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Clitic in Meto Language

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Abstrak

Abstrak

Tulisan ini berkaitan dengan analisis klitik dalam bahasa Meto. Tujuannya penulisan ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk klitik dari Bahasa Dawan dialek Amanatun. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penulis memilih 5 informan dalam mengumpulkan data. Instrumen pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan kuisioner. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa klitik dalam bahasa Dawan dialek Amanatun terdiri atas proklitik, yang meliputi [m-], [n-], dan [t-] serta enklitik, yang meliputi [-kuk], [-kum] dan [-kun].

Abstract

This writing deals with Analysis of Clitic in Meto Language. The aims of this writing are to identify forms of clitic in Amanatun dialect and determined the meaning of each form of clitic in Amanatun dialect. Due the topic discussed; this writing is conducted by using descriptive method. To obtain the data, the writer took the native speakers of Meto Language in Santian Village. In finding the data the writer took five informantas. In collecting the data, the writer used questionnaire as the instrument. The result, of the writing concluded that the clitic on Amanatun dialect of Meto Language, consist of two parts: Proclitic and Enclitic. Proclitic covering [m-], [n-] and [t-]. Enclitic [-kuk], [-kum] and [-kun].

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INTRODUCTION

There are thousands of languages spoke by human in the world. One of the languages is Meto Language wich is spoken by the thousands Meto ethnic. It is a vernacular language spoken by people in traditional domain of Uab Meto in Meto area.

Meto language is one of the languages in East Nusa Tenggara. It is spoken by people who live in four regencies, namely: South Central of Timor Regency, North central of Timur Regency, Belu Ergency and Kupang Regency. (Tarno, dkk.1989:1). Meto language has ten dialects such as: Manule dialect, Biboki dialect, Miamafu dialect, Sabun dialect, Amanatun dialect, Amanuban dialect, Molo dialect Amarasi dialect, Kupang dialect and Manulai dialect.

Meto language is a language of unity within ethnic groups. Therefore, it is dominantly use to show the identity of Meto society. Although Meto people are geographically isolated among other, but they are the same linguistically and culturally. The speak the same language, so if the people meet each other for the first time, they are easily to recognize by the language that they spoken.

Meto language is also used in other aspect of life of Meto speakers as in ritual ceremonies and religious worship. Moreover, the Old Testament and the New Testament of holly Bible has been translated into Meto language, songs and poems are written in Meto language (Middlekop, 1999:1). The population of Meto speakers approximately 600.000 people (Parera, 1991: 188, Sanga, 1989 :1, Tarno, dkk 1992:1).

Parera (1989:1) says that Meto Language comes from the original words, that are Uab means language and Meto are people of Atoin Meto means that the language is spoken by the people in their daily communication.

According to Bloomfield, morpheme is a linguistics form which bears no partial phonetic semantic resemblance to any another form, is a simple from a morpheme (language, P. 161, 1933). Whereas Hockett American linguistics defined that morpheme is the smallest individual meaningful elements in the utterances of a language (Hockett, P. 123). A clitic is a morpheme that has syntactic characteristic of a word, but shows evidence of beings phonologically bound another word.

Two of the founders of the modern disciple, Sausure and Bloomfield in Wardhaugh (2005: 191) steta that most linguistic have maintained that clitics itself can't be observed, all that we can possible hope to observe are the consequences of clitics. The important consequences are those that make same kind of differences to the structure of a language. At any particular time, it certainty may possible for linguistics to observed variation in language, but that variation is of little importance.

According to what stated by sausure and Bloomfield in Wardhaugh (2005:191) about language clitics, the writer intends to conduct research in Meto language in order to know and also describe the clitics forms of Meto Language to the readers.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The General View of Morphology

Morphology is the sub field of linguistic that studies the internal structure of word and interrelationship among words (Akmajin. Et al, 1989:55). It deals with morphemes as smallest meaningful unit of word to which morpheme are combined to build grammatical content.

