, in this writing, the writer would like to choose Pangkep's dialect to limit the scope of problem.

Now, a treatment of the problem which is being

discussed in this thesis belongs to or is an aspect of morphological process. Since morphological process covers broad areas, the writer would like to discuss morphemic process of paradigm or paradigmatic process only. Paradigmatic process is the process of forming word which maintains the class of the word, or the process which does not change the grammatical category.

The paradigmatic process appears in the following examples:

In English

affixes	the base	member of paradigm
-s	brother	brothers
-es	multiply	multiplies
-es	box	boxes
-ed	discuss	discussed
-ing	swim	swimming

In bahasa Indonesia

affixes/clitic	the base	member of paradigm
me-	pakai 'to use'	memakai 'to use'
di-	ambil 'to take'	diambil ' to be taken'
=nya	rumah 'house'	rumahnya 'his/her house'
=mu	sepatu 'shoes'	sepatumu 'your shoes'

In Buginese

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afrixes/clitic	the base	member of paradigm
ri-	okko 'to bite'	riokko 'to be bitten'
si-	ita 'to see'	sita 'to see each other'
na-	mapanceq 'short'	namapanceq 'actually short'
-ta	guru 'teacher'	gurutta 'our teacher'
-to	kaderas 'chair'	kaderato 'also chair'

1.4 METHODOLOGY

To obtain the needed data for this writing, the following are the methods used by the writer:

1. Method of collecting data

   a) Library Research

   To collect the data and other materials obtained by reading books, thesis and sources relevant to this study.

   b) Field Research

   By this method, the writer collected the data by noting down the language used in the community.

2. Method of analysis

   The data which have presented and classified in good order will be analyzed according to the

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problem in question.

1.5 SEQUENCE OF PRESENTATION.

In this part, the writer would like to order the sequence of presentation. Chapter one deals with introduction which is composed of background, reason for choosing the title, scope of the problem, methodology and sequence of presentation.

Chapter two contains the theoretical background which covers morpheme and paradigmatic as a morphological process.

Chapter three is the nucleous of this writing, because here the writer will analyze the paradigmatic process.

Chapter four deals with conclusion which is composed of conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER TWO

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 MORPHEME

Morphemes are the smallest meaningful units in the structure of the language. The smallest meaningful units are meant that those units which cannot be divided into the smallest ones without destroying the meaning. For example, strange is a morpheme, as a whole it has meaning. If it is divided, we obtain fragments str and ange, which have no meaning, or as in stray or as in strain, which have meaning which is significantly related to that of strange. Any division of strange destroyd the meaning. Therefore, strange qualifies under the description of the morpheme as the smallest meaningful unit in the structure of the language. (Gleason, 1961:53)

The meaning of the term of morpheme used in this writing can be explained by quoting statements of some linguists.

Bloomfield (1955:161) states that:

> "A linguistic form which bears no partial phonetic-semantic resemblance to any other form."

Beside that Nida (1949:6) states :

"One of the first tasks which confront the
linguist in examining a language with view to
discovering and describing its structure is the
identification of the minimal units called
morphemes."

And similarly Mattews (1988:77) writes :

"Morphemes can be used as functioning parts of
word, a basic unit of grammar, as units of dis-
tribution, as some of form, as classes of morphs
or allomorphs."

Based on the above statements, it is clear
that a morpheme can be considered as the smallest
element which cannot divided into smaller one that has
meaning. So one may not be able to study any language
without identifying the smallest meaningful unit call-
ed morpheme.

A morpheme is normally classified as a free
morpheme and bound morpheme. A free morpheme is a
unit of word which stand independently, such morpheme
called the base and it has a principle meaning im a
word, whereas a bound morpheme is a morpheme which
cannot stand independently. It always rests on its
position to the base. This morpheme is often called
an affix or clitic.

Examples :

Bound morphemes	Free morphemes	derived forms
ber-	lari	berlari
di-	curi	dicuri

In Buginese

Bound morphemes	Free morphemes	Derived forms
pa(G)-	empeq 'to climb'	pakkempeq 'climber or caused (so) climb'
siq-	manre ''to eat'	siqmanre 'always eat'
mu-	baca 'to read	mubaca 'you read'
-na	mejang 'table'	mejanna 'his/her table'

From the above examples, it is obvious that a free
morpheme exists as a word and does not depend on any
other morpheme. While, a bound morpheme appears as the
morpheme which cannot stand alone. It should usually be
combined with a free morpheme, unless it does not have
meaning at all.

2.2 PARADIGM AS A MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS

Morphemic process of paradigm or paradigmatic pro-
cess is one of aspects of morphemic process which exists
in some languages. Paradigmatic process cotrasts with
derivational process. Derivational process is the pro-
cess which changes the classes of words. In other words,
it changes the grammatical categories of words. Whereas,

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paradigmatic process is the process which does not change the classes of words, or it maintains the classes of words.

Before stepping further to the main point that the writer would like to discuss in this chapter, it would be better to know initially the defenition of morphemic process.

Morphemic process is the process word formation which is derived from the root as the elements to the forming words that are more complex. For example, in bahasa Indonesia, such as : membawa which is derived from the root -bawa. The process produces the constituent which is composed of two elements, namely me(N)- and -bawa, the constituent is the segment in the structure, while the element refers to morphemic form either is free morpheme and bound morpheme. So that its process is sytemic, and its result is structural. (Salombe, 1978:42)

Furthermore, the writer would give the defenitions of morphemic process which have been expressed by some linguists.

Salombe (1978, III:41) states that :

> "Adapun 'proses morfemis' menurut 'Tata Bahasa proses' tersebut, bersifat sinkronis dan bukan diakronis. Proses pada dasarnya menyatakan sua-tu 'perkembangan', tetapi perkembangan yang di-

maksudkan dalam 'proses morfemis' di dini terdapat di luar dimensi waktu yang termasuk dalam prefiks diakronis."

According to Samsuri (1982:129) :

"Proses morfologi adalah pembentukan kata dengan menghubungkan morfem yang satu dengan morfem yang lainnya."

From the defenitions above, we may conclude that morphemic process is a field of linguistic studying words or parts of word called morpheme and its formations. Morphemic process can be seen in the following examples:

In <u>bahasa Indonesia</u>

<u>mempermalukan</u>, <u>keraguan</u>, <u>penjual</u> are formed from the root <u>malu</u>, <u>ragu</u>, <u>jual</u> called affixation; <u>rumah makan</u>, <u>panjang tangan</u> are formed from the roots <u>rumah</u> and <u>makan</u>, <u>panjang</u> and <u>tangan</u>, such process is normally called compounding, etc.

In <u>Buginese</u>

<u>leppangeng</u> 'place for stopping' is formed from the root leppang 'to stop'; <u>joppami</u> 'only walk' is derived from the root <u>joppa</u> 'to walk'; <u>sepedaku</u> 'my bike' is derived from the root <u>sepeda</u> 'bike'; <u>sigmalasa</u> 'always sick' is derived from the root <u>malasa</u> 'sick', <u>botoloqna</u> 'bottle only' is derived from the root <u>botoloq</u> 'bottle', etc.

