



Socio Pragmatic Functions of Pronominal Clitic in Padamara Sasak Language

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Abstract

This study aims at eliciting the social and pragmatic function of pro-clitic and post-clitic pronominal clitic in Sasak language. Spoken in Padamara, one of the cores of Sasak community where the cultures and language are practiced. Data were collected through reflection, elicitation and interview with key informants and recording of naturally-occurring conversation with linguistic and socio-pragmatic analysis. The study reveals social and pragmatic functions of clitics with aspect of time, possession, agency and honorific.

Keywords: *Clitics; Pronominal; Functions; Sasak Language; Socio-Pragmatic*

Introduction

Language is a communication tool used by everyone in their daily life as a means to convey information and arguments to others. There is one field of linguistics (study of language) that relate to society and pragmatic called socio-pragmatic. Socio-pragmatic is part of pragmatic that focuses on the disseminations of form/meaning pairs in different context and the range to which they are proper to those contexts. Every language can be analyzed from several branches of linguistics particularly in socio-pragmatic including Sasak language.

Sasak language is spoken language that uttered by Sasak ethnic in Lombok Island. This language has uniqueness from the dialect varieties This language has five dialects such as *Meriak-Meriku* dialect is mostly spoken in South-Central Lombok, *Nggeto-Nggete* dialect is mostly spoken in East Lombok, *Kuto-Kute* dialect is mostly spoken in the North Lombok, *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect is mostly spoken in East Lombok and West Lombok, and *Meno-Mene* is mostly spoken in Central Lombok (Erni, 2016). Each dialect has different characteristic from the other dialect, such as from word formation, structure of sentence, pronunciation and so on. *Meriak-Meriku* dialect has the uniqueness from the morphological and syntactical point of view. This dialect has pronominal clitic in some words and it has syntactical function that related to social function. Most of research that related to clitics, only investigated the function based on pragmatic field. There are some previous study that related to this study such as the function of clitics in Sasak language in *Meno-Mene* dialect are as the pronoun of first singular person, pronoun of fist plural person, pronoun second plural person, and pronoun third plural person (Sultana,2017). Besides that, clitic in Sasak language particularly in *Meno-Mene* dialect has the role as the host in the sentence such as auxiliary, conjunction, genitive, noun, adverbial, and preposition (Wahidah, 2019).

In this dialect, clitic has socio-pragmatic functions which relate to social and pragmatics study. Clitic in this dialect has function in social conversation that indicated the time, and honorifics. Honorifics can express by linguistics feature is usually marked by verbal morphology, lexicon and clitic (David, 2013). Clitic in this language also has the function as the time marker called pronominal clitics and generally express person, number, gender and case feature (Spencer, 2012). Case feature in here means that the sequence of events that relate to the time. In pragmatic perspective particularly syntactical perspective, those pronominal clitics attached in different word classes and have different function too in each sentence called argument function. This function occurred when pronominal clitic function as arguments they occur in complementary distributions with overt subject and object (Spencer, 2012). Besides that, as the nominal functions, one of the clitic functions in language is as a possessive marker (Bauer, 2003).

For instance, *lemarim*. Lemari means that cupboard, and clitic *-m* in here means “your” so *lemarim* is your cupboard. In this case, if the clitic attached in noun word class, the function of that clitic is possessive marker or the possessor.

Method

This research was conducted using descriptive qualitative method. This method was used to describe the function of pronominal clitic in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect of Padamara village. The result of this research describes the function of pronominal clitic based on socio-pragmatic perspective.

The population in this study are the native speaker of Padamara village, East Lombok that the majority of community are spoken using *Meriak-Meriku* dialect which is the place one and only the village in East Lombok used that dialect. Usually this dialect only used in south-central Lombok. There are four part of this village that has same language in one village. This study used purposive sampling and for the data collection, this study were collected through elicitation, reflection and interview with key informants. The researcher collected the data from daily conversation of the native speaker in Padamara village, which is elicitation means that the subject of the research unaware if their daily conversation are investigated. Besides that, this study used observation for collection data with purpose to recheck the utterance of the conversation particularly for indicating the pronominal clitic on it. For the reflection, the data collection are compared by the researcher as the native speaker. The resulting data compared with alternative data source, in here is the prior knowledge of the researcher. This study is focused on spoken language as those only the source of the data because of there is no written sources are available. One of the techniques to collect data is to obtain the data from daily conversation on this dialect. Data analysis of this study started from identifying the pronominal clitic in every sentence. Second, classifying the data which one include into the specific function of pronominal clitic. Third, describe the function of pronominal clitic based on form in the sentence. Then, explaining the function of pronominal clitic on each sentence.

Results and Discussion

The results of this study are the result of investigations based on data collection by used elicitation, reflection and interview with key informants about the function of pronominal clitic in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect in Padamara village.

This part is presented based on data of pronominal clitic on the investigations on the native speakers. After analyzing data, the writer figured out the function of pronominal clitic in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect have the functions as the time marker, possessive marker, honorific marker, and as the subject or object in the sentence in conversation of *Meriak-Meriku* dialect of Sasak language in Padamara village, which is presented as following.

