

THE ORGANIZATION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN SENTENCE STRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION OF MAKASSARESE LANGUAGE

***(ORGANISASI KATA GANTI PRIBADI DALAM PEMBANGUNAN
STRUKTUR KALIMAT BAHASA MAKASSAR)***

Asriani Abbas

Abstract

Makassarese belongs to Austronesian language family, it is currently spoken as a mother tongue by a group of people who live in South Sulawesi province of eastern Indonesia. This research focuses on the structure of personal pronoun in the sentence construction of Makassarese language. This study aims to explain the form, position, and function of personal pronouns in Makassarese sentence. In addition, it will reveal the basic structure and derivative structure of the Makassarese sentence. This research employs 'simak' (to-observe) method, specifically in the form of involved-conversation-observation technique which includes recording and note-taking. Data sources include oral data and text data. Oral data are sourced from the five informants selected purposively. They are on average 20-60 years old and live in Somba Opu Sub-district, Gowa District, South Sulawesi Province. The text data are sourced from the script of South Sulawesi's folklore in Makassarese language. The data are presented descriptively and analyzed using distributional method. The findings show two forms of personal pronouns which are dominantly at play in constructing sentences of Makassarese language, namely free personal pronoun and bound personal pronoun (clitic). Free personal pronoun's position shall be found at the front, in the middle, and at the end of sentence. As for clitic, shall be found in front of and behind the verb. In addition, there is also clitic attached behind the noun that serves as possessive. The sentence starting with a free personal pronoun forms the SV (subject-verb) or SVO (subject-verb-object) pattern, whereas the sentence begins with the clitic-attached verb forms VS (verb-subject) or VSO (verb-subject-object) pattern. The basic structure of Makassarese sentence is VS or VSO, while the derivative structure is SV or SVO with other variations also exist.

Keywords: Makassarese language; free personal pronoun; clitic

Abstrak

Bahasa Makassar milik keluarga bahasa Austronesia, saat ini digunakan sebagai bahasa ibu oleh sekelompok orang yang tinggal di provinsi Sulawesi Selatan di Indonesia Timur. Penelitian ini berfokus pada struktur kata ganti orang dalam konstruksi kalimat bahasa Makassar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan bentuk, posisi, dan fungsi kata ganti orang dalam kalimat Makassar. Selain itu, akan mengungkapkan struktur dasar dan struktur turunan dari kalimat Makassar. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode 'simak' (untuk mengamati), khususnya dalam bentuk teknik observasi-terlibat yang mencakup perekaman dan pencatatan. Sumber data termasuk data lisan dan data teks. Data lisan bersumber dari lima informan yang dipilih secara sengaja.

Mereka rata-rata berusia 20-60 tahun dan tinggal di Kecamatan Somba Opu, Kabupaten Gowa, Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. Data teks bersumber dari naskah cerita rakyat Sulawesi Selatan dalam bahasa Makassar. Data disajikan secara deskriptif dan dianalisis menggunakan metode distribusi. Temuan menunjukkan dua bentuk kata ganti orang yang dominan berperan dalam membangun kalimat bahasa Makassar, yaitu kata ganti orang bebas dan kata ganti orang terikat (klitik). Posisi kata ganti pribadi gratis dapat ditemukan di depan, di tengah, dan di akhir kalimat. Sedangkan untuk klitik, harus ditemukan di depan dan di belakang kata kerja. Selain itu, ada juga klitik yang melekat di belakang kata benda yang berfungsi sebagai posesif. Kalimat yang dimulai dengan kata ganti orang bebas membentuk pola SV (subjek-kata kerja) atau SVO (subjek-kata kerja-objek), sedangkan kalimat dimulai dengan kata kerja yang melekat pada kata-kata membentuk VS (kata kerja subjek) atau pola VSO (kata kerja-subjek-objekt). Struktur dasar kalimat Makassar adalah VS atau VSO, sedangkan struktur turunannya adalah SV atau SVO dengan variasi lain juga ada.

Kata Kunci: bahasa Makassar; kata ganti orang bebas; klitik

INTRODUCTION

Makassarese language is among hundreds of ethnic languages in Indonesia. The language is derived from the Austronesian language family, and spoken as a mother tongue by a group of people who live in South Sulawesi province of eastern Indonesia.

The Language Map of South Sulawesi points to the southern part of South Sulawesi Peninsula as area where Makassarese language is mainly spoken, the area encompasses Gowa, Takalar, Jeneponto, Bantaeng, Selayar, some parts of Bulukumba, Maros, Pangkajene Islands and Makassar. One may also find local varieties of dialects of Makassarese along the way from the Lakiung dialect, the Turatea dialect, the Bantaeng dialect, the Konjo dialect, and the Bira-Selayar dialect.