2.2.1 DEFENITION OF PARADIGMATIC PROCESS

The term of paradigm conveys the meaning a display of all the forms of particular part of speech. A paradigm for a verb is often called a conjugation, for a noun is normally called a declension. (Frank, 1978)

Recognizing further the term of paradigmatic process, we can see Verhaar's formulation (1985;65) as follows:

> "   Dalam ilmu linguistik ada dua pengertian
> mengenai paradigma tadi; (a) semua perubahan
> afiksasi yang mempertahankan identitas kata;
> (b) semua perubahan yang melampau identitas
> kata. Mis., dalam hal (a) terdapat mengajar,
> diajar, ajar!, mengajarnya, diajarnya, kau -
> ajar, kuajar dan boleh dikata bahwa senua ha-
> sil afiksasi tersebut tidak meninggalkan iden-
> titas kata, yang kita identifikasikan lazimnya
> dengan memilih bentuk yang berawalan /me(N)-/;
> dalam hal ini mengajar. Kata mengajar adalah
> satu kata, dalam bentuk lain-lain yang dikutip
> tadi hanya merupakan bentuk lain dari kata
> yang sama itu. Akan tetapi bila dari morfem
> asal ajar tadi dihasilkan mengajar, lalu peng-
> ajaran, lalu pengajar, lalu belajar, pelajaran
> dst., maka setiap langkah mengandung pemindah-
> an dari satu kata ke kata yang lain.
>   Pengertian (b) tentang istilah "paradigma"
> sudah tidak begitu umum lagi dan lebig lazim
> pengertian (a) dipakai. Jadi pengertian isti-
> lah "paradigma" dipersempit dengan cara itu,
> karena daftar lengkap perubahan afiksasi menu-
> rut cara (b) jauh lebih panjang daripada yang
> dihasilkan dengan cara (a).

C. Ralph Taylor (1965:703) states that:

> "Paradigm is a table illustrating grammatical inflection of noun, verb, etc.

In relation to the all above defenitions, we may say that paradigmatic process is a process of forming word derived from the base as the element to the forming of word which maintains the grammatical categories of words or the process which does not change the classes of words.

The paradigmatic process can be seen in the following examples :

In bahasa Indonesia

clitic	the base	member of paradigm
=nya	memberi 'to give'	memberinya 'to give to him/her'
-mu	menyuruh 'to order'	menyuruhmu 'to order you'

Now, the morphemes memberi; menyuruh are verbs. And the morphemes memberinya; menyuruhmu are also verbs. So, the process of forming words memberi 'to give' becomes memberinya 'to give to him/her; menyuruh 'to order' becomes menyuruhmu 'to order you' does not change the class of word, although those morphemes have undergone affixation, by adding the clitic -nya and -mu.

The process also appears in Buginese.

For examples:

affixes/clitic	the base	member of paradigm
ri-	bukkaq 'to open'	ribukkaq 'to be opened'
si-	okko 'to bite'	siokko 'to bite each other'

affixes/clitic	the base	member of paradigm
siq-	cemme 'to bath'	siqcemme 'always bath'
-na	baine 'wife'	bainena 'his wife'
-to	panteng 'pail'	pantetto 'pail also'

2.2.2 SOME ASPECTS OF MORPHEMIC PROCESSES PRODUCING PARADIGM

In this part, the writer would like to point out some aspects of morphemic processes which may be able to produce. However, before coming to the main discussion, it is better to know the aspects includrd in the morphemic processes. They are among others: Affixation, Clitic, Reduplication, Internal modification, and Compounding. (Verhaar, 1985:60)

As a matter of fact, it is quite difficult to find a standard for determining what the aspects are involving in forming the paradigm. However, we return to the defenitions of paradigmatic process expressed in the previous part, we find that the aspects which are capable of becoming the standard in some languages are affixation, clitic, and internal modification. Moreover, Verhaar (1988:66) says that member of paradigm can be produced by affixation, either by clitic, prefix or suffix, internal modification,

In order to clarify those terms, the writer will explain them respectively

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2.2.2.1 Affixation

Affixation, as one of the aspects of morphemic processes, is the process of adding affix to a word to form a new word. While, the affix itself is a form that exists in a certain word. The form is a bound morpheme which can be attached to the base in forming a new word.

To support the above statement, the writer would like to reveal some defenitions expressed by linguists, as follows :

According to Samsuri (1983:190) :

> "Afiksasi adalah penggabungan akar atau pokok kata dengan afiks yang merupakan suatu proses morfologi."

Ramlan (1980:371) says that :

> "Yang dimaksud dengan afiks adalah suatu bentuk linguistik yang di dalam suatu kata, merupakan unsur langsung yang bukan bentuk atau pokok kata, yang memiliki kesanggupan untuk melekat pada bentuk lain untuk membentuk kata atau pokok kata baru."

Beside that, Bikki (1991:46) writes :

> "Afiks atau imbuhan adalah bentuk linguistik yang di dalam suatu kata merupakan unsur langsung yang bukan kata atau bukan pula morfem asal, tetapi memiliki kesanggupan melekat pada bentuk lain untuk membentuk kata."

Verhaar (1985:60) states that :

"Afiksasi (affixation) adalah penambahan dengan
afiks (affix)."

By seeing some linguists's defenitions above, we can
see that morphologically, an affix can be categorized as a
morpheme which cannot stand alone as independent word, or
it is simply called a bound morpheme.

Based on its position in the base, affix can be
classified as prefix suffix, confix and infix.

(i)   Prefix is an affix which is attached in front of
        the base.   For examples :

        In English

prefix	the base	derived forms
dis-	regard	disregard
mis-	understand	misunderstand
fore-	see	foresee
ir-	regular	irregular

        In Buginese

prefix	the base	derived forms
ri-	peppeq 'to hit'	ripeppeq 'to be hit'
si-	uno 'to kill'	siuno 'to kill each other'
si-	jagguru 'to hit'	sijagguru 'to fight each other'
pasi-	anre 'to e.t'	pasianre 'to eat (st) simultanously'

(ii) Suffix constitutes an affix which is added to the end of the base, in other words, it follows the base. For examples :

In English

suffix	the base	derived forms
-ish	old	oldish
-less	home	homeless
-ist	piano	pianist
-ness	careful	carefulness

In Buginese

suffix	the base	derived forms
-eng	elli 'to buy'	ellingeng 'buy (st) for (so)'
-eng	baluq 'to sell'	balukeng 'sell (st) for (so)'
-eng	ukiq 'to write'	ukikeng 'write (st) for (so)'

(iii) Confix is a separated affix, partly prededes and partly follows the base or the stem. For examples :

In bahasa Indonesia

confix	the base	derived forms
ke- + -an	bahagia 'happy'	kebahagiaan 'happiness'
me- + -kan	lari 'to run'	melarikan 'run away'

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In bahasa Indonesia

confix	the base	derived forms
ke- + -an	pandai 'clever'	kepandaian 'cleverness'
me- + -kan	pecah 'broken'	memecahkan 'to break'

In Buginese

confix	the base	derived forms
ma(G)- + -eng	okko 'to bite'	makkokoreng 'used as a tool for biting'
assi- + -eng	seddi ' one '	assiseddingeng 'unification'
appa(G)- + -eng	bilang 'to count'	appabbilang 'ordered (st) to be counted by (so)'
pa(G)- + -eng	lari 'to run'	palaringeng 'caused (st) run for (so)'
ama- + -eng	macca 'clever'	amaccangeng 'cleverness'

(iv) Infix is an affix which is placed in the middle of the base. For examples :

In bahasa Indonesia

infix	the base	derived forms
-em-	getar 'vibrant'	gemetar 'to vibrate'
-er-	gigi 'teeth'	gerigi ' saw '

In Buginese

infix	the base	derived forms
-ar-	geggeq 'to saw'	gareggeq ' saw '

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infix	the base	derived forms
-al-	genrung 'to hit'	galenrung 'a loud voice'
-am-	parenta 'to govern'	pamarenta 'government'

After looking at the descriptions above, we may state that affixation is different in different languages. In English, there are prefix and suffix only. It is different from either bahasa Indonesia or Buginese, all types of affixation mentioned above can be found.

Affixation plays an important role in studying parddigmatic process, by understanding the function of affixation in forming a new word, we could gain some utilities, namely :

(i)   we could differentiate between the base and the forming word or the stem.

(ii) we could recognize the change of a grammatical category of word to another one.

2.2.2.2 Clitic

Clitic is not a new term for those who are interested in studying morphemic processes of a language, because of the term can be found in some languages.

