

PRONOMINAL AFFIX OF BUGIC LANGUAGE ENJOYABLE DIALEC

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ABSTRACT

In terms of social strata, the same language has different variations if it is spoken by groups of people with lower-middle social strata and upper-middle social strata. This study aims to describe the variation of Bugis pronominal affixes in the Ennak dialect used by Bugis speakers in Sinjai Regency. This research is classified into the type of qualitative descriptive research. The data in this study are the speeches of the Bugis people in Sinjai Regency or the Ennak dialect. Data collection was carried out by speaking and tapping techniques. This study uses intralingual equivalent data analysis. Data that is compared with intralingual equivalents are differences and similarities which have other names, namely HBS (Same Comparative Relations) and HBB (Different Comparative Relations), both of which are advanced techniques in data analysis. The results showed that the use of Bugis pronominal affixes in the Ennak dialect consisted of proclitic and enclitic. has a different style from the use of the clitic form in Indonesia.

KEYWORDS

Affixation, Pronouns, Clitics, Bugis



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INTRODUCTION

Language is an individual expression. Language variety refers to various forms of language that are triggered by social factors (Rahayu & Iman, 2022). Language can change due to several factors, including geographical factors, individual factors, and other social factors. This actual change produces language variations that can give rise to certain characteristics called dialects (Nurdiansyah & Hudriyah, 2021). This variation is usually spoken by a group of people characterized by systematic features (eg phonological, lexical,

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and grammatical) that distinguish it from other variations of the same language (Ningsih & Erdlanda, 2018).

A dialect is a system governed by rules, with systematic deviations from other dialects within the same language. Dialect is used to refer to the language spoken by people of a particular geographic or social group. Research on linguistic or dialectal characteristics has been studied by many researchers. Research conducted by Stanford (2007:284). The results showed that immigrant women maintained the dialect of their home clan at a very high level rather than learning the traits of the husband's clan.

Geographically, the Bugis Sinjai dialect of Ennak is part of the main Bugis language itself. The Bugis language in Sinjai is a variation of the Bugis dialect (Rahayu & Iman, 2022). The Sinjai Bugis dialect is also classified as the Ennak dialect (Tiani, 2018). As a variation of the Bugis language, the Sinjai dialect can be influenced by the internally built language contact (Bugis language) itself.

Based on this explanation, this study reveals the characteristics of the Ennak dialect of Bugis language compared to the Palakka dialect of Bugis language seen from the variation of word forms (Husain, 2016). The use of variations in the form of the word is seen in two different areas of Bugis language usage, namely Sinjai Regency and Bone Regency so that similarities, differences, and uniqueness can be revealed as a characteristic of the Ennak dialect spoken by the people of Sinjai Regency.

Bugis language is a connecting language and is one of the supporters of regional culture which has a fairly old history and tradition (Hadi & Kusumaningrum, 2020). Therefore, the Bugis language is a communication tool that is no less important in the South Sulawesi area. Its users are almost all levels of society in South Sulawesi, especially in the Regencies of Sinjai, Wajo, Bone, Soppeng, Barru, Pare-Pare, and Sidrap. The use of the Bugis language can be found such as by traditional leaders, traders, businessmen, even in the world of education Bugis is still used as the language of instruction until the third grade of elementary school.

Each language has its own word formation system which is likely to differ from one language to another (Hastuti, Pranawengtyas, & Nitayadnya, n.d.). Likewise, the Bugis language. In terms of word formation, Bugis recognizes the processes of affixation, reduplication and compounding. The formation of these words is commonly called a morphological process or a morphemic process (Rasyid & Husain, 2016).

Affixation is the process of giving affixes to the basic form and the original form. Affix is a form of bound morpheme that tends to be used in language. As a bound morpheme, affixes cannot stand alone and do not yet have meaning. New affixes are meaningful when they are joined to certain words. The process of joining affixes to the basic form is called affixation. Affixation is a form of morphological process. The Bugis pronoun system is quite complex and unique in nature. The form varies, which is closely related to the morphology and syntax. Then, there are pronoun prefixes that act as subjects, in addition there are also suffixes that can act as subjects and can also act as objects (Uniawati, n.d.)

The problem in this research is focused on the form of Bugis pronoun affixes in the Ennak dialect in Sinjai Regency. When compared with the main dialect of the Bugis language, the delicious dialect has many differences even though they both use the Bugis language. In essence, languages can change with verbal and non-verbal influences. (Sahib & Hum, 2014) explains that the influence of verbal language turns out to be like the influence of culture which has a short-term nature or does not last long if it is not used continuously or when society does not accept the culture. Verbal influence is one of the causative factors for many languages in the world, including Austronesian. Meanwhile, the

influence of non-verbal language relates to the lifestyle of language speakers whose meaning is stronger symbolically and is dynamic.