There are two types of morphemes which are commonly know in morphology namely morphology construction and morphology process. Morphology construction reflects a recognition of two principles words building process, inflection and derivational. "Infections are morpheme that signal the grammatical variants of a word; the inflectional –s at the end of ideas indicates that the noun is plural; the inflectional –s at the end of makes indicates that the verb is the third person singular. Derivational morphology: Derivational morphology changes the meaning of words by applying derivations. Derivation is the combination of a word stem with a morpheme. Morphology process is devised by which constituent word of paradigm are differentiated to from one another (Block and Trager, 1992:56)

The Clitics

Nida (1967: 17) in her book says that clitics is a morpheme that has syntactic characteristics off a word but shows evidence off being phonologically bound to another word. Depending on whether affix is attached to the beginning off word or the end off word, we will have their prefixes or suffixes addition to the stems in the most common morphologically process or affixes is a part off morphological study that belongs to grammar.

A clitic is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to several syntactic categories of words such as head noun, non-

head noun, preposition, verb, or adverb, (Katamba, 1993: 430).

Functionally, the clitics attached to the edges of words, outside of derivational and inflectional of affixes. The inflectional affixes (ex) show the inflectional of affixes (Katamba, 1989: 106). The classification of clitics in general, consists of proclitic and enclitic.

Proclitic

Proclitic is occurring at the beginning of a morpheme. Prefix as affix attached before a root like: [mis-], [in-], [dis-], [un-], and [ir-]. In English for example: [mis- communication], [in-direct], [dis-advantage], [un-happy], [ir-rational].

Enclitic

Enclitic is a word or particle which leans back upon the preceding word to become a part of it, and to lose its own independent accent, generally varying also the accent of the preceding word as like: [-ly], [s], [-ing], [-ed]. In English, for example: [kind-ly], [pen-s], [jump-ing], [walk-ed].

Clitics in Meto Language.

Clitics in Meto Language devided into two kinds. There are proclitic and enclitic. [m-], [n-], [t-]. The forms of proclitic in Meto Language consists of three parts based on the personal pronoun that used in the unterance on the sentence. Examples:

| | |
|----------|--------------------|
| Au aen | - I am running. |
| Ho maen | - you are running. |
| Hit taen | - we are running. |

When we added proclitic to the verb and adjective it will not change the class of word but it and indicates the actor or the doer. Enclitics, the forms of the enclitics in Meto Language shows by the add of [-kuk], [-kum], and [-kun] on the end of the verbs.

Examples:

1. Au naokuk neo lene = I am going to the garden.
2. Hom mnaokum neo lene = you are going to the garden.
3. In naokun neo lene = he/she is going to the garden.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this study is descriptive study because it is designed to gain information about the condition or status of existing phenomena. In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method to describe Clitics in Meto Language.

In carrying out this research, the writer took five informants to translate a list of words or sentences from Indonesian into Meto Language. The criteria used to choose the informants were suggested by Nida (1948: 190), namely: (1) The informants are about thirty years old, because in this age they have been mature in mastering their own Native Language; (2) The informants are able to communicate in Indonesian language; (3) They are healthy in mentally and physically. There were some procedures used after obtaining the data, namely: the writer identified clitics in Meto Language, then classified them to determine each type of clitics. Finally, the writer described the forms of clitics in Meto Language.

DISCUSSION

Proclitic [m-]

Proclitic [m-] is occurring at beginning of a morpheme. Proclitics as affixes attached before a root, stem and base. Based on this finding, in Amanatun dialect has four kinds of proclitics that can be added to the verb such as: proclitic [a-], [m-], [n-] and [t-].

| Word | | Meaning |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Meto | Word-Form | |
| Eo [to] | Kae [cry] | Make [cry] |
| Aen [run] | Maen [run] | Indicates noun to |
| Faes [wash] | Mfaes [wash] | verb |
| Ait [take] | Mait [take] | |
| Bi [in] | Mbi [in] | |
| eo [to] | Meo [to] | |
| Uko [from] | Muko [from] | |
| Soi [read] | Msoi [read] | |
| Poi [exit] | Mpoi [exit] | |
| Nao [go] | Mnao [go] | |
| Pao [wait] | Mpao [wait] | |
| Peh [lazy] | Mpeh [lazy] | |