In many cases, clitic and affix have similarities. Both affix and clitic constitute bound morph-

emes, and of course they cannot stand independently.
They are attached to the base to produce a new word.
However, in certain cases they are different one to
another.

To clarify the above statement, the writer will
present some linguists's explanation about clitic.

According to Crystal (1985:64) :

> "Klitika adalah sebuah istilah dalam tata bahasa
> yang mengacu pada suatu bentuk yang menyerupai
> sebuah kata, tetapi tidak dapat berdiri sendiri
> sebagai ucapan yang normal, karena secara struk-
> tural bergantung kepada kata yang di dekatnya
> dalam suatu konstruksi. (Istilah clitic berasal
> dari kata Yunani yang berarti condong, doyong,
> atau miring). Sebagai contoh adalah kata san-
> dang dalam bahasa Inggris dan Prancis : bentuk
> the dapat berdiri sendiri dalam ucapan normal.
> Namun demikian the tersebut akan dinamai kata
> karena kebebasan bergeraknya. Kata clitic di-
> klasifikasikan sebagai proclitic apabila bergan-
> tung pada kata yang ada di belakangnya, misalnya
> artikel, dan disebut enclitic apabila bergantung
> pada kata di depannya seperti hapnya melekatnya
> prenomina pada akhir kata kerja bahasa Italy."

Furthermore, Verhaar (1985:62) states that :

> " Istilah "klitika" (pro- and en-) sering di-
> pakai untuk menyebutkan kata-kata singkat yang
> tidak beraksen dan oleh karena itu selalu harus
> "bersandar" pada suatu kata yang beraksen seba-
> gai kokonstituennya. Dalam arti tsb. sering di-
> pakai mis. untuk analisa bahasa Yunani kuno, te-
> tapi terdapat dalam bahasa lain juga. Menurut
> pengertian ini suatu klitika paling sedikit da-
> pat berupa kata, jadi morfem bebas. Dalam pe-
> ngertian kita di sini klitika adalah sebuah
> morfem terikat. Sebagai contoh klitika dalam
> bahasa Indonesia : akhiran -lah, -kah, and pun.

Meskipun imbuhan tersebut mirip dengan afiks, jelas berbeda dari afiks karena dapat melekat pada macam-macam jenis kata (afiks selalu merupakan ciri khas dari jenis kata tertentu, mis. kata benda atau kata kerja)."

After seeing the two defenitions above, we may draw a conclusion that there are two considerations for the term. First, clitic is considered as a free morpheme. Second, it is considered as a morpheme which cannot stand independently called a bound morpheme.

Hence, we can decide that a clitic constitutes a bound morpheme, but not an affix. It is a bound morpheme which is placed before the base, but not prefix for the term of proclitic, and it is a bound morpheme which is attached to the end of the base but not suffix for the term of enclitic.

It means that a clitic always happens in the side position, and it certainly never becomes or appears as a nucleous in a morphological construction. But it normally happens in the beginning for proclitic and in the end for enclitic of the base or phrasal construction.

To make it clear, let us have look at some examples, as follows :

In bahasa Indonesia

clitic	the base	derived forms
ku-	ambil 'to take'	kuambil 'I take'

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clitic	the base	derived forms
ku-	ajar 'to teach'	kuajar 'I teach'
-láh	lihat 'to look'	lihatlah 'have a look'
-kah	rumah 'house'	rumahkah 'is it a house'

In Buginese

clitic	the base	derived forms
siq-	joppa 'to walk'	siqjoppa 'always walk'
na-	malotong ' black '	namalotong 'actually black'
-ga	panteng ' pail '	pantegga 'is it a pail'
-kaq	manre 'to eat'	manrekaq 'I eat'

.2.2.3 Internal Modification

The term of internal modification derived from English language which conveys the meaning the change of vowel. The internal process is including morphemic processes that can be found in some languages, especially in some Indo-Eropa languages. (Verhaar, 1985:62)

Internal modigication can be seen obviously in Arabic, such as; the root k-t-b 'write' by adding the affixes, it would form the words like, kataba 'he

Meskipun imbuhan tersebut mirip dengan afiks, jelas
berbeda dari afiks karena dapat melekat pada macam-
macam jenis kata (afiks selalu merupakan ciri khas
dari jenis kata tertentu, mis. kata benda atau kata
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position, and it certainly never becomes or appears as a
nucleous in a morphological construction. But it normally
happens in the beginning for proclitic and in the end for
enclitic of the base or phrasal construction.

To make it clear, let us have look at some examples,
as follows :

In bahasa Indonesia

clitic	the base	derived forms
ku-	ambil	kuambil
	'to take'	'I take'

21

writes', katabat 'she writes', katabti 'you (feminine) write', katabta 'you write', katabtu 'I write', maktabun 'the office', maktabatun 'the library', booksop'. (Verhaar, 1985:53)

Furthermore, the process also appears in the lexical morphology or in the singulars and plurals of nouns. For examples with the same skeleton k-t-b (as for write) we have the forms kitaab 'book', kutub 'books', kaatib 'clerk', kataba 'clerks', the passive participle mak-tuub 'written' and so on. (Matthews, 1974:131)

To support the above informations, the writer would like to present some defenitions about it, as follows:

> "perubahan intern adalah proses morfologis yang me-
> nyebabkan perubahan-perubahan bentuk motfem yang
> terdapat di dalam morfem itu." (Samsuri, 1980:190)

Beside that, Verhaar (1985:62) states that :

> "Seperti akar kata-kata yang bersangkutan adalah
> morfem terbagi, maka morfem yang dipakai untuk me-
> nyatakan arti tertentu dalam bentuk penyisipan vo-
> tertentu adalah morfem terbagi pula; pasti tidak
> berupa infiks juga, karena infiks dianggap berupa
> utuh atau kontinu."

Hence, we may say that in bahasa Indonesia example, such as bolak-balik, mondar-mandir, sayur-mayur may not be considered as internal modification forms, except if we have the roots m-nd-r, b-l-k, -ayur. But as a matter of fact, such roots do not exist in bahasa Indonesia.

Thus, it is more convinient called them as reduplication.

The internal modification can be seen in English ⌐ in the following examples :

the root	derived forms
tooth	teeth
woman	women
child	children
man	men

By looking at some examples above, we may state that the vowel change of the roots tooth, woman, man, child become relatively teeth, women, men, children are normally called as irregular plural nouns.

The process also appears in irregular verbs of English. For examples :

present	past	past participle
fall	fell	fallen
buy	bought	bought
take	took	taken
bleed	bled	bled

By considering the examples above, we can see that the change of the words does not change the classes of words.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS OF PARADIGMATIC PROCESS

It has been presented in the previous chapters that paradigmatic processes constitute processes of word formation derived from the bases as the elements to the formations of the words which do not change the classes of words, or the processes that maintain the grammatical categories of the words, paradigmatic processes in some languages can be produced by several aspects of morphemic processes. They are affixation, clitic and internal modification.

However, in Buginese mainly in Pangkep's dialect, the paradigmatic processes can merely be formed by affixation and clitic.

Before coming to the main discussion, the writer feels that it is neccesary to give some examples of the two types of paradigmatic processes in Pangkep's dialect.

Affixation

For examples :

affix	the base	derived forms
si-	okko 'to bite'	siokko 'to bite each other'
ri-	jagguru 'to hit'	rijagguru 'to be hit'

affix	the base	derived forms
a(G)-	tajeng 'to wait for'	pattajeng 'caused (so) wait for'
-eng	elli 'to buy'	ellingang 'to buy (st) for (so)'

clitic

For examples :

clitic	the base	derived form
siq-	manre 'to eat'	siqmanre 'always eat'
mu-	ala 'to take'	muala 'You take'
-mu	bola 'house'	bolamu 'your house'
to	malasa ' sick '	malasato 'also sick'

The attachment of either an affix or a clitic to a certain base frequently undergoes morphophonemic processes. The term morphophonemic conveys the meaning the change that occur in combination of two morphemes which produce new sounds or morphophonemes.