Meanwhile, (Tanjung & Timur, n.d.) expresses the notion of dialect as a form of speech used by certain people who have differences from other regions, but people with the same language can still know the language. Variations of a language can be classified on the basis of geographical, social, and political distribution of the language. Geographically, a language can be spoken differently by groups of people living in mountainous areas and coastal areas of the sea. In terms of social strata, the same language has different variations if it is spoken by groups of people with lower-middle social strata and upper-middle social strata. In short, dialect can be understood as a variety of language that is a distinguishing feature for groups in society, but these differences can be understood together as a wealth of language and remain a lingua franca if used together.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is classified into the type of qualitative descriptive research. The data in this study are the speeches of the Bugis people in Sinjai Regency. The source of the data is the people living in the area. Data collection was carried out by speaking and tapping techniques. This study uses intralingual equivalent data analysis, by comparing the properties and characteristics contained in the use of pronominal affixes in the Bugis dialect of Ennak with Indonesian. Data that is compared with intralingual equivalents are differences and similarities which have other names, namely HBS (Same Comparison) and HBB (Different Comparison), both of which are advanced techniques in data analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Clitic Persona Pronouns

Clitic is a construction consisting of single morphemes which are generally small in form, and morphologically stand alone, but phonologically can precede or follow other morphemes closely. What precedes another morpheme is called proclitic, and what follows another morpheme is called enclitic. The above understanding is in line with the understanding explained by Verhaar which states that klitik are short words that are not accented and therefore always rely on an accented word form as its constituent (Verhaar, n.d.).

Basically, there are several kinds of clitics, but what will be discussed is only pronominal clitics, namely clitics of the types of personal pronouns. This pronominal clitic in Bugis, especially enclitic, is very productive in its use. In Bugis language, clitic form of personal pronouns are basically forms of basic personal pronouns (free form persons) that undergo changes or variations in form. This form variation occurs because of differences in the function or distribution of its appearance in sentences.

For example in the following sentence:

(1) Mappakeak haju gahu 'I wear blue clothes',

(2) The gahu shirt is the 'blue shirt I'm wearing'. In these two sentences, it appears that there are variations in the pronoun form, namely —(ak and u- which have the same meaning, namely 'I'.

The pronominal —(ak) in the word mappakeak 'I use' seems to be tied to the active verb 'mappake 'memakai', while the pronominal (u-) in the word upake 'I use' is tied to the passive verb. If these two sentences are viewed in terms of their syntactic function, the pronominal —(ak) in sentence (1) occupies the function as the subject of the actor, and

(u-) in sentence (2) occupies the function as the object of the actor. The pronouns of the clitic form can be divided into two groups, namely for left attached or proclitic bound and right attached or enclitic bound forms. For more details, see the following example:

1. I eat mango (Manreak pao)
2. Mango I eat (Fao uanre)

In the following, the pronominal persona and their changes in the form of the proclitic and enclitic form of the persona are presented. These changes are basically determined by the position of the person in relation to the category level, function level, and role level (Verhaar, n.d.).

1. Pronoun Persona Proclitic Form

The proclitic form is clitic which is chronologically bound to the word that follows it (Kridalaksana, 1983). This proclitic personal pronoun is a variation or allomorph of the free form personal pronoun. This proclitic form can be attached to the class of verbs (both transitive and intransitive), adjectives, and numerals. For more details, see the following description:

a. Proclitic + Verb (Prokj + V)

Example:

<i>(k)u-</i>	+	<i>ita</i>	->	<i>uita6</i>
'ku'		lihat		'saya lihat'
<i>mu-</i>	+	<i>ala</i>	->	<i>muala</i>
'kau'		'ambil'		'engkau ambil'
<i>ta-</i>	+	<i>suro</i>	->	<i>tasuro</i>
'anda'		'suruh'		'anda suruh'
<i>na-</i>	+	<i>tih</i>	->	<i>natihio</i>
'dia		'bawa'		'dia bawa'

Examples of its use in sentences:

(k)Uitai indoknu di pasaE

'kulihat ibumu di pasar'

(Saya lihat ibu kamu di pasar)

Mualani hajunnu?

'engkau ambil sudah bajumu?

(Engkau sudah ambil bajumu?)

Aga nakirinangnga eddi??

Apa dia kirimkan saya ini?