Proclitic [m-] indicates the mutual action. Example:

- Hom **make** et fai i
You cry last night
You are cry last night.
- Hom **maen** neo me
You run to where
You are run to where.
- Hom **mfaes** mblua bi noe
You wash clothes in river
You are wash clothes in the river.
- Hom **mait** upun nbi kuikas
You take mango in refrigerator
You are take mango in the refrigerator.
- Hom **mbi** lene et noka i
You stay garden this morning
You are stay in the garden this morning.
- Hom **meo** lamu nanan
You go forest in
You are going in the.
- Hom **muko** soe
You come soe
You come from soe.
- Hom **msoi** sulat nbi klas nanan
You read letter in classroom
You are read the letter in classroom.
- Hom **mpoi** nako ui menas et fi neona
You exit from hospital yesterday
You are to exit from hospital yesterday.
- Hom **mnao** neo lene
You go to garden
You are going to garden.
- Hom **mpao** ena nbi Soe
You wait mother in Soe
You are wait your mother in Soe.
- Hom **mpeh** kaul he tnao hae
You lazy if we walking
You are lazy if we are walking.

Proclitic [n-]

Proclitic [n-] attached to verb adjective, or preposition without changing the form.

| Word | | Meaning |
|------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Meto | Word-form | |
| Kae [cry] | nkae [cry] | |
| Aen [run] | naen [run] | |
| Faes[wash] | nfaes[wash] | |
| Ait [take] | nait [take] | |
| Bi [in] | nbi [in] | Indicates something |
| eo [to] | neo [to] | finished |
| Uko[from] | nuko[from] | completely |
| Soi [read] | nsoi [read] | |
| Poi [exit] | npoi [exit] | |
| Nao [go] | nao [go] | |
| Pao[wait] | npao [wait] | |
| Peh[lazy] | npeh [lazy] | |

| Word | | Meaning |
|------|-----------|---------|
| Meto | Word-form | |

Proclitic [n-] Indicates something finished completely. Example:

- In **nkae** et fai i
He /she cry last night
He/she is last night.
- In **naen** neo me
He/she run two where
He/ she is run two where.
- In **nfaes** mblua bi noe
He /she wash clothes in river
He /she is wash clothes in the river.
- In **nait** upun nbi kulkas
He/ she take mango is refrigerator
He / she is take mango in the refrigerator.
- In **nbi** lene et noka i
He/she stay garden this morning
He/she is stay in the garden this morning.
- In **neo** lamu nanan
He/she go forest in
He/she going in the forest
- In **nako** Soe
She/he come Soe
He/she come from Soe.
- In **nsoi** sulat nbi klas nanan
He/she read letter in classroom
He/she is read the letter in classroom.
- In **npoi** nako ui menas et fi neona
He/she exit from hospital yesterday
He/she is to exit from hospital yesterday.
- In nao **neo** lene
He/she go to garden
He/she is going to garden.
- In **npao** ena nbi Soe
He/she wait mother in Soe
He/she is wait your mother in Soe.
- In **npeh** kaul he tnao hae
He/she lazy if we walking
He /she is lazy if we are walking.

Proclitic [t-]

Proclitic [t-] attached to verb without changing the from.

| Word | | Meaning |
|------------|-------------|---|
| Meto | Word-form | |
| Kae [cry] | take [cry] | |
| Aen [run] | taen [run] | |
| Faes[wash] | tfaes[wash] | |
| Ait [take] | tait [take] | Indicates something finished completely |
| Bi [in] | tbi [in] | |
| eo [to] | teo [to] | |
| Uko[from] | tako [from] | |
| Soi [read] | tsoi [read] | |
| Poi [exit] | tpoi [exit] | |
| Nao[go] | tnao [go] | |

| Word | | Meaning |
|------|-----------|---------|
| Meto | Word-form | |

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| Pao[wait] | tpao [wait] |
| Peh [lazy] | tpeh [lazy] |