Recognizing further the term, the writer quotes some theories dealing with morphophonemes as follows :

Samsuri (1981:201) states :

"Apabila dua morfem berhubungan atau diucapkan sesudah yang lain adakalanya terjadi perubahan pada fonem atau fonem-fonem yang bersinggungan. Studi tentang perubahan-perubahan pada fonem-fonem yang disebabkan oleh hubungan dua morfem atau lebih itu serta pemberian tanda-tandanya disebut morfofonemik."

salombe (1978:33) writes :

> "Kaidah morfofonemis yang berlaku dalam hubungan linier antara afiks tertentu dengan morfem asal tertentu, dapat dibagi atas kaidah morfofonemis yang berlaku dalam hubungan antara suatu prefiks tertentu dengan morfem asal tertentu, dan kaidah morfofonemis yang berlaku dalam hubungan antara morfem asal tertentu dengan suatu sufiks tertentu."

Hence, morphophoneme may not only happen in relation with a certain base or stem and affix or clitic, but also it may occur in combination between a clitic and another one.

.1 AFFIXATION

As we have seen in the previous chapter that affixation is a morphemic process of attaching affix to a base or stem to produce a new word. While the affix itself is always a bound morpheme which cannot stand independently, except in the combination with at least one other morpheme.

In relation to the above statement, the writer would like to reveal what Yasin (1985:51) states :

> "Afiksasi adalah proses morfologis dengan cara memberikan imbuhan baik berupa awalan, sisipan, atau akhiran pada morfem lainnya."

Based on its position in the base, affixation in Buginese, especially in pangkep's dialect may be classified into four different types, namely prefix, suffix,

infix and confix. However, one type of affixation
i.e, infix does not contribute in forming the member
of paradigm. So that, the discussion here merely co-
vers those three types which are considered to be ca-
pable of producing the member of paradigm, those are
prefix, suffix, and confix (prefix + suffix).

In the following discussion, the writer will
present some affixes that can be attached to the ba -
ses or stems and the combination should always main-
tain the classes of words.

3.1.1 Prefix /a(G)-/

In forming a member of paradigm, this prefix
normally is added to the verb only. The paradigm may
refer to active form. If the prefix is combined with
the base, it normally produces a morphophoneme or
gemination.

Prefix /a(G)-/ has allomorphs : /ar-/; /aK-/;
and /aq-/. Prefix /a(G)-/ becomes /ar-/, it is
attached to the base which has the initial phoneme is
partly /a,e,u/; prefix /a(G)-/ becomes /aK-/, it pre-
cedes the word which has the initial consonants are
/p,t,k,c,l,s,n,ŋ,ñ/; and prefix /a(G)-/ becomes /aq-/
it precedes the base that has the initial consonants
are /b,j,w,r,d,g/.

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Beside that, it should be realized that some types of sentences, like imperative, negation, question, negative question sentences may influence to the form /a(G)-/, as it is available the form /ma(G)-/ for the variant form of /a(G)-/ called tactomorph.
(Kaseng, 1982:50)

Examples :

prefix	the base	member of paradigm
/a(G)-/	ukiq 'to write'	arrukiq 'to write'
	ita 'to see'	akkita 'to see'
	nasu 'to cook'	annasu 'to cook'
	getteng 'to pull'	aggeteng 'to pull'

To clarify the position, let's have look at some examples as follows :

    Ajaq muakkita messu
    don't-you-to see-out
  'Don't see out'

    Arrukiq sureqko
    'to write-letter-you
  'Write any letter'

    Annasu waekiq
    to cook-water-you/we
  'Cook some water'

After seeing some sentences above, we may draw a conclusion that attaching the prefix to the base does not influence the classes of words. In other words,

verbs remain verbs.

3.1.2 Prefix /pa(G)-/

This prefix can produce a member of paradigm, if it is attached to a verb. The paradigm may refers to a causative happening.

The prefix has allomorphs: /par-/, /paK-/, /paq-/. The form /pa(G)-/ becomes /par-/, if it precedes the base which is partly initiated by the phonemes /a,e,u/; /pa(G)-/ becomes /paK-/, if it is placed in front of the base which has the initial phonemes /p,c,t,k,l,b,s,n,ŋ,ñ/. K is a symbol for each initial consonant of the base as a requirement for a gemination. (Kaseng, 1982:49) /pa(G)-/ becomes /paq-/, if it precedes the base which has the initial phonemes /d,g,b,r,w,j/.

For examples :

prefix	the base	member of paradigm
/pa(G)-/	tajeng 'to wait for'	pattajeng 'caused (so) wait for'
	ukiq 'to write'	parrukiq 'let (so) write'
	baca 'to read'	paqbaca 'let (so) read'
	empeq 'to climb'	pakkempeq 'let (so) climb'
	jagguru 'to hit'	paqjagguru 'let (so) hit'

To clarify the prefix, let us consider the fol-
lowing sentences :

    Napattajekkaq ri pasaqe
    he-caused (so) wait for-me-in-market-the
    'He let me wait for him in the market'

    Ajaq muparrukiq sureqi
    don't-you-let (so) write-letter-him
    'Don't let him write a letter'

    Deqpa nawedding muparakkaq anu mataneq amboqna
    not-yet-may-you-let (so) lift (st)-heavy-father-
    his
    'You may not let his father lift something heavy
    yet'

3.1.3 Prefix /appa(G)-/

This prefix is mainly added to the verb and the
result of the combination may indicate imperative
orders. The prefix /appa(G)-/ has tactomorph
/mappa(G)-/.

Some examples :

prefix	the base	member of paradigm
/appa(G)-/	bilang 'to count'	appaqbilang 'ordered (so) count'
	akkaq 'to lift'	apparakka 'ordered (so) lift'
	tikkeng 'to catch'	appattikeng 'ordered (so) catch'
	empeq 'to climb'	appakkempeq 'ordered (so) climb'
	jama 'to work'	appaqjama 'ordered (so) work'

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From the above descriptions, we can see that morphophonemic rules occuring in the prefix /appa(G)-/ is similar to in the prefix /a(G)-/.

To make it clear, let us consider some sentences as follows :

Muappabilangngiga doiqmu ?
you-ordered (so) count-money-your
'Did you order someone count your money?

Apparakka kaderako
ordered (so) lift-chair-you
'Let's had: someone lift your chair'

3.1.4 prefix /si-/

This prefix may be combined with more verbs compare with some other prefixes. To produce a member of paradigm, it is generally sticked to a verb only. The member refers to a reciprocal happening.

If the prefix is attached to the base which has the initial phoneme /i/, it may undergo a contraction.

Examples :

prefix	the base	member of paradigm
/si-/	ikking 'to bite'	sikking 'to bite each other'
	inreng 'to borrow'	sinreng 'to borrow each other'
	seleq 'to exchange'	siseleq 'to exchange each other'
	ita 'to see'	sita 'to meet each other'

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To make more obvious, let's consider some sen-
tences as follows :

Eloqkoga siseleq doiq
want-you-do-to exchange each other-money
'Did you want to exchange the money eac other?'

Sikking jariwi
to bite each other-finger-they
'They bite their finger each other'

Maganna musita anrikku
when-you-to meet each other-younger brother-my
'When did you meet my younger brother each other'

3.1.5 Prefix /pasi-/

To form a new word as a member of paradigm, the
prefix usually appears with a verb. The member may in-
dicate 'people or anything that cause the reciprocal
happening' or it may refer to 'an action which is done
simultaniously'.

Like the prefix /si-/, this prefix is combined
with the base which is initiated by phoneme /i/, it will
undergo a contraction.