Out of five dialects of the Makassarese language, Lakiung dialect is chosen as the object of this research. The dialect is used by people living in Makassar city and its surrounding areas, in the western Gowa regency, in Takalar Regency and surrounding islands. The name Lakiung was taken from the name of a place during the glory days of the Gowa kings rule which used to serve as the center of governance. The Lakiung dialect is considered a standard dialect of Makassarese. Historically Makassar was once the official language of the Kingdom of Gowa and later taught in modern schools as the part of 'Muatan Lokal' (Local Content) education (Basang and Arif 1981: 12).

Indonesian government has sought to preserve regional ethnic languages since 1995 by including the language lessons into the 'local content' curriculum of Primary and Secondary Schools in Indonesia. However, ethnic language learning is currently still facing problems of the inadequacy in learning materials and the unavailability of competent teachers on the field. It needs more tenacious creative researches to make dissemination of ethnic language awareness successful. On its own story, Makassarese language is also still making its way to reach out to future generations, including the current observers, researchers, teachers, and learners in order for the language gets protected from extinction.

This paper discusses how to organize personal pronoun in sentence, either in the free form or the bound form (clitic), and exposes linguistic rules which play a role in grammatically constructing the sentences in Makassarese language. This paper can be an important document that shall guide the observers, researchers, teachers, and learners of Makassarese in composing sentences and distinguishing the basic structure with the derivative structure in the language.

RELATED WORKS/LITERATURE REVIEW

Personal Pronoun

Universally, Austronesian languages highlight the importance of personal pronoun within the grammatical relations. In Filipino languages, the language of Bukindo Manobo Barat as one of the instances, considered the role of personal pronoun vital in determining syntactic relations, especially in focus-purpose constructions. Structuring the personal pronoun marker largely determines the relationship between verbs and other elements in the formation of sentences. According to Payne (1997: 5), there are three formal characteristics of grammatical relations, namely (1) case marker, (2) marking reference of participant to verbs, and (3) constituent ordering. The similar function is equally visible in Tagalog and Chamorro as well as Northern Subuanen (Elkins and Marten in Ibrahim 2002: 87).

Languages found in Indonesia generally shared one common characteristic, that is a three type division of personal pronoun based on function. Each type of pronoun has its own reference function, they may refer to oneself (first person pronoun), refer to the person to whom the first person speaks to (second-person pronoun) and refers to the person in question (third person pronoun). These pronouns can be free or bound (clitic).

Clitics

'Clitic' term is derived from the Greek word *klinien* that means 'to lean', it refers to morphemes that are attached to basic units (words). Verhaar (1978: 35) and Ramlan (1985: 17) refer the Indonesian pronouns positioned in front of the verb as proclitics, as in *ku-* from Kuambil and *kau-* from kauambil. Whereas the pronouns found following behind the verb are called enclitic, as in the case of *-ku* in bukuku, *-mu* in bukumu, and *-nya* in bukunya which all serve as possessive markers. In addition, there is also *-kab*, and *-lab*, which denotes affirmation and command. Overall, these forms are called *clitic*. Clitic in Makassarese, similar with the Indonesian and Buginese counterpart, mainly consists of shortened form of free personal pronouns.

Makassarese recognizes free personal pronouns, such as *nakké* (I/me) 'as the singular first person noun, and *katté* (we/us) 'as the first person plural pronouns which can be either exclusive and inclusive. Furthermore, *kau/katte* (you) 'respectively familiar and honorific, are singular second person pronouns, *kaungaséng/katténgaséng* (plural 'you'), also respectively familiar and honorific are plural second person pronouns. Lastly, there is 'ia' (she/he) as the singular third person pronoun and *iangaséng* '(they)' as the plural third person pronoun. See the following table for the details:

Table 1. Personal Pronoun in Makassarese Language

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Function | Free Pronoun | Proclitic | Enclitic | Enclitic (Possessive) |
| 1 Singular | | | | |
| | <i>nakké</i> 'saya'(I) | <i>ku-</i> | <i>-ak</i> | <i>-ku</i> |
| Plural | | | | |
| Exclusive | <i>Kattè</i> 'kami'(we) | <i>ki-</i> | <i>-ki</i> | <i>-ta</i> |
| Inclusive | <i>Kattè</i> 'kita'(we) | <i>ki-</i> | <i>-ki</i> | <i>-ta</i> |
| 2 Singular | | | | |
| Familiar | <i>kau</i> 'engkau' (you) | <i>nu-</i> | <i>-ko</i> | <i>-nu</i> |
| Plural | <i>kau ngaseng</i> 'kalian' | <i>nu-</i> | <i>-ngasengko</i> | <i>-nu</i> |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <i>ngaseng</i> | | | |
| Honorific | | | |
| <i>kattè</i> 'anda' (you) | <i>ki-</i> | <i>-ki</i> | <i>-ta</i> |
| Plural | | | |
| <i>kattè ngaséng</i> 'kalian' (they) | <i>ki-</i> | <i>-ngaséngki</i> | <i>-tangaséng</i> |
| 3 Singular | | | |
| <i>ia</i> 'dia' (she/he) | <i>na-</i> | <i>-i</i> | <i>-na</i> |
| Plural | | | |
| <i>ia aséng</i> 'mereka' (they) | <i>na-</i> | <i>-ngaséngi</i> | <i>-nangaséng</i> |