Proclitic [t-] Indicates something finished completely. Examples:

- Hit **kae** et fai i
We cry last night
We are cry last night.
- Hit **taen** neo me
We run to where
We are run to where.
- Hit **tfaes** mblua bi noe
We wash clothes in river
We are wash clothes in the river.
- Hit **tait** upun nbi kulkas
We take mango in refrigerato
We aare take mango in the refrigerator.
- Hit **tbi** lene at noka I
We stay garde this morning
We are stay in the garden this morning.
- Hit **teo** lamu nanan
We go forest in
We are going in the forest.
- Hit **tako** Soe
We come Soe
We come from Soe.
- Hit **tsoi** sulat nbi klas nanan
We read letter in classroom
We are read the letter in classroom.
- Hit **tpoi** nako ui menas et fi neona
We exit from hospital yesterday
We are to exit from hospital yesterday.
- Hit **tnao** neo lene
We go to garden
We are going to garden.
- Hit **tpao** ena nbi Soe
We wait mother in Soe
We are wait your mother in Soe.
- Hit **tpeh** kaul he tnao hae
We lazy if we walking
We are lazy if we are walking.

Enclitic

Enclitic is a word or particle which leans back upon the preceding word so as to because a part of it, and to lose its own independent accent, generally varying also the accent of the preceding word they are: [-kuk], [-kum], [-kun], and [-kuk].

Enclitic [-kuk]

Eclitic [-kuk] describe the result of an activity.

| Word | | Meaning |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Meto | Word-form | |
| Nao [walk] | Naokuk [waiked] | Indicates the result of an activity |
| Main [laugh] | Mainkuk [laughing] | |
| Kae [cry] | Kaekuk [crying] | |
| Aen [run] | Aenkuk [running] | |
| Soi [read] | Soikuk [reading] | |
| Poi [exit] | Poikuk [exiting] | |
| Uah [eat] | Uahkuk [eating] | |
| Peh [lazy] | Pehkuk [lazy] | |
| Tui [write] | Tuikuk [writing] | |
| Sae [climb] | Saekuk [climbing] | |
| Hae [tired] | Haekuk [tired] | |
| Pok [fat] | Pokkuk [fat] | |

Eclitic [-kuk] indicates the result of an activity. Examples:

- 1) Au **naokuk** neo lene
I going to garden
I am going to the garden
- 2) Au **mainkuk** neo in bel
I laughing because she/he fall
I am laughing because she/he fall
- 3) Au **kaekuk** neo au olif nao neo Soe
I crying because my sister go to Soe
I am crying because my sister go to Soe
- 4) Au **aenkuk** neo skol
I running to school
I am running to the school
- 5) Au **soikuk** sulat bi ume
I reading letter at home
I am reading of the letter at the home
- 6) Au **poikuk** neo mone
I exiting to outside
I am exiting to outside
- 7) Au **uahkuk** pena natuin au umnahren
I eating corn because I hungry
I am eating corn because I am hungry
- 8) Au **pehkuk** leufa
I lazy lazy
I am very lazy
- 9) Au **tuikuk** sulat et kaen
I writing letter in the room
I am writing letter in the room
- 10) Au **saekuk** noah mate et lene
I climbing fruit coconut in garden
I am climbing fruit coconut in the garden
- 11) Au aenam ma au **haekuk** leufa
I running and I tired very
I am running and I very tired
- 12) Au **pokkuk** leufa
I fat very
I am very fat

Enclitic [-kum]

Enclitics [kum] attached to verb and change verb to noun.

| Word | | Meaning |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Meto | Word-form | |
| Nao [walk] | Naokum [waiked] | Indicates the result of an activity |
| Main [laugh] | Mainkum [laughing] | |
| Kae [cry] | Kaekum [crying] | |
| Aen [run] | Aenkum [running] | |
| Soi [read] | Soikum [reading] | |
| Poi [read] | Poikum [exiting] | |
| Uah [eat] | Muahkum [eating] | |
| Peh [lazy] | Pehkum [lazy] | |
| Tui [write] | Tuikum [writing] | |
| Sae [climb] | Saekum [climbing] | |
| Hae [tired] | Haekum [tired] | |
| Pok [fat] | Pokkum [fat] | |