For examples :

prefix	the base	member of paradigm
/pasi-/	jagguru 'to hit'	pasijagguru 'caused (so) fight each other'
	nasu 'to cook'	pasinasu 'cook (st) simultanously'
	ikking 'to bite'	pasikking 'caused (so) bite each other

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prefix	the base	member of paradigm
/pasi-/	ita 'to see'	pasita 'caused (so) meet each other'

Let's see the sentences below :

Magi mupasijagguruqi anaq sikolae
why-you-caused-(so) fight.each other-students-the
'Why did you have the students fight each other?'

Magi mupasinasui bale na pejjeq
why-you-cooked (st) simultanously-fish-and-salt
'Why did you cook a fish and some salt simultanously'

Tulungngi mupasita anaqna?
help-him-you-caused (so) meet each other-children-
his
'Help him meet his children each other'

3.1.6 prefix /ri-/

The prefix /ri-/ is similar to the prefix /di-/ _
in bahasa Indonesia. It can merely appear together the
base morpheme of verb which refers to 'passive form'.
The prefix can be attached to almost all verbs, and a
contraction may occur, if it is added to the base which
has the initial phoneme /i/.

For examples :

prefix	the base	member of paradigm
/ri-/	baca 'to read'	ribaca 'to be read'
	ikking 'to bite'	rikking 'to be bitten'
	ceq 'to paint'	riceq 'to be painted'

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prefix	the base	member of paradigm
/ri-/	inreng 'to borrow'	rinreng 'to be borrow'
	ita 'to see'	rita 'to be seen'

Let's have look at the sentences as follows :

Ritai mannau doiq ri pasaqe
to be seen-he-to steal-money-in-market-the
'He was seen (by so) steal some money in the market'

Rikkingngi ri asu jangenge assariolo
to be bitten-he-by-dog-mad-the-two-days ago
'He was bitten by the mad dog two days ago.'

Riceq cellai kamarakku
to be painted-red-room-my
'My room was painted red'

3.1.7 prefix /ta(G)-/

This prefix can just form a member of paradigm, if it is sticked to the base morpheme of verb. The prefix is somewhat similar to the prefix /ter-/ in bahasa Indonesia. The paradigm refers to an undeliberately action.

The prefix has allomorphs : /tar-/; /taK-/; and /taq-/. The prefix /ta(G)-/ becomes /tar-/, if it is partly attached to the base which has the initial phonemes /a,e,u/; /ta(G)-/ becomes /taK-/, if it precedes the base that is initiated by the phonemes /p,t,c,l,k, n,n,n/; and /ta(G)-/ becomes /taq-/, if it precedes the base which has the initial phonemes /b,d,g,j,r,w/.

(Kaseng, 1982:105)

For examples :

prefix	the base	member of paradigm
/ta(G)-/	tutuq 'to close'	tattutuq 'to be closed'
	calaq 'to lock'	taccalaq 'to be locked'
	bukkaq 'to open'	taqbukkaq 'to be opened'
	gessa 'to touch'	taqgessa 'to be touched'

Let's see some sentences as follows :

Deq nataccalaq tangeqe wennie
not-actually-to be locked-door-the-last night
'The door was actually not locked last night'.

Taqbukkaqniga toko boqe ?
to be opened-already-shop-book-the
'Is the bookshop already opened

Tattutuqni kantoroqe makkukuwe
to be closed-already-closed-now
'The office is already closed now'.

3.1.8 Suffix /-eng/

This affix can be used to produce a member of pa-
radigm, it is added to the verb base. Fonological
effects which may appear in this affix are :

(i)   The base which has the final phoneme is /q/ be-
       comes /k/

(ii)   The base which has the final phonemes are long
       vowels, such as /a;, o:/ commonly have a bound
       variant ending /k/ or /r/.

(iii) The base which has the final phonemes are /a, e, i/ generally have a bound variant /ŋ/.

(Kaseng, 1982 : 70)

Some examples :

suffix	the base	member of paradigm
/-eng/	okko 'to bite'	okkokeng 'to bite (st) for (so)'
	timpaq 'to open'	timpakeng 'opened (st) for (so)'
	baluq 'to sell'	balukeng 'sold (st) for (so)'
	cemme 'to bath'	cemmengeng 'bathed (st) for (so)'
	elling... 'to buy'	ellingeng 'bought (st) for (so)'
	ukiq 'to write'	ukikeng 'wrote (st) for (so)'

Let us have look at the sentences as follows :

Magi mucemmengekka anakku ?
why-you-bathed (st) for (so)-baby-my
'Why did you bath my baby ?'

Naukikengngaq sureq
he/she-wrote (st) for (so)-me-letter
'He wrote a letter for me.'

Uelliangngi sularaq baru ri pasaqe
I-bought (st)for (so)-him-trousers-new-market-the
'I bought a new trousers for him in the market'.

3.1.9 prefix /a(G)-/ + Suffix /-eng/

In forming a member of paradigm, this affix is mainly added to the base morpheme of verb, The para -

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digm refers to a transitive vrb.

For examples :

prefix + suffix	the base	member of paradigm
/a(G)- + -eng/	okho 'to bite'	akkokkoreng 'used as a tool for biting
	lentung 'to hit'	allentungeng 'used (st) as an object which is hit'
	siyo 'to tie'	assiyoreng 'use (st) as an object which is tied'
	ukiq	arrukikeng 'used(st) write
	elli	angngellingeng 'used (st) buy'

Let's have look at the following sentences :

puraniga muassiyoreng anynyarammu ?
already-have-you-used (st) as an object which is
tied-horse-your
'Have you already tied your horse ?'

Makanjaqi kapang narekko muangngelliangngi doiqmu
galung.
better-would-be-if-you-used(st) buy-money-your-
a piece of land
'It would be better if you used your money for buy-
ing a piece of land.'

Ajaq muarrukikengngi sureq potoloqna.
don't-you-used (st) as a tool for writing-letter-
pencil-his/her.
'Don't use his pencil for writing a letter'.

3.1.10 prefix /a(G)-/ + suffix /-i/

This affix may form a member of paradigm, if it
is attached to the verb. The member indicates 'a trans-

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itive form.

Some examples :

prefix + suffix	the base	member of paradigm
/a(G)- + -i/	baluq 'to sell'	aqbaluki/aqbaluri 'used (st) for selling
	taro 'to keep'	attaroi 'used (st) for keeping'
	lureng 'to transport'	allurengi 'used (st) for transport- ing'
	nasu 'to cook'	annasui 'used (st) for cooking'
	ukiq 'to write'	arrukiki 'used (st) for writing'
	tiriq 'to pour'	attitiki 'used (st) for pouring'

Consider the following sentences :

Weddigga iattaroi wae pella yae kacae.
may-it-used (st) for keeping-water-hot-this-glass
'May this glass use for keeping some hot water'

Iga mabbaluki losokku pasaq riolo ?
who-used (st) for selling-shed-my-last day market
'Who used my shed for selling last day market ?'

Nallurengi gaba oto barummu.
he-used (st) for transporting-rice-car-new-your
'He used your new car for transporting some rice.'

3.1.11 prefix /assi-/ + suffix /-i/

This affix is normally combined with the base

morpheme of verb in order to produce a member of para-

digm. The member may delineate 'reciprocal happening

and togetherness'.

However, it should be realized that the reciprocal happening occuring in this form is different from in the form /pasi-/ (3.1.5). If the reciprocal impact which appears in the form /pasi-/ is associated with a plural object, in the form /assi- + -i/ the reciprocal meaning is related to a plural agent. Consider the sentences below :

> A buys X in Y
>
> B buys X in Y
>
> C buys X in Y

The sentences above may be combined and expressed in Buginese by using this affix, i.e (A,B,C) massiellingi X and Y. (Kaseng, 1982:84)

Some examples :

prefix + suffix	the base	member of paradigm
/assi- + -i/	bukkaq 'to open'	assibukkaki 'opened (st) together'
	rempeq 'to throw'	assrempeki 'throw (st) together'
	lellung 'to pursue'	assilellungi 'pursued (st) together'
	akka 'to lift'	assiakkaki 'lift (st) together'

Let us see some sentences as follows :

Nassilellungi asu jangengnge
they-pursued (st) together-dog-mad-the
'They pursued the mad dog together'.