Source: (Abbas 2014: 168)

Sentence Structure

The basic structure of sentences that neutrally works in each language is called by Dixon (1994: 13) as the underlying structure. It is the original structure in a language that has not undergone any modification or derivation, neither related to morphological derivation nor syntactic derivation. This concept of default structure is identically shared by the basic sentence that is generally owned by every language in the world. Nonetheless, there are languages that have the same type of structure, and there are languages that have different types of structures. The type of sentence structure will give a clear picture of the typology of a language. The depiction of sentence structure types was once performed by Lehmann (1978: 35). The expert grouped the world's languages into three types:

- (1) The consistent type in which object precedes the verb (OV);
- (2) The consistent type in which verb precedes the object (VO); and
- (3) Inconsistent types, ie object may precede verbs (OV) or verb precedes the object (VO).

Lehmann's (1978) view was applied by Comrie through Turkish and Russian examples. According to Comrie, (1978: 44) Turkish has a basic structure type in which object precedes verbs (SOV), while the Russian language has more like a free structure, in which the possible patterns can be (SVO), (SOV), (VOS), (OSV), (OVS), and (VSO).

Turkish example:

Hasan okuz -u aldı
 Hasan sapi Akusatif beli (Hasan buys a cattle)
 'Hasan membeli sapi' (Hasan buys a cattle)

Russian example:

Tanja membunuh Masha. (Tanja kills Masha)

The sentence can be organized in various constituent sequences:

SVO: Tanj - a ubila Mas - u
 SOV: Tanj - a Mas - u - ubila
 VOS: Ubila - Mas - Tanj - a
 OSV: Mas - u - Tanj - a - ubila
 OVS: Mas - u ubila Tanj - a

In Russian, the nominative case marker of suffix *-a* specifies the subject function (S) and the accusative case marker *-u* determines the function of the object (O). Thus, the functions of S and O are not determined by their position in the sentence, but are determined based on the case markers that follow. Tanja with nominative case *-a* will still occupy the function S and the word Mashu with nominative case *-u* will still occupy the function O even if placed in any position.

Looking at English and Indonesian for a while, it appears that both languages have the same type of structure: O follows the verb as SVO type structure. In SVO structure, S and O function are determined by the order of the sentence units.

Example:

English in SVO

: Mary saw John.

Indonesian in SVO

: Meri melihat Jon.

Mary/ Meri occupy the S function because of its position preceding the active verbs or predicate. In contrast, John /Jon occupy the O function because its position lies after the predicate or active verb.

The structure of the basic sentence or underlying (core) structure is constructed by a neutral single clause that has the characteristics of completeness, affirmative, positive, and active (Parera, 1991: 19). In the morphological derivation, any change of affixation in the basic verb will alter the structure of each clause-forming element which consequently also change the relation of the arguments. The change in the relations within arguments affect the meaning the sentence carries. Similarly, in syntactic derivation, inter-argument relations can lead to the status-transferring process. In this case, each argument will experience a change of function on the transitive event.

Example:

John was seen by Mery.

John dilihat oleh Meri

The change in position of *John* caused a change of function, in this second example John functions as O in contrast with the previous example where John is an S. *Was seen* serves as predicate (V) and by Mery serves the complementary function (Alwasilah 1983: 142). Departing from this, it can be seen that the existence of variety of structure in languages all over the world can be the basis of comparison to understand the structure of Makassarese language based on personal pronoun organization with verbs as the center of the functional structure of the sentence.

MATERIAL & METHODOLOGY

Data

The data is in Makassarese language and mainly in the form of oral data, sourced from speech of five informants who get selected purposively. They live in Somba Opu sub-district, Gowa regency which is one of the bases of Makassarese language usage. They are 20-60 years old on average. The informants selected are individuals with high level of proficiency in their language and able to holistically understand how their language system works, physically able (possess a complete set of speech devices), never resides in another area for more than three months, and psychologically demonstrates good amount of enthusiasm (cooperativeness) in providing the data corpus.