1. Pronominal Clitic as the time Marker

In this study pronominal clitic has the function as the time marker. Pronominal clitics generally express person, number, gender and case feature, which means the case feature in here refers to time marker (Spencer,2012). If that clitic attached into the verb word class. Pro-clitic indicates the future time and post-clitic indicates the past time. For instance.

(1) n=lalo sarang Mataram lemaq aru
(3SG.TM.FUT.she/he. will go to Mataram tomorrow morning)
(she/he will go to Mataram tomorrow morning)

(2) m=oleq lemak bian?
(2SG.TM.FUT.you back home tomorrow evening?)
(will you back home tomorrow evening?)

(3) tulaq=n uiq lalo nyampah doang
(back.3SG.TM.PAST.she/he yesterday go breakfast)
(she/he is back just for breakfast)

In sentence (1) the pro-clitic of =n indicates that third singular person and it attached into verb word class and it is functioned as the future time, it means that clitic =n here means “will”.

In sentence (2) the pro-clitic of =m indicates that second singular person and it attached into verb word class and it is functioned as the future time that clitic =m representing the subject that will back home by using interrogative sentence.

In the sentence (3) the post-clitic =n indicates the third singular person and it attached into verb word class and it is functioned as the past time. If clitic =n attached into the end of the word it means that activity is done.

2. Pronominal Clitic as the Honorific Marker

The honorifics can expresses by linguistics feature is usually marked by verbal morphology, lexicon and clitic (David, 2013). The data shows in this dialect the following

(4) Kelambi=n pelinggih=m saq tejeloq tao
(clothes.3SG. you. 2SG.HON. Which is dried that)
(that dried clothes is your own)

In the sentence (4) *kelambi* means clothes, clothes in here includes into noun word class. Post-clitic =n is for third singular person but in here that clothes whose of *pelinggih* ‘you’ which is as the second singular person. Double clitic in here indicates the honorific, that sentence should be (*kelambi=m pelinggih=m saq tejeloq tao*). But to shows the politeness, the word *kelambi* attached by post-clitic =n not post-clitic =m.

3. Pronominal Clitic as the Possessive Marker

In this dialect, clitics has the function as the possessive marker that refers to the possessor (Bauer, 2003). If the pronominal clitic attached into noun word class, the function of the clitic is as the possession mark.

(5) Ke poteq ruen tembok=m nane
(white it is look wall your.2SG.POSS now)

(your wall looks whiter now)

(6) Telang Sengkang=*n* Afro setoeq
(lost earrings her.3SG.POSS.one
(she lost her earrings..)

In the sentence (4) the word *tembok* means wall. The word wall includes into noun word class. Post-clitic =*m* in here means “your” the possessive pronoun for second person singular. If the post-clitic attached into word class it functioned as the possessive marker.

In the sentence (5) the word *Sengkang* means earrings. The word earrings includes into noun word class. Post-clitic =*n* in here means her/his the possessive pronoun for third person singular. If the post-clitic attached into word class it functioned as the possessive marker.

4. Pronominal Clitic as the Subject of the Sentence.

The function of clitic as the subject and object of the sentence called argument function, when pronominal clitic function as arguments they occur in complementary distributions with overt subject and object (Spencer, 2012). The data shows:

(7) Kebian=*m* dateng sarang niak
Too late.2SG.S.come to here
(too late you are comes here)

(8) Mele-*ng=k* rocket chicken
(want. I.1SG.S rocket chicken)
(I want rocket chicken)

In the sentence (6) *kebian* means that too late and that phrase includes into adverb word class. Post-clitic =*m* in here represented ‘you’ as the subject who do the action ‘come’. If the post-clitic =*m* attached into adverb word class, it functioned as the subject in the sentence.

In the sentence (7) *mele* means want and want includes into verb word class. Post-clitic =*k* here represented ‘I’ as the subject who want rocket chicken. If the post-clitic =*k* attached into verb word class, it functioned as the subject of the sentence.

5. Pronominal Clitic as the Object of the Sentence

(9) Kembeq=*n* nangis kanak tao
(why.3SG.O. cry child that)
(why that child are crying?)

(10) Ke-beleq=*n* buak paoq iku
(so big.3SG.O. that mango fruit)
(that mango fruit is so big)

In the sentence (8) *kembeq* means why, why in here includes into adverb word class. Post-clitic =*n* here represented the word child (*kanak*) as the object in the sentence. Post-clitic =*n* if attached into the adverb word class is functioned as the object of the sentence.

In the sentence (9) *beleq* means big, big in here includes into adjective word class. Post-clitic =n in here represented the word *paoq* (mango) as the object of the sentence. Post-clitic =n if it attached into the adjective word class is functioned as the object of the sentence.

- *1SG: first singular person
- *2SG: second singular person
- *3SG: third singular person
- *TM. FUT: time marker (future time)
- *TM.PAST: time marker (past time)
- *HON: honorific
- *POSS: possession
- *S: subject
- *O: object

Conclusion

To sum up, the analysis of data show that there are five function of pronominal clitic in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect. From social perspective, the pronominal clitic in this dialect indicates honorific, and the time, such as past and future. From Pragmatic perspective, the pronominal clitic in this dialect has the functions as the possessive marker, as the subject and object of the sentence.

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