(Apa yang dia kirimkan untuk saya ini?)

The examples of sentences above show that the proclitic *ku-*, *mu-*, and *na* can be constructed with either passive or active verbs. The proclitic attached to this verb expresses the meaning of doing the work as stated in the root word.

b. Proclitic + Adjective (Procl + Adj)

Example:

<i>(k)u- + makececek</i>	<i>Ennak (k)u-makececek cemme0</i>
'dingin'	' <u>tidak</u> saya dingin mandi'
	(Saya tidak kedinginan mandi)
<i>mu- + fuji'</i>	<i>Ennak mufujiki manre ittello?'</i>
	' <u>Tidak</u> kau suka makan telur?'
	"Kau tidak suka makan telur?"
<i>Na- + farellu</i>	<i>Ennak nafarellu tauE</i>
<i>mappanggehang</i>	Tidak dia perlu orang berdebat
	Tidak perlu kita berdebat

From the examples above, it can be seen that the proclitic ku-, mu-, na- and na- can be constructed with adjectives. The proclitic attached to this adjective contains the meaning in the situation as stated in the root word.

c. Proclitic + Numeralia (Prokl + Num)

Example:

1. "kutellui eddi beppae"
2. "Muadduai is inanre"
3. "Iyana eddi tadduai kofie"

It means:

1. "We share these three cakes"
2. "You two are food"
3. "Just split this coffee in half"

From the series of examples (1, 2, and 3) above, it can be seen that the left-bound morphemes appear, namely ku-, mu-, ta-, and na- which are attached to the verb, adjective, and numeral word classes. The bound morphemes are personal pronouns, each of which refers to the first person, second person, and third person who function as subject or actor in passive sentences. The phoneme // which is attached to the verb, adjective, and numeral refers to the object or object of the sentence that has been or will be mentioned.

2. Enclitic Form Persona Pronouns

The enclitic form of personal pronouns in Bugis is the most productive form of pronouns in its use. This enclitic form of persona is found in all types of persona, namely the first person, the second person, and the third person. Pronominal enclitics are linguistic forms that cannot stand alone, but always rely on or are attached to other forms that can stand independently. Because the enclitic form follows other morpheme forms, the form looks like a suffix.

In terms of arts, this form has a special meaning. For example, the forms -(k)ak 'I', -ko 'you', -(k)ik 'we', and -i 'he', although always tied to other forms, actually can still be found separately.

This pronominal enclitic is found in all types of persona, namely the first person, the second person, and the third person. The characteristics of how and when pronominals are used can be seen in the following explanation.

1) First Persona Pronoun Enclitics.

The enclitic forms of the first personal pronouns are -(k)ak and -ku. This form is a variation or change from the free form personal pronominal -iyyak 'I'

a. Pronoun -(k)ak

The pronoun -(k)ak is used as a form of inversion that emphasizes an event, whether for ordinary news, confirmation, denial, or questions. Enclitics -(k)ak can be attached to all word classes, which in general can act as subject, actor or object.

Example:

"siruntuka anriknudi lalengnge"

"meet each other my sister on the street"

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“we met your sister on the street”

b. -ku pronoun

Enclitics –ku are used in constructions that express possessiveness or possessiveness that always go hand in hand with a noun.

Example:

1. “My manuk digai?”
2. “Iyana eddi motorokku”
3. “Alangnga hajukku”

It means :

1. “Where is my (my) chicken?”
2. “This is my (my) motorbike”
3. “Give me (my) clothes”

In addition to the singular form of personal pronouns, Bugis language also recognizes plural personas. To express plural, use the word -maneng in front of the persona (enclitic form) which will be pluralized.

2) Second Persona Pronoun Enclitics

The personal pronouns of the two enclitic forms are –ko, -(k)ik, -mu and -ta.

Form is a variation of free form personal pronouns, namely -iko and -idik.

a. The second pronouns —ko and —(k)ik.

Enklitik —ko is used for interlocutors who are the same age or younger than the speaker, or people who have close relationships regardless of social status, while enklitik -(k)ik is used in a variety of polite and respectful speech to greet older people or people of higher social status. The forms -ko and -kik are inclusive, meaning that this persona refers to both the speaker and the listener or interlocutor. The second persona is used in imperative sentences which express orders or invitations.

Example:

1. “Matuppi kutahirakko”
2. “Tihikko folofeng”
3. “Aga naarekko?”

It means:

1. “Later I will bring it for you (you)”
2. “You bring a pen”
3. “What did he give you (you)?”

b. The second pronouns –mu or -nu, and -ta

The second pronouns –mu and –ta are both used in constructions that express possession or possessiveness. The pronoun –mu is used by people who are the same age or younger than the speaker, while the pronoun –ta is used in a variety of respects.