Method

This research uses 'simak' (to-observe) method, specifically in the form of involved-conversation-observation technique which includes recording and note-taking. Involved-conversation-observation technique is conducted through face-to-face interview involving the question and answer session in which directed corpus stimulation is employed. Furthermore, oral data are also equipped with text data. The text data comes from the script of South Sulawesi's folklore in Makassarese language. The data are presented descriptively and analyzed using distributional method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pronunciation of Personal Pronoun in Makassarese Language

Makassarese sentence structure may appear unique from sentence structure in other languages. The single sentence of the Makassarese language consists of at least two constituents, the constituents present as verbs (V) and as the subject (S). In certain situations the object (O) must be present following behind the verb (VOS), in another instance, O must be present behind S (VSO). In general, the subject in Makassarese is located after the verb (CS). It can also be found in other cases where the subject precedes the verb (SV), especially in sentences that have undergone structural variation. The structure of Makassarese's sentence is recognizable based on the organization of personal pronouns which constructs a particular sentence.

a. First Person Pronouns

The first person pronoun (pronouns persona 1) can be found in the free or bound form. Some of free personal pronouns are singular and some are plural. In addition to the free personal pronoun, there is also a bound form called clitic, either proclitic and enclitic.

a. Singular First Person Pronoun

The singular first personal pronouns such as *nakké* (*I/me*) belongs to free pronouns persona. It is common to see the free personal pronoun is prefixed by 'i' or 'si' articles, such as *inakké* ' within the basic sentence structure. However, if there is a variation in the structure of the sentence, the 'i' and 'si' article may undergo ellipsis. The singular first personal pronoun 'Inakke' is neutral. That is to say, its use does not reflect social hierarchy between the addressee and addresser. The pronoun *inakké*'s enclitic variations include -ak ', and -ku ' plus -ku as proclitic as well. Enclitic -ak and proclitic -ku are attached to verb with subject role (agentive). Whereas, enclitic -ku can be attached to nouns as possessive.

b. The first single person pronoun *inakke* 'me'

The first single person pronoun is always located in the initial position of the sentence.

Example:

(1) *Inakké ammalli bokbok.*

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <u>i</u> | <u>nakke</u> | <u>aN-</u> | <u>balli</u> | <u>bokbok</u> |
| art- | P1 | pref | beli (buy/bought) | buku (a book) |
| S | | V | | O |
| 'Saya membeli buku.' (I buy a book) | | | | |

In the sentence (1) the singular first personal pronoun *inakké* 'I' is positioned at the beginning of the sentence occupying the function as the subject with agentive role. The sentence organization which chooses to start by the personal pronoun *inakké* follow the SVO pattern.

c. Enclitic -ak 'saya (English : I)'

Enclitic -ak sticks behind the verb.

Example:

(2) Ammalliak bokbok.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| <u>aN- balli -ak</u> | <u>bokbok</u> |
| pref beli (buy) P1encl | buku (book) |
| V S O | |

'Membeli saya buku' (I buy a book)

In the sentence (2) the enclitic -ak attached behind the verb occupies the function of the subject, bearing an agentive role. The sentence organization which chooses to start with a verb that is clung by enclitic -ak follows the VSO pattern.

d. Proclitic -ku

Proclitic '—ku' saya (English : I) makes a definite marker —a appear.

Example:

(3) Kuballi bokboka.

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| <u>ku-balli</u> | <u>bokbok -a</u> |
| p1prok beli (buy) | buku (book) def |
| V O | |

'Kubeli buku itu' (I buy the book)

In the sentence (3) the proclitic —ku of kuballi necessitate the use of the definite marker -a on the 'bokbok' and changes the form into 'bokboka'. In certain situations, 'bokboka' can be positioned at the beginning of the sentence.

Example:

(4) Bokboka kuballi.

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Bokbok —a</u> | <u>ku- balli</u> |
| Buku (book) def | p1prok beli (buy) |
| S V | |

'Buku saya beli.' (I buy just the book)

In Sentence (4), there is a different nuance in the sentence. It is because the use of marker —a in this type of sentence organization will create a different meaning, 'bokboka' in this context would translate as 'just the book'. Generally, it can be omitted. The next example shows where the definite marker —a is omitted (ellipsis).

Example:

(5) Bokbok kuballi.

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| <u>bokbok</u> | <u>ku- balli</u> |
| buku (book) | p1proc beli (buy) |
| S V | |

'Buku saya beli' (I buy the book)

e. Enclitic '-ku' (saya/I)

Enclitic -ku may be attached to nouns

Example:

(6) Kuboliki bokbokku.

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Ku- | bolik | -i | bokbok | -ku |
| <u>p1proc</u> | <u>simpan (keep)</u> | <u>p3enc</u> | <u>buku(book)</u> | <u>p1enc</u> |
| V | | S | | |

'Saya menyimpan buku saya' (I keep my book.)

