



The Morphosyntactic Analysis of Possessive Markers a Study on *Meriak-Meriku* Dialect in Padamara Village

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Abstract

This study aims at describing the form, distributions, and morphological process of the uses of possessive markers in Meriak-Meriku dialect at Padamara language, East Lombok. It is focused on describing form, structural distributions, and the category of morphological process on pronominal clitic as well as the possessive marker in this dialect. In the sample of data collection, the data was gathered by recording and note taking techniques of the native speakers' spoken utterances. This is due to the fact that there was no written source or documents available in this dialect. The study shows that the possessive marker takes the form as the pronominal clitic, and from the syntactic perspective the form of possessive markers are described as the possessive pronoun, genitive pronoun, inalienable and alienable possession. Specifically, the inalienable relation it is formally marked by periphrastic expression of "isiq-possessor". The ability to fulfil the phrase mark the distinction between alienable and inalienable possession. The pronominal clitic can attach at all word categories such as Verb, Noun, Adjective, and Adverb and it is not functioned as possessive marker. In the process of morphological, based on the data shows possessive marker in this dialect is inflectional morphology.

Keywords: *Meriak-Meriku Dialect; Padamara, Possessive Marker; Pronominal Clitic; Morphological; Syntactic*

Introduction

Forms, functions, and meaning of clitic in Sasak language were investigated by Sultana (2017). His research in Central of Lombok which was analyzed by using ethnolinguistic that focused on Morphological aspect. In other words, this study only focused on Morphological aspect than Syntactic aspect. Functions of possessive suffix in Ob-Urgic language were described by Gwen Eva Janda (2015) this research shows that there is no relation between the possessive marker as the possessive pronouns. This study was done at Ob-Urgic language of Mansi in Africa. In other words, this study focused on the functions as the syntactic aspect rather than morphological aspect. The use of possessive marker in Fino-Urgic language were described by Alexandra Simonenko (2015). This study stated that the use of possessive markers is used for non-possessiveness of Fino-Urgic language. This research was done at Komi, Khanty, and Mari.

Sasak language has the uniqueness compare with other languages. The uniqueness from the vocabulary and variety of dialects. For instance, between English and Sasak language, it is proven that from vocabulary are different, the word “*lolo*” is for tree, the word “*mangan*” is for eat and etc. Not only that aspect that made Sasak language have the uniqueness. In spoken language, Sasak has five different dialects that place in Lombok island namely: *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect is mostly spoken in East Lombok and West Lombok, *Meno-Meno* dialect is spoken in Central Lombok, *Nggeto-Nggete* dialect is spoken in East Lombok and some part of Northwest Lombok. *Kuto-Kute* dialect is mostly spoken in the Northwest Lombok, *Meriak-Meriku* dialect is spoken in Central Lombok and some part of East Lombok.

Every dialect has different uniqueness on their own word formation, grammar, structure of word, different morpheme, pronunciation and so on. In *Meriak-Meriku* dialect, has the uniqueness on one of the elements of word, called possessive markers. As the general truth, in English possessive only can be attached after the class of word noun, but in Sasak language of *Meriak-Meriku* dialect is different, the possessive markers in this dialect are flexible. It not only can be preceded with noun, but it can be preceded by adjective, verb, and so on. For instance, to show the possessions, this dialect used possessive markers on it. For example, *Kelambim* it means that your clothes, which is *Kelambi* in here as the clothes and the bound morpheme *-m* as the markers of possessive. Uniquely, not only the noun can be attached by the markers, but also the other class of words. for example, in adjective *Engesm* it means that you are beautiful, which is *Enges* in here as beautiful and the bound morpheme *-m* is for ‘you are’. The other examples from the daily conversation, for instance:

A1: *Mbe=m lai side?*
Where go you
“where are you going?”

B1: *Bale=n kakak pisaq=k.*
Her house sister my cousin
“my cousin’s house”

A2: *Kembeq=n tengari=m lampak?*
Why lately go
“why are you so late?”

B2: *Aoq, wah arak gawe=k onek*
Yes, have something to do before
“yes, I have something to do before”

In sentence B1, the word “*bale*” which is means “house” is followed by bound morpheme *=n*, that indicates that the owner of the house is the third person. Because the bound morpheme *=n* in here, describe the possessive markers of the third person. Not only that, the possessive markers in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect are not only can attached into the noun class of words, but it can attach in the other class of words, for example in the sentence A1, the word “*mbe*” which is means “where” is followed by bound morpheme *=m* that indicates the question is purpose to the listener. Because the bound morpheme *=m* in that word has function to describe the listener or in that conversation is “you”. In this sentence, the possessive markers can attach in the other level of words. So, the possessive markers in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect are flexible.

Due to this phenomenon, there is no research that has been focused on possessive markers in Sasak language, particularly in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect, this study is expected to explore about the possessive markers in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect such as focus on the form possessive markers, the distributions of those pronominal clitic and the morphological process on it especially from the morphosyntactic aspect. Besides that, the writer dedicated this study to facilitate the researcher, the

students of university and everyone that interested on linguistic study particularly Sasak language in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect.