Enclitics [kum] Indicates the things. Examples:

1. Hom **naokum** neo lene
You going to garden
You are going to garden.
2. Hom **mainkum** neo in bel
You laughing because she/he fall
You are laughing because she/he fall.
3. Hom **kaekum** neo au olif nao neu Soe
You crying because my sister go to Soe
You are crying because my sister go to Soe.
4. Hom **maenkum** neo skol
You running to school
You are running to the school.
5. Hom **msoikum** sulat bi ume
You reading letter at home
You are reading the letter at the home.
6. Hom **mpoikum** neo mone
You exiting to outside
You are exiting to outside.
7. Hom **muahkum** pena natuin au umnahren
You eating corn because I hungry
You are eating corn because I am hungry.
8. Hom **mpehkum** leufa
You lazy very
You are very lazy.
9. Hom **mtuikum** sulat et kean
You writing letter in the room
You are writing letter in the room.
10. Hom **msaekum** noah mate et lene
You climbing fruit coconut in garden
You are climbing fruit coconut in the garden.
11. Hom maenam ma **haekum** leufa
You running and tired very
You are running and you very tired.
12. Hom **mpokum** leufa
You fat very
You are very fat.

Eclitic [-kun]

Enclitic [kun] attached to verb without changing from.

| Word | | Meaning |
|--------------|--------------------|---|
| Meto | Word-form | |
| Nao [walk] | Naokun[walked] | Indicates the result of an activity |
| Main [laugh] | Mainkun [laughing] | |
| Kae [cry] | Nkaekun [crying] | |
| Aen [run] | Naenkun [running] | |
| Soi [read] | Nsoikun [reading] | |
| Poi [exit] | npoikun [exiting] | |
| Uah [eat] | nuahkun [eating] | |
| Peh [lazy] | npehkun [lazy] | |
| Tui [write] | ntuikun [writing] | |
| Sae [climb] | nsaekun [climbing] | |
| Hae [tired] | nhaekun [tired] | |
| Pok [fat] | npokkun [fat] | |

Enclitic [kun] indicates past perfect tense.

Examples:

- In **naokun** neo lene
He/she going to garden
He/she is goin to the garden.
- In **mainkun** neo in bel
He/she laughing because she/he fall
He/she crying because she/he fall.
- In **nkaekun** neo au olif nao neu Soe
He/she crying because my sister go to Soe
He/she is crying because my sister go to Soe.
- In **naenkun** neo skol
He/she running to school
He/she is running to the school.
- In **nsoikun** sulat bi ume
He/she reading letter at home
He/she is reading of the letter at the home.
- In **npoikun** neo mone
He/she exiting to outside
He/she is exiting to outside.
- In **nahkun** pena natuin in namnahan
He/she eating corn because she/he hungry
He/she eating corn because he/she is hungry.
- In **mpehkun** leufa
He/she lazy very
He/she very lazy.
- In **ntuikun** sulat et kean
He/she writing letter in the room
He/she writing letter in the room.
- In **nsaekun** noah mate et lene
He/she climbing fruit coconut in garden
He/she is climbing fruit coconut in the garden.
- In **naenam** ma in nhaekun leufa
He/she running and he/she tired very
He/she is running and he/she very tired.
- In **npokkun** leufa
He/she fat very
He/she very fat.

CONCLUSION

Amanatun dialect has four kinds of proclitic, they are: [m-], [n-], [t-]. Then, the enclitic in Amanatun dialect has four kinds, they are: [-kuk], [-kum], [-kun].

SUGGESTIONS

The writer suggested that it is advisable for the Indonesian people especially the young Meto generation to study the local language (Meto Language). The writing is hopefully for other students who want to study other dialects of Meto Language. They are expected to be able to use this writing as one of their guidance.

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