Magi muassirempeki bolana la Beddu ?
why-you-throw-(st) together-house-his-Beddu
'Why did you throw Beddu's house together ?'

Nassibukaki tangeḥna assikolangnge
they-opened (st) together-door-its-school-the
'They opened the school's door together.'

3,1.12 prefix /appa(G)-/ + Suffix /-eng/

In forming a member of paradigm, this affix is ma-
inly sticked to the base morpheme of verb. The member
may refer to a causative happening.

Some examples :

prefix + suffix	the base	member of paradigm
/appa(G)- + -eng/	sessaq 'to wash'	appassessakeng 'had (so) wash (st)
	ita 'to see'	appaitang 'let (so) see
	ukiq 'to write'	apparrukikeng 'had (so) write
	ikking 'to bite'	appaikkingeng 'let (so) bite

Consider the following sentences :

Deq naeloq mapparukikengngi sureqna ku tauweq
not-he-want-let (so) write-letter-his-to-anyone
'He/she didn't want to let anyone write his letter'

Muappassessakengngiga sularaq lampeqmu
you-had(so) wash-trousers-long-your
'Did you have someone wash your trousers ?'

Deq naeloq mappaitangngi doiqnaku silaonna
not-he/she-want-let (so) see-money-his/her-to-
friend his
'He didn't want to let his friend see his money.'

3.1.13 Prefix /pa(G)-/ + Suffix /-i/

This affix commonly appears with the base morpheme of verb, in order to produce a member of paradigm. The member delineates 'a causative happening'

For examples :

prefix + suffix	the base	member of paradigm
/pa(G)- + -i/	tuppaq 'to pour'	patuppaki/patuppari 'caused (st) to be poured by (so)'
	lureng 'to transport'	palurengi 'used (st) for transporting'
	ikking 'to bite'	paikkingi 'caused (so) to be bitten by (st)'
	akka 'to lift'	parakkaki 'caused (st) lift'

Let's have look at some sentences below :

Napatuppakikaq wae pella
he/she-caused (st) to be poured by (so)-water-hot
'He poured me some hot water.'

Upaikkingiwi asu
I-caused (so)to be bitten by (st)-dog
'I made him to be bitten by a dog'.

Ajaq mupalurengi bessi bendimmu
don't-you-caused (st) for transporting-iron-horse-
cart-your
'Don't use your horsechart transport some iron.'

3.1.14 Prefix /pa(G)-/ + Suffix /-eng/

This affix is normally combined with the base morpheme of verb. The paradigm refers to 'a causative happening'.

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Some examples :

prefix + suffix	the base	member of paradigm
/pa(G)- + -eng/	tama 'to enter'	pattamang 'had (so) enter'
	lari 'to run'	palaringeng 'caused (st) run'
	anre 'to eat'	panreang 'caused (st) eat'
	jama 'to work'	paqjamang 'had (so) work'
	enung 'to drink'	paenungeng 'had (so) drink'

To clarify the affix, let us see the sentences

as follows :

Magisi mupattamangekkaq bajukku ri lamarie
why-anymore-you-had (so) take into-I-shirt-my-in-
cupboard-that
'Why did you take my shirt into that cupboard'

Napalaringekkaq oto cellakku
he-caused (st) run-me-car-red-my
'He drove my red car.'

Wella upanreangngi sapinna
grass-I-caused (st) eat-cow-his/her
'I feed his/her cow with some grass.'

By seeing the descriptionss above, we may draw
a conclusion that all affixes presented can merely be
combined with the base morphemes of verbs, and such
combination does not change the classes of words. In
short, they certainly maintain the grammatical catego-
ries of words, in other words verbs remain verbs.

3.2 CLITIC

Clitic is one of elements which may also play an important role in forming the paradigm. It is a form that is not capable of standing independently, unless it is combined with a certain word. It always present in a marginal position, and never appears as a nucleous of a morphological construction. It has a fixed distribution, namely in front (proclitic) and back (enclitic) position of a word or phrase.

Hence, we can say that clitic fonologically has similarities with, that is why both forms cannot stand alone as a word and attached to the base in forming a new word. In short, they are bound morphemes.

However, they are morphologically different one to another. Because the clitic is somewhat similar to a free morpheme in terms of that syntactically mobility. Take for example the clitic mu- which refers to the second person singular or plural. This clitic can be subtituted by personal pronoun.

To clarify the above statements, let us consider the sentences as follows :

Mualai doikku
you-take-money-my
'You took my money

Muinrengngi boqna
you-to borrow-book-his/her
'You borrowed his/her book.'

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The above sentences can also be expressed into:

Iko malai doikku
you-to take-money-my
'You took may money'

Iko minrengngi boqna
you-to borrow-book-his/her
'You borrowed his/her book.'

The examples above reveal that the clitic mu-
has a category, namely it appears as or refers to the
second person singular or plural. Compare with the
affix -eng for instances in the word tudangeng. The
form -eng refers to 'place'. It changes the verb tu-
dang 'to sit' into a noun tudangeng 'seat'. It cons-
titutes a grammatical device to form a new word.

Furthermore, clitic can be sticked to any class-
es of words either a verb, a noun, an adjective or an
adverb, while affix constitutes characteristics of
certain word categories, For instances, a verb or a
noun. (Verhaar, 1988:62)

Let us take the clitic -kah in bahasa Indonesia
which can appear with any classes of words. For ins-
tances in the word minumkah at verb class, tinggi to
become tinggikah at an adjective class, meja becomes
mejakah at nounclass. Whereas, an affix has a charac-
teristic by itself. Take for example, the affix me(N)-

that is just attached to the verb, for instances, <u>lihat</u> to become <u>melihat</u>; <u>tarik</u> becomes <u>menarik</u>; <u>hapus</u> to become <u>menghapus</u>, etc. It is odd if the prefix is combined with adjective such as <u>gelap</u> to become <u>menggelap</u>; <u>sakit</u> becomes <u>mesakit</u> or <u>menyakit</u>.

3.2.1 Clitic /siq-/

In forming member of paradigm, this clitic is normally sticked to the initial of either verb, noun, or adjective. It conveys the meaning 'always and some'.

Some examples :

class of word	clitic	the base	member of paradigm
Noun	siq-	boq 'book'	siqboq 'some books'
		polisi 'police'	siqpolisi 'some polices'
Verb	siq-	manre 'to eat'	siqmanre 'always eat'
		cemme 'to bath'	siqcemme 'always bath'
Adjective	siq-	malasa 'ill'	siqmalasa 'always ill'
		maricaq 'wet'	siqmaricaq 'always wet'

After seeing the above examples, we may say that when the clitic is added to the initial of Noun, it will mean 'some', while if it precedes either

verb or adjective, it means 'always'. And the combination surely maintains the classes of words.

To clarify the position, let's have look at the following sentences :

Siqboq riaseqna meɲangnge
some-book-on-table-the
'There are some books on the table.'

Deq naweddikko siqmanre daging
not-may-you-always-to eat-meat
'You may not always eat meat.'

Siqmalasai anrikku taunriolo
always-ill-younger brother-my-year-last
'My younger brother was always ill last year.'

3.2.2 Clitic /na-/

This clitic can produce a member of paradigm, if it is attached to the base morpheme of verb, noun, and adjective. It has the meaning 'actually or really'. A contaction may happen, if the clitic precedes the base which has the initial phoneme /a/.