Method

This study used descriptive qualitative research. By using descriptive qualitative, this research described the forms of possessive markers, the distributions those pronominal clitics and the morphological process on the sentence or clause of the markers in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect of Sasak language. Data based on observation, recording, note taking and cross-check were transcribed for an analysis. The methods were to gather data collection from the daily conversation of the native speaker. Data were gathered by an observation, recording, note taking and cross check technique. They were collected from Padamara people with 15-60 year in age, able to speak in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect well, and having good articulation, healthy, and speak fluently. Data were classified in terms of morphological syntactic aspects of pronominal clitic as well as the possessive in conversation of sentence or clause marker in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect.

Results and Discussion

The result could show and offer to understand: (1) the form of possessive marker (2) the distributions of those pronominal clitic (3) the category of morphological of possessive marker and pronominal clitic. These questions will be described in the coming sections.

This study describes the pronominal as the possessive marker in sentence or clause. In *Meriak-Meriku* dialect, the form of possessive markers are found in the clause of daily conversation is clitic, especially enclitic. There are four types of possessive markers that used in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect, such as clitic =k, clitic =m, clitic =n, clitic =t. in addition to the clitic pronominal marker of possessive in this dialect, another type of possessive observed is inalienable possession. This alienable relation is commonly indicated by ability to the expressed by *isiq-possessor*. This study also describes the distributions of pronominal clitic with non-possessive function which can be attached into different word classes. In terms of morphological process, the category of pronominal clitic of Sasak *Meriak-Meriku* dialect is inflectional instead of derivational.

a. The Form of Possessive Marker

1. Pronominal Clitics

The data indicates that the form of possessive markers in Padamara *Meriak-Meriku* dialect surfaces as the clitics. Most of clitics found in this data are enclitic. Consider the following examples:

(11) Pire keloek **bale=m?**
How many your house.2SG.POSS?

(12) Mbe taok **buku-ng=k?**
Where is my book.1SG.POSS?

(13) Telang **polpen=k** kun dalem kelas.
I lost my pen.1SG.POSS at.PREP classroom

(14) Ternyate loek **ujian=t** pas kuliah
Evidently, a lot of our examination.1PL.POSS when we in college.

Table 1. The type of possessive markers

=m	=k	=t	=n
Second person singular	First person singular	First person plural	Third person singular

3. Genitive Pronoun

The genitive pronoun case can be indicated the possessive determines such as my, your, his, her, its, our and their. In *Meriak-Meriku* dialect of Padamara language, the clitic form of possessive markers has the function as the Genitive. Consider the following example:

(19) Sai jauq *laptop=n* *ariq=n* Yayik?
 Who bring laptop.3SG.POSS sister.3SG.POSS of Yayik?
 (Who bring Yayik sister's laptop?)

(20) Pindah *kajuq=n* *mamiq=k* sekedik
 Move wood.3SG.POSS my father.1SG.POSS please
 (Move my father's wood please)

In the sentence (19) the clitic =n after the word “laptop” indicates genitive pronouns of “her” which indicates the possessor of laptop is Yayik's sister. Whereas the clitic =n after the word “ariq” which means sister, it indicates that the possessor of sister is Yayik so it functions as possessive markers.

In the sentence (20) the clitic =n indicates genitive pronouns of “his” which indicates the possessor of “kajuq” (wood) is the “mamiq”/father of subject I. whereas the clitic =k after the word ‘mamiq’ indicates that the possessor of father is the subject.

4. Inalienable Possession

Inalienable possession is the relation between possessor and possessum such as kinship relation and part-whole relation, for example of inalienable possession that indicates the kinship relation, *he is my father* (F. Lichteneberk et,al (2011). Whereas the example of inalienable possession that indicates part of body of the possessor *my leg so long*. In *Meriak-Meriku* dialect of Padamara language, the inalienable possession can interchange with the periphrastic form “*isiq-possessor*”. In this study, the inalienability and alienability are distinguished by names of “*isiq-possessor*”. Consider the following examples:

(21) Masih sakit *kakaq=n* *isiq* Reyhan?
 Still sick brother.3SG.POSS of Reyhan?
 (Does the brother's of Reyhan still sick?)

(22) Piran oleq *mamiq=n* *isiq* *pisaq=m?*
 When back home her.father.3SG.POSS CONJ your cousin.2SG.POSS
 (When your cousin's father back home?)

In the sentence (21) the word attached by the possessive marker is “kakaq” which means brother, and “kakaq” is part of kinship relation of Reyhan. Inalienable possession marker in here is after the clitic there is phrase “isiq” this indicates that the possessor and possessum has kinship relation.