In the sentence (6) enclitic -ku attached to the *bokbok* noun serves as possessive marker. The function of possessive marker cannot be assumed by *nakke* which is the free form of personal pronoun; It should always be the enclitic form that is used. Another similar use is seen in *doékeku* (my money).

b. Plural First Person Pronoun

In addition to single person pronouns, Makassarese also recognizes plural first person pronoun, such as our 'katte' (kita/kami, English: we) in the form of inclusive (kita) and exclusive (kami) plural. Such pronouns include free personal pronoun. Within the structure of the basic sentence, generally the free personal pronoun is preceded by the 'i' or 'si' article, such as (i) our neutral '*katte*' (kita/kami). That is, its use does not reflect any social hierarchy between addresser and addressee. However, if certain modification in the structure of the sentence occurs as in some variants of structure, the 'i' or 'si' article may undergo an ellipsis.

Plural First Person pronoun '*ikatte*' 'kita/kami' (we/us) may be reduced to enclitic form *-ki*, and -ta, as well as proclitic *ki-*, all of which also denotes the same reference 'kita/kami' (we/us). However, enclitic *-ki* may change to prefix *ni-* (di-). The reason for that is to distinguish it from proclitic *-ki* which also can denote 'anda' (you) as pronouns of the honorific second person pronoun when used in imperative sentence. Enclitic *-ki* and prefix *ni-* can be attached to the verb and possess agentive role. Furthermore, enclitic -ta can be attached to nouns with possessive role.

i. Plural First Person Pronoun 'ikatte'

Plural First Person Pronoun is always positioned at the beginning of the sentence.

Example:

(7) Ikatté ammalli bokbok.

| | | |
|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| i katté | aN- balli | bokbok |
| art- p1j | pref beli (buy) | buku (book) |
| S | V | O |

'Kita/Kami membeli buku' (We buy a book)

In the phrase (7) the plural first person pronoun *ikatte* is put in front of the sentence occupying the function as the subject with the agentive role. The sentence begins with plural first person pronoun '*ikatte*' follows SVO pattern.

ii. Enclitic -ki

Enclitic *-ki* is attached behind the verbs.

Example:

(8) Ammalliki bokbok.

| | | |
|----------------|---------|------------|
| aN- balli | -ki | bokbok |
| pref beli(buy) | p1j enc | buku(book) |
| V | S | O |

'Membeli kami/kita buku'. (We buy a book)

In the (8) enclitic –ki is' attached behind the verb and occupies the function of the subject with an agentive role. This sentence in which verb precedes the enclitic –ki follows VSO pattern.

iii. Proclitic ki- or prefix ni-

Proclitic ki- can be replaced/represented prefix ni- on daily speech. Proclitic ki- or its representation in the form of prefix ni- necessitates the definitive marker –a to appear.

Example:

(9) Niballi bokboka.

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|-----|
| ni- | balli | bokbok | -a |
| p1jproc | beli(buy) | buku(book) | def |
| | V | O | |

Buku kami/kita beli (We buy the book.)

In certain situations, 'bokboka' can be at the beginning of the sentence.

Example:

(10) Bokboka niballi.

| | | | |
|------------|-----|----------|------------|
| Bokbok | -a | ni- | balli |
| buku(book) | def | p1j proc | beli (buy) |
| S | | V | |

'Buku kami/kita beli.' (We buy the book)

In Sentence (4), there is a different nuance in the sentence. It is because the use of marker –a in this type of sentence organization will create a different meaning, 'bokboka' in this context would translate as 'just the book'. Generally, it can be omitted. The next example shows where the definite marker –a is omitted (ellipsis).

Example:

(11) Bokbok niballi.

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|
| bokbok | ni- | balli |
| buku book | <u>1j proc</u> | <u>beli</u> (buy) |
| S | V | |

'Buku kami/kita beli. (we buy the book)

iv. Enclitic -ta

Enclitic -ta can be attached to nouns

Example:

(12) Niboliki bokbotta.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| ni- | bolik | -i | bokbok | -ta |
| <u>p1prok</u> | <u>simpan(keep)</u> | <u>p3enc</u> | <u>buku (book)</u> | <u>p1enc</u> |
| V | | S | | |

'Buku itu kami/kita simpan.' (We keep the book)

Enclitic *-ta* attached to the 'bokbok' noun serves as possessive marker. The function of possessive marker cannot be assumed by 'katte' which is the free form of personal pronoun, hence, 'bokbotta' is the only possible form. Only the enclitic of the *katte*, the *-ta* (the short version of the free form) that is ideally used as in the above example.