Some examples :

classes of words	clitic	the base	member of paradigm
Noun	na-	guru 'teacher'	naguru 'actually teacher'
		bola 'house'	nabola 'actually house'
Verb	na-	maqbaca 'to read'	namaqbaca 'actually read'
		matinro 'to sleep'	namatinro 'actually sleep'

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class of word	clitic	the base	member of paradigm
Adjective	na-	mapettang 'dark'	namapettang 'actually dark'
		matanre 'tall'	namantanre 'actually tall'

Let's see some sentences below :

Naguru amboqna La Beddu
actually-teacher-father-his-Beddu
'Beddu's father is actually a teacher'

Napuranimelli bola baru taunriolo
actually-already-he-buy-house-new-year-last
'He has already bought a new house last year'

Namatanreko na iya
actually-tall-you-and/than-me
'You are actually taller than me.'

3.2.3 Pronominal clitic

In Buginese, especially in Pangkep's dialect we have two kinds of pronominal clitic, namely pronominal proclitic and pronominal enclitic.

Pronominal proclitic cnstitutes a clitic that precedes the base. It is composed of five kinds. They are respectively / u-/ which refers to the first person singular, /mu-/ which indicates the second person singular, /ki -/ which implies the first person plural exclusive, /ta-/ which refers to the second person plural inclusive, /na-/ which refers to the third person singular and plural.

In forming member of paradigm, these clitics

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can merely appear together the base morpheme of verb.
But they are labelled as clitics, because they have
also the sintactically mobility resembles a word.
For examples :

clitic	the base	member of paradigm
/u-/	inreng 'to borrow'	uinreng 'I borrow'
	enung 'to drink'	uenung 'I drink'
/mu-/	baca 'to read'	mubaca 'You read'
	bukkaq 'to open'	mubukkaq 'you open'
/ta-/	isseng 'to know'	taisseng/tisseng 'you know'
	ukiq 'to write'	taukiq 'you write'
/ki-/	lari 'to run'	kilari 'We run'
	akka 'to lift'	kiakka 'We lift'
/na-/	taro 'to keep'	nataro 'he/she/they keep'
	pattama 'to take into'	napattama 'He takes into'

Let us consider some sentences below :

Doiqna uinreng
money-his-I-to borrow
'I borrow his money'

Boqkuga mubaca ?
book-my-do-you-to read
'Do you read my book?'

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Tissenniga makkadae naleppoi oto anrinna
you-know-already-have-say-that-he-to hit-car-
younger brother-his
'Have you already known that his younger brother
was hit by a car ?'

Makanjaqi kapang narekko ajaqna kilari
good-it-would be-if-not-we-to run
'It would be better if we don't run.'

Tegai nataro jakkae ?
where-he-to keep-comb-the
'Where did he keep the comb ?'

Pronominal encliticsiare clitics which are placed after the base. These clitics consist of four kinds, that are /-kaq/ which refers to the first person singular; /-ko/ which indicates the second person singular and plural; /-kiq/ which refers to the second person plural inclusive; /-i/ which refers to the third person singular or plural.

These clitics are attachable to either verb, noun, or adjective. Such attachment undergoes morphophonemes as follows :

(i)   If the clitics /-kiq/; /-ko/; /-kaq/ appear with the base which has the final phoneme /ŋ/, the phoneme becomes /k/

(ii) If the /-i/ is sticked to the base which has the final phoneme /ŋ/, it undergoes the addition of the phoneme /ŋ/ before it.

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Some examples :

classes of words	clitic	the base	member of paradigm
Noun	-kaq	guru 'teacher'	gurukaq 'I am a teacher'
	-ko	supiriq 'driver '	supiriqko 'You are a driver'
Verb	-kiq	lao 'to go'	laokiq 'You/we go'
	-i	tudang 'to sit'	tudangngi 'He/she/they sit'
Adjective	-kaq	malasa ' ill '	malasakaq 'I am ill'
	-ko	mapanceq ' short '	mapanceqko 'You are short'

In order to make it clear, let us have look at

the sentences below :

Supiriqnakoga amureku ?
driver-its-you-are-uncle-my
'Are you my uncle's driver?'

Tudangngi riaseqna mejangnge.
to sit-he/she-on-table-the
'He/she sat on the table'

Mapanceqko na iya
short-you-than-I
'You are shorter than me.'

By seeing the above examples, we may come to a

conclusion that the addition of such clitics does not

influence the classes of words.

3.2.4 Clitic /-na/

This clitic is mainly added to the base morphemes

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of noun, verb, and adjective, with conveying the meaning 'already or only'.

This clitic can also be combined with the pronominal enclitics with undergoing morphophonemes, respectively, /-kaq/ becomes /-naq/ which refers to the first person singular; /-ko/ becomes /-no/ for the second person singular or plural; /-kiq/ becomes /-niq/ which refers to the second person plural inclusive.

Besides, the clitic is capable of undergoing morphophoneme, if it is attached to the base which has the final phoneme /ŋ/ to become resembling the initial phoneme of the clitic follows it.

Examples :

classes of words	clitic	the base	member of paradigm
Noun	-na	mejang ' table '	mejanna 'table only'
		kadera ' chair '	kaderana 'chair only'
Verb	-na	melli 'to buy '	mellina 'have already bought'
		tettong 'to stand'	tettonna 'have already stood'
Adjective	-na	mapettang ' dark '	mapettanna 'already dark'
		mate ' dead '	matena 'already dead'

Consider the following sentences :

Boqna muelliangngi anrimmu
book-only-you-to buy-younger brother-your
'You just bought some books for your younger bro-
ther.'

Mellini oto baru
to buy-have already-he/she/they-car-new
'He has already bought a new car.'

Namateni amurena taunriolo.
actually-died-already-uncle/aunt-his/her-year-last
'His/her uncle has already died last year.'

From the above descriptions, we may state that
the clitic means 'only', if it is combined with the
base morpheme of noun, If the clitic is attached to
the base morphemes of either verb or adjective, it con-
veys the meaning 'already'. The combination certainly
remains the classes of words.

3.2.5 Clitic /-to/

This clitic is commonly sticked to the end of the
base morphemes of either noun, verb, or adjective. It
has the meaning 'also', with undergoing morphophonemes,
as follows :

(i) If the clitic is attached to the base which has
the final phonemes either /n/ or/q/, they become
resembling the initial phoneme of the clitic fol-
lows it i.e /t/.

(ii) When the cliti is added to the pronominal encli-
tic, such as /-kaq/, /-ko/, /-kiq/, they beco-

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me, successively.; /-tokkaq/ for the first
person singular; /-tokko/ for the second person
singular or plural; and /-tokkiq/ for the second
person plural inclusive. Such combination still
maintains the classes of words.

Some examples :

classes of words	clitic	the base	member of paradigm
Noun	-to	mejang 'table'	mejatto 'table also'
		sandaleq 'slipper'	sandaltto 'slipper also'
Verb	-to	minung 'to drink'	minutto 'also drink'
		cemme 'to bath'	cemmeto 'also bath'
Adjective	-to	pada 'like'	padato 'also like'
		maumpeq 'thick'	maumpetto 'also thick'

To clarify the position of such clitic, let's
see the sentences, as follows :

Sandaletto naelliakkaq
slipper-also-he-to buy-I
'He also bought a slipper for me.'

Siqminuttokkoga kopi ri elekeleqe ?
always-to drink-also-you-do-coffe-in-morning-the
'Did you also always drink a cup of coffe in the
morning ?'.

padatokko rita anaq sikolae
like-also-you-look-child-school-the
'You also look like a student.'

3.2.6 Clitic /-pa/

To form a member of paradigm, this clitic is normally sticked to the end of the base morphemes of noun, verb, and adjective. The clitic conveys the meaning 'if' with having morphophonemes as follows:

(i)   If the clitic is combined with the base which the final phoneme /ŋ/, it becomes resembling the initial phoneme of the clitic.