Example:

1. “hajunnu kufake
2. “Hajutta Nafake”
3. “Hajukku mufake”
4. “Hajukku tafake”

It means:

1. “I'm wearing your clothes
2. “I wear your clothes”
3. “You're wearing my clothes”
4. “The clothes you wear”

The pronouns –mu and -ta in addition to referring to the second person of the date format), can also refer to the first person of the plural. It depends on the situation in which it is used in speech.

3) Third Person Pronoun Enclitics

The third pronoun enclitic serves to replace the person being spoken of. The third persona of the enclitic form is —/ and — n. This form is a variation or change from the free form persona yes 'he'.

a. Pronoun -i

The third pronoun -i is used in the form of an inversion which in sentence construction functions as the subject of the object. The enclitic -i pronoun is used in the following sentences.

Example:

1. “Manrei beppa”
2. “Laoi in Sikolana”
3. “Matinroi in cadreE”

It means :

1. “He is eating cake”
2. “He goes to school”
3. “He sleeps on a chair”

b. Pronoun -na

Pronoun — na is constructed with a noun that expresses possession or possessiveness.

Example :

Read the book

He reads the book

(he reads the book)

As with the first and second personal pronouns, to form a plural third person pronoun, the word maueug is added as a plural marker.

Example:

1. “Lao manengngi manre”
2. “The Alamanenni”
3. “Fole diga likes ro?”

It means :

1. “They (all) went to eat”
2. “Just take it all”
3. “Where did all (them) come from

The personal pronouns of the Bugis dialect of Ennak have various forms according to the function they occupy in the sentence, as shown in the following chart.

***		Form	Bound Form	
.....				
.....				
			Lekat kiri	Lekat kanan
I	single	lyyak 'saya	(k)u—	-(k)ak
	plural	*iyyak maneng Idik maneng 'kami'	Kik- Tak—	-ku —ta

II	single	Iko 'engkau/ka mu' Idik 'Anda'	Mu— (k)ik—	-ko -mu
	plural	Iko maneng 'kalian' Idik maneng 'kita'	ki— Tak—	-manengko -manengki
III	Single.	lya 'dia	Na-	-i -na
	plural	lya maneng 'mereka'	Na-	

CONCLUSION

When compared with affixes in the form of clitics in Indonesian, there are striking differences. The difference can be seen in the use of the clitic form

Klitika in Indonesian consists of:

- a. My clitic- in first person
- b. Klitika –mu as a second person pronoun
- c. The klitika is a third person pronoun.

From the three forms of clitics, it seems that the ku- clitica can precede the basic word, as in the word “Kuambil”, or the “ku” clitic as proclitic. In addition, the clitic "ku" can also follow the root word, as in the word "Bajuku", or the clitic "ku" as an enclitic. If the klitika "-mu" in Indonesian only acts as an enclitic or follows the root word only, then the rule does not apply in Bugis. The clitic "-mu) in Bugis can be in the position of proclitic or clitic that precedes the root word and can also be in the position of enclitic or clitic that follows the root word. Likewise, the clitic "his" is a short form of the third person pronoun. The clitic "-na" in the Bugis language, apart from being a proclitic, can also act as an enclitic, as in the example

“Furani naala delivery”

He already took his shipment

He already took the shipment

This writing contains a description of the personal pronouns of the Bugis language which are analyzed based on form. The personal pronouns of the Bugis language have a unique variety of forms that are very complicated to be traced systematically. The form occurs because of differences in function or distribution in the sentence.

Personal pronouns in Bugis (as in other languages) can be grouped into three, namely (1) the first persona iyyak 'I', with its variations, (k)u-, -(k)ak, and —ku; (2) second persona iko 'engkau', idik 'engkau (respect)' with its variations mu-, tak-, -ko, -(k)ik, and —mu, -tak, and (3) third persona yes 'he ' with its variations na-, -i, and —na.

In the Bugis language there is no special persona that states plural. To make it plural, the pronoun is given the plural marker maneng 'all' coupled with the persona to be pluralized. For example, iyyak 'me' becomes iyyak maneng 'us', iko 'you' becomes iko maneng 'you', idik becomes iyyak maneng 'you/us, we', and yes becomes yes to 'them'. Among the three personal pronouns, only the first and second personal pronouns are used to refer purely to human nouns, while the third personal pronouns, apart from referring to human nouns, can also refer to non-humans (objects, etc.).

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