It is also possible to compound Plural First Person Pronoun *-ki* with additional marker *ngaséng*. Hence it becomes *ikatténgaséng* ' (All of us/We all)

Example:

(13) Akbicak-bicarangasengki ri dallékang ballakna

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|------------|
| <u>ak-</u> | <u>bicak-bicara</u> | <u>ngasengki</u> | <u>ri</u> | <u>dallékang</u> | <u>ballak</u> | <u>-na</u> |
| pref | bicara bicara (having a talk) | p1j.enk | prep | depan (in front of) | rumah (house) | p3enc |
| V | | S | | K | | |

'Kita sedang bercakap-cakap didepan rumahnya'. ('We are having a talk in front of his house').

However, the plural marker *ngaséng* is not used anymore. In daily conversations the marker can just be omitted. In the case the above example, the plural marker *ngaséng* may refer to either only some parts of reference (only some individuals within the conversation group) or the entire part of reference (the whole conversing group). In order to be able to know the participation of some or the whole group, looking at the contextual cue is necessary.

Example:

(14) Akbicak-bicaraki ri dallékang ballakna

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|------------|
| <u>ak-</u> | <u>bicak-bicara</u> | <u>-ki</u> | <u>ri</u> | <u>dallékang</u> | <u>ballak</u> | <u>-na</u> |
| pref | bicara bicara (having a talk) | p1j.enk | prep | depan (in front of) | rumah (house) | p3enc |
| V | | S | | K | | |

'Kita sedang bercakap-cakap di depan rumahnya'. ('We are having a talk in front of his house').

c. Second Person Pronoun

The second person pronoun is divided into free and bound category. Free persona pronouns may be in singular form and some are also plural. In addition to free pronoun, there is also a bound pronoun which is basically the clitic, there are proclitic and enclitic.

d. The Singular Second Person Pronoun

The Singular Second Person Pronoun recognizes *kau* 'engkau' which is the singular 'you' (familiar) and *katté* 'tuan / anda' (honorific). 'kau' is used in the conversation by the elder who speaks to the younger, or by the person of a higher social status to the one of a lower social status, it is also used when people with friendly, close relationships speaking with each other. These pronouns are in the free form.

Generally free personal pronouns are often preceded by the article 'i' or 'si' as in *ikau* 'you', *ikatté* 'you' (honorific) when it comes to the basic structure of a sentence. However, in some variants of the sentence structure, the 'i' or 'si' article may be omitted or undergoing an ellipsis. When not in the free form, the familiar singular second person pronoun *ikau* can be represented by enclitic '*ko*', '*nu*', and proclitic '*nu*'. Likewise, the honorific singular second person pronoun *ikatté* are represented by the enclitic '*ki*', '*ta*' and the proclitic '*ki*'. Enclitic *-ko* (familiar) and '*ki*' (honorific), and proclitic '*ki*' (honorific) are attached to the verb assuming the agentive role.

Furthermore, enclitic *-nu* (familiar), and *-ta* (honorific) can be attached to nouns as possessive marker.

The familiar singular Second Person Pronoun *ikau* and the honorific Singular Second Person Pronoun *ikatte*

(a) The familiar singular Second Person Pronoun *ikau*

The familiar singular Second Person Pronoun *ikau* is always positioned at the beginning of the sentence.

Example:

(15) *Ikau mangé appilajarak.*

| | | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| <u>i</u> | <u>kau</u> | <u>mange</u> | <u>aK-</u> | <u>pilajarak</u> |
| art- | p2 t | pergi(go) | pref | belajar (study[ing]) |
| | S | | | V |

‘Engkau pergi belajar.’ (You go studying)

(b) The honorific singular Second Person Pronoun *ikatte*

The honorific singular Second Person Pronoun *ikatte* is always positioned at the beginning of the sentence.

Example:

(16) *Ikatte mangé appilajarak.*

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| <u>i</u> | <u>katte</u> | <u>mange</u> | <u>aK-</u> | <u>pilajarak</u> |
| art- | p2 t | pergi(go) | pref | belajar (study[ing]) |
| | S | | | V |

‘Anda pergi belajar.’ (You go studying)

In the sentence (15) and (16) personal pronoun *ikatte* is positioned at the beginning of the sentence as the subject assuming the agentive role. The sentence organization which chooses to start by the personal pronoun *ikatte* follow the SVO pattern.

(c) Enclitic *-ko* and *-ki*

Enclitic *-ko* and *-ki* 'you' can be attached behind the verb

(a) Enclitic *-ko* can be attached behind the verb

Example:

(17) *Mangéko appilajarak.*

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| <u>mange</u> | <u>-ko</u> | <u>aK-</u> | <u>pilajarak</u> |
| pergi(go) | p2enc | pref | belajar(Study[ing]) |
| V | | | S |

‘Pergi belajar engkau.’ (You, go study)

(d) Enclitic *-ki* can be attached behind a verb

Example:

Familiar Plural Second Person Pronouns *ikaungaseng* is always located at the front of the sentence.