(ii) If the cliti is attached to the pronominal enclitics such as /-kaq/; /-ko/; /-kiq/, it becomes respectively, /-paq/ for the first person singular; /-po/ for the second person singular or plural; /-piq/ for the second person plural inclusive; and /-pi/ for the third person singular or plural.

Examples :

classes of words	clitic	the base	member of paradigm
Noun	-pa	arung 'king'	aruppa 'if king'
		guru 'teacher'	gurupa 'if teacher'
Verb	-pa	majjama 'to work'	majjamapa 'if ... work'
		lari 'to run'	laripa 'if ... run'
Adjective	-pa	sugiq 'rich'	sugiqpa 'if ... rich'

classes of words	clitic	the base	member of paradigm
Adjective	-pa	macaweq ' near '	macaweqpa 'if ... near'
		marakko ' dry '	marakkopa 'if ... dry'

Consider the following sentences :

Aruppa mapparenta ri kamongnge, nappa wedding amang
king-if-to govern-in-village-this-so-may-peaceful
'If a king governs the village, it may be peaceful.'

Majjamapaq nappako uareng doiq
to work-if-I-will-you-to give-some money
'If I get a job, I will give you some money.'

Sugiqpo nappa mueliakkaq bola baru
rich-if-you-will-to buy-I-house-new
'If you are rich, you will buy me a new house.'

3.2.7 Clitic /-ga/

This clitic is similar to the form /-kah/ in baha-
sa Indonesia. It is mainly added to the base morphemes
of nou, verb, and adjective, with having morphophonemes
as follows :

(i) If the clitic is attached to the base which has
the final phoneme /n/. it becomes resembling the
initial phoneme of the clitic, namely /g/

(ii) If the clitic is added to the pronominal encli-
tics, such as /-kaq/; /=ko/; /-kiq/; /-i/,
it becomes successively /-gaq/ which refers to
the first person singular; /-go/ which indicates
the second person singular and plural; /-giq/

which refers to the second person plural inclusive;
and /-gi/ which indicates the third person singu-
lar or plural.

Some examples :

classes of words	clitic	the base	member of paradigm
Noun	-ga	bola 'house'	bolaga 'is it a house'
		potoloq 'pencil'	potoloqga 'is iy a pencil'
Verb	-ga	tudang 'to sit'	tudagga 'do ... sit'
		cemme 'to bath'	cemmega 'do...bath'
Adjective	-ga	cakkaruqduq 'sleepy'	cakkaruqduqga 'to be....sleepy'
		macakkaq ' clear'	macakkaqga 'to be .... clear'

Let us see some sentences below :

Bolaga iaro sideppeqne pokoq kalukue ?
house-is-that-near-tree-coconout-the
'Is it a house that is near from the coconout tree?'

Eloqgi lao ri pasaqe maqbalanca
to want-he/she/they-do-to go-to-market-the-shopping
'Did he want to go to the market for shopping?'

Cakkaruqduqgo / cakkaruqduqkoga ?
sleepy-are-you
'Are you sleepy?'

3.2.8 Clitic /-mi/
In forming a member of paradigm, this clitic is
normally combined with noun, verb, and adjective. It
conveys the meaning 'only', with having morphophonemes,

as follows :

(i)   If the clitic is added to the base which has the final phoneme /n/, it becomes resembling the initial phoneme of the clitic following it.

(ii)   If the clitic is combined with the pronominal enclitics, such as /-kaq/, /-ko/, /-kiq/, and /-i/, it may become respectively, /-maq/ for the first person singular; /-mo/ for the second person singular or plural; /-miq/ for the second person plural inclusive; and /-mi/ for the third person singular or plural.

For examples :

classes of words	clitic	the base	member of paradigm
Noun	-mi	sularaq 'trousers'	sularqmi 'only trousers'
		sureq 'letter'	sureqmi 'only letter'
Verb	-mi	tettong 'to stand'	tettommi 'only stand
		lari 'to run'	larimi 'only run
Adjective	-mi	manipiq 'thin'	manipiqmi 'only thin'
		macaweq 'near'	macaweqmi 'only near'

To clarify the position of the clitic, let's have look at some sentences, as follows :

Sularaqmi naelli ri pasaqe
trousers-only-he-to buy-in-market-the
'He only bought a trousers in the market.'

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Tettommi baluqi baranna.
to stand-only-he-to sell-goods-his
'She just stood to sell his goods.'

Macaweqmiga assikolangnge polekkue ?
near-only-is-school-the-from-here
'Is the school near from here only ?'

3.2.9 Possessive clitics

Possessive clitics in Buginese, especially in pangkep's dialect refer to the possessor not to the thing possessed. Everything that a man or boy possesses is his thing; everything that a woman or girl possesses is her thing. Everythimg that an animal or thing possesses is its thing.

Possessive clitics are composed of four kinds, namely /-ku/ which means 'my'; /-mu/ which conveys the meaning 'your'; /-ta/ which has the meaning 'our' or 'your'; /-na/ which means 'his/her, their or its'.

These clitics can only produce a member of paradigm by attaching to the base morpheme of noun, with having morphophonemes, as follows :

(i) If the clitics are combined with the base which has the final phoneme /n/, it may become resembling the initial phoneme of the clitics following it.

(ii) If these clitics are added to the base which has the final phonemes /a,e,i,o,u/, it may undergo

the addition of phoneme resembling the initial pho-
neme of the clitics after it, or it may become a
long vowel.

Some examples :

clitics	the base	member of paradigm
-ku	baju 'shirt'	bajukku 'my shirt'
	lipa 'saroong'	lipakku 'my saroong'
-mu	oto 'car'	otomu 'your car'
	tudangeng 'seat'	tudangemmu 'your seat'
-ta	garagaji ' saw '	garagajitta 'our/your saw'
	mejang 'table'	mejatta 'our/your table'
-na	kadera ' chair '	kaderana 'his/her/their chair'
	bola 'house'	bolana 'his/her/their house'

Consider the following sentences :

Nasessaqi bajukku
he/she-to wash-shirt-my
'He washed my shirt'

Ajaq musalai tudangemmu
don't-you-leave-seat your
'Don't leave your seat.'

Tapakeiga garagajitta ?
you-to use-it-do-saw-your/our
'Did you/we use your/our saw ?

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CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

After having discussed the paradigmatic process-
es in the previous chapters, the writer sums up seve-
ral points such as follows :

1. By attaching affixes to the bases, we come to two
   terms, namely derivational and paradigmatic process-
   es. Derivational processes are the morphemic pro-
   cesses which can change the classes of words.
   Whereas, the paradigmatic processes are the pro-
   cesses which do not change the classes of words.
   In other words, they maintain the grammatical cate-
   gories of words.

2. The paradigmatic members in pangkep's dialect are
   produced through affixation and clitic.

3. In Pangkep's dialect, we have four types of affix-
   ation, namely prefix, infix, suffix and confix, but
   only three of them which can form the members of pa-
   radigm. They are prefix, suffix and confix.

4. Morphophonemes may not merely happen in combination
   between either affixes or clitics and the bases, but
   also they can occur in combination between a clitic
   and another one.

5. The pronominal proclitic, such as _ku-_ for the first person singular, _mu-_ for the second person singular or plural, _ta-_ for the second person plural inclusive, _na-_ for the third person singular or plural can just be combined with verbs. Whereas, the possessive clitics such as _-ku_ which means 'my', _-mu_ which conveys the meaning 'your', _-ta_ which has the meaning 'our or your', _-na_ which means 'his/her/their' may merely be attached to the nouns.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusion mentioned above, the writer would like present some suggestins, as follows :

1. Buginese as one of the local languages having the the largest speakers in South Sulawesi should be learned and preserved in order to develop our national assets.

2. Buginese as one of our national assets shuld be maintain its existence. One way of maintaining it is to keep it in written form.

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