Example:

(21) Ikaungaseng mangé appilajarak.

i kaungaseng mange aK- pilajarak
 art- p2 j pergi (go) pref belajar(study[ing])
 S V
 'Kalian pergi belajar' (You go studying)

ii. Honorific Plural Second Person Pronouns *ikattengaseng*

Honorific Plural Second Person Pronouns *ikattengaseng* is always located at the front of the sentence.

Example:

(22) Ikattengaseng mangé appilajarak.

i kattengaseng mange aK- pilajarak
 art- p2 j pergi(go) pref belajar(study[ing])
 S V
 'Kalian pergi belajar' (You go studying)

Familiar Plural Second Person Pronouns *ikaungaseng* and Honorific Plural Second Person Pronouns in the sentence (21), and (22) are positioned at the beginning of the sentence as the subject assuming an agentive role. Those sentences follow the SVO pattern.

iii. Enclitic -ngasengko and -ngasengki

Enclitic -ngasengko and -ngasengki can be attached behind the verb.
 Enclitic -ngasengko can be attached behind the verb.

Example:

(23) Mangéngasengko appilajarak!
 mange -ngasengko aK- pilajarak
 pergi(go) p2enk pref belajar(study[ing])
 V S
 'Pergi belajar kalian!' (You all/ You folks, go studying!)

iv. Enklitika--ngasengki can be attached behind the verb.

Example:

(24) Mangéngasengki appilajarak!
 mange -ngasengki aK- pilajarak
 pergi(go) p2enk pref belajar(study[ing])
 V S
 'Pergi belajar kalian!' (You all/ You folks, go studying!)

Enclitic -ngasengko in sentence (23) and -ngasengki in sentence (24) are attached behind the verb and occupies the function of the subject with an agentive role. These sentences follow VSO pattern.

Enclitic –ngasengko on the sentence (23) and enclitic –ki on the sentence (24) form imperative sentence. In certain situations, enclitic –ngasengko and -ngasengki can be directly attached behind the verb of act which the speaker makes the imperative for. See below

Example:

(25) Appilajakngasengko!

aK- pilajak -ngasengko
pref belajar(study) enc p2jf
'Belajar kalian!' (study, you all/you folks!)

(26) Appilajakngasengki!

aK- pilajak -ngasengki
pref belajar(study) enc p2jhon
'Belajar kalian!' (study, you all/you folks!)

f. Third Person Pronouns

Third person pronoun is divided into free personal pronouns and bound personal pronoun category. Free personal pronouns can be singular and some are plural. In addition to free pronouns, there is also a bound pronoun which is basically the clitic, there are proclitic and enclitic.

a) The Singular Third Person Pronouns

The Singular Third Person Pronouns *ia* 'dia' (she/he) occupying the function of the subject or complement. Example:

(27) Ia angkiringi ak doek.
p3 mengirimi(send) -p1 uang(money)
S V O
'Ia mengirimi saya uang.' (She/he send me money)

The Singular Third Person Pronouns *ia* 'dia' (she/he) in the beginning of a sentence serves as a subject and assumes the agentive role. The sentence follows with SVO pattern. *Ia* may also serve as an object which acts as a topic of sentence.

(28) Akkiring ak doék mange ri ia.
Mengirimi (send) -p1 uang (money) prep p1
V S O Comp
'Saya mengirimi dia uang.' (I send money to him)

(29) Doek *ku kiring* *mangé ri ia.*
Uang (money) p1- kirim(send) prep p3
S V Komp
'Uang saya kirim kepadanya. (I send money to him)

If a sentence gets mutated, some personal elements undergo ellipsis and some others do not. When sentence does not undergo ellipsis in any of its elements, its semantic meaning also still retain. The personal element subjected to ellipsis can be traced by observing the verb that follows the elements in question, it is done by examining based from whether that verb is a transitive verb or an intransitive verb or based from category of verb phrase that follows the predicate function of the sentence. Apparently, the transitivity or the intransitivity of a verb that follows a personal pronoun as the subject's filler does not significantly affect the clarity of the personal element in the sentence.

Example:

- (30) Ia anngallé jéknék ri banngia.
p3-mengambil (take/took) air(water pada malam(that night)-def
 S V O K
 'Dia mengambil air pada malam itu.' (He/she took the water that night)

- (31) anngallé i jéknék ri banngia.
mengambil-p3 air pada malam-def
 V S O K
 'Mengambil air dia pada malam itu.' (He/she took the water that night)

- (32) Jéknék na allé ri banngia.
air p3- diambil pada malam-def
 S V O K
 'Air dia ambil pada malam itu.' (He/she took the water that night)

Sentence (30) and (31) are transitive sentences because there are nouns that serve as objects following the V (look at verb *anngallé* 'take' that is followed by noun *jeknek* 'water'). However, the three sentences above have their personal pronouns going through ellipsis. Initially in the sentence (30), 'ia' is put in front of the sentence serving as S then gets omitted in sentence (31), it is replaced with the absolutive marker -i behind the verb referring to the same person. As for the sentence (32) the pronoun is transformed into proclitic na- in front of the verb, the noun *jeknek* 'water' is put at the beginning of the sentence.

Personal pronoun *na-* always precedes the verb and assumes agentive role. Whereas *-na* is attached at the end of the word it clings to. The *-na* acts as a possessive marker as in *sapedana* 'sapedanya' (his/her bike).

Example:

- (33) Na- allé i sapéda -na.
P3proc-ambil (takes)-p3enc sepeda (bike) -p3enk
 V S
 'Dia ambil sepedanya.' (He/she takes his//her bike)

Third Person Pronoun in Makassarese are the singular *ia*, the plural *iangaséng*. Both form may occupy the subject of complement function. Personal Pronoun *ia* which is positioned at the beginning of the sentence assumes the agentive role. This type of pronoun organization will follow SVO pattern.

Example:

- (34) Ia a ngkiringi ak doek.
p3 mengirimi(send)-p1 uang(money)
 S V O
 'Ia mengirimi saya uang.' (She/he send me money)

Ia may also function as object and act as the topic of the sentence.

Example:

- (35) Akkiringak doék mange ri ia.
Mengirimi (send)-p1 uang prep p1
 V S O Comp
 'Saya mengirimi dia uang.' (I send him/her money)

- (36) Doek *ku kiring mangé ri ia.*
 Uang (money) p1- kirim prep p3
 S V Comp
 ‘Uang saya kirim kepadanya.’ (I send him/her money)

If a sentence gets mutated, some personal elements undergo ellipsis and some others do not. When sentence does not undergo ellipsis in any of its elements, its semantic meaning also still retain. The personal element subjected to ellipsis can be traced by observing the verb that follows the elements in question, it is done by examining based from whether that verb is a transitive verb or an intransitive verb or based from category of verb phrase that follows the predicate function of the sentence. Apparently, the transitivity or the intransitivity of a verb that follows a personal pronoun as the subject's filler does not significantly affect the clarity of the personal element in the sentence.

Example:

- (37) Ia anngallé jéknék ri banngia.
 p3-mengambil air pada malam-def
 S V O K
 ‘Dia mengambil air pada malam itu.’ (He/she took the water that night)
- (38) Anngalléi jéknék ri banngia.
 mengambil-p3 air pada malam-def
 V S O K
 ‘Mengambil air dia pada malam itu.’ (He/she took the water that night)
- (39) Jéknék naallé ri banngia.
 air p3-diambil pada malam-def
 S V O K
 ‘Air dia ambil pada malam itu.’ (He/she took the water that night)

Sentence (37) and (38) are transitive sentences because there are nouns that serve as objects following the V (look at verb *anngallé* 'take' that is followed by noun *jeknek* 'water'). However, the three sentences above have their personal pronouns going through ellipsis. Initially in the sentence (40), 'ia' is put in front of the sentence serving as S then gets omitted in sentence (31), it is replaced with the absolutive marker -i behind the verb referring to the same person. As for the sentence (39) the pronoun is transformed into proclitic na- in front of the verb, the noun *jeknek* 'water' is put at the beginning of the sentence.

Personal pronoun *na-* always precedes the verb and assumes agentive role. Whereas *-na* is attached at the end of the word it clings to. The *-na* acts as a possessive marker as in *sapedana* 'sapedanya' (his/her bike).

Example:

- (40) Na allé i sapéda na.
 P3prok- ambil-p3enk sepedap-p3enk
 V S
 ‘Dia ambil sepedanya.’ (He/She takes the bike)

CONCLUSION

Makassar language is a language with its own unique characteristics. If it is associated with the elements that build it, one word in Makassarese suggests the meaning to the containing sentence

(grammatical). One of the requirement to form a sentence in Makassarese is the personal pronoun. Personal pronoun consists of free pronoun and the bound pronoun which is the clitic. Clitic is divided into two. The clitic attached in front of the verb is called proclitic, in contrast the clitic attached behind the verb is called the enclitic. Sentence that begins with verbs clung by enclitic will form a sentence structure with VS pattern. As for the sentence which begins with free pronoun will form the sentence structure with the SV pattern of variety of structures. Thus, the basic pattern of the Makassarese sentence is the VS that accentuates the event, whereas the SV pattern with its many structural variations is considered derivation or modification/transformation results from basic sentences

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Asriani Abbas (Ph.D)
Faculty of Humanities,
Hasanuddin University, Indonesia
Email: asriani.abbas@unhas.ac.id

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