In the sentence (22) the word attached by the possessive marker is “mamiq” which means father and “pisaq” means cousin. The word “mamiq” is part of kinship relation of Cousin. ”Pisaq”. Inalienable possession marker in here is after the clitic there is phrase “isiq” this indicates that the possessor and possessu, has kinship relation.

In the sentence (27) the word attached by possessive marker is “hape” which means handphone, handphone is the possessor that can be separated from the possessor, so it includes into alienable possession.

In the sentence (28) the word attached by possessive marker is “bakso” which means meatball, meatball is the possessum that can be separated from the possessor, so it includes into alienable possession.

In the alienable possession the use of phrase “*isiq-possessor*” is not needed, because if that phrase attached in the clause that indicate the alienable possession being an ungrammatically sentence or clause.

b. Distribution of Pronominal Clitic in *Meriak-Meriku* Dialect in Padamara Language

The data indicates that pronominal clitic in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect that the main function as the possessive marker, can be found in another word level, those are in Noun, Verb, Adjective and Adverb. Although almost pronominal clitic only can be attached into noun word class, but in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect of Padamara language can attached into several word level. The pronominal clitic in this dialect stands as a enclitic in the word level. Based on the data collected, most of the pronominal clitic attaches to Noun as the possessive marker. Consider the following examples.

1. Noun Word Class

Nouns is the words to identify any of a class of people, places, or things, but the vagueness associated with the notions of ‘name’ and ‘thing’ (David Crystal ,2008:359). Based on the criteria of nouns, the following examples of sentence that the noun word class attached by the possessive markers.

(29) Solah motif *galeng=m*
Beautiful motive your pillow.2SG.POSS
(Your pillow is beautiful)

(30) *Tembok=n* dekill sik ujan
Her/his wall.3SG.POSS dirty because of the rain
(her/his wall is dirty because of the rain)

The examples both sentence (29) and sentence (30) clitic attached in word level of noun and it functioned as the possessive markers. In the sentence (29) the word “galeng” which means pillow and in the sentence (30) the word “tembok” which means wall, those words includes into noun word class.

2. Verb Word Class

Verb is the word that denote the action, such as category of activities, accomplishment, achievement and states (Hatch and Brown, 1995:252). From those criteria of verb word class, the following examples of the sentence that the word of verb word class attached by the pronominal clitic. In this case, if the pronominal clitic attached to verb word class, the function of the clitic not as the possessive marker, but functioned as the subject that do the action. Consider the following example.

(31) *Pe-beli=k* jaje sak meres
Please buy.1SG.POSS snack that delicious (simple present)
(please buy for me a delicious snack)

(32) *Te-beli=k* jaje sak meres sik bibiq

Bought for me.1SG.POSS snack delicious by Aunty (simple past)
(Aunty bought for me a delicious snack)

(33) *Pe-bait=k* tas iku
Please take for me.1SG.POSS bag that (simple present)
(please take that bag for me)

(34) *Te-bait=k* tas eto
Take for me .1SG.POSS bag that (simple past)
(take for me that bag)

Both examples sentence (31) and (32)) are when the pronominal clitic attached into word class of verb, If the word of verb in the beginning of sentence, pronominal clitic attached into verb word class the word have to attached bound morpheme in the beginning of word such as -pe, and -te . -pe in the first word of verb indicates the time or simple present, whereas -te in the first word of verb indicates the past time or simple past.

3. Adjective Word Class

Adjectives are used to highlight qualities or attribute or the word that explain the situations of the noun word class (David Crystal, 2008:37). In this case, if the pronominal clitic attached to adjective word class, the function of the clitic not as the possessive marker, but functioned as the subject or object that explained by the adjective. The following examples of sentences that in the adjective word class are attached by the pronominal clitic.

(35) *Solah=n* bale tao
Beautiful.3SG.POSS house that
(That house is beautiful)

(36) *Kotor=n* kebon to bale
Dirty.3SG.POSS garden at the house
(garden in the house is dirty)

Both examples above, shows that pronominal clitic can attached in adjective word class the word “solah” in the sentence (35) which means beautiful, the word “kotor” in the sentence (36) which means dirty, both of words are includes into adjective word class, even thought it attached by the pronominal clitic, the word class is still adjective.

4. Adverb Word Class

Adverb term used in the grammatical classification of words to refer to a heterogeneous group of items whose most frequent function is to specify the mode of action of the verb (David Crystal, 2008:40). Adverbs are assign attributes for verb, there are three types of adverb such as adverb of time, adverb of place, and adverb of situations . In this case, if the pronominal clitic attached to adverb word class, the function of the clitic not as the possessive marker, but functioned as the subject or object. The following examples that the word class of adverb can attached by the pronominal clitic.

(37) *Ke-bian=m* lalo olek
It is too late you.12SG.POSS back home
(it's too late you back home)

- (38) *Ke-malem=n* dateng bibiq uiq
 It is too late.3SG.POSS came Aunty yesterday
 (It is too late Aunty came last night)

From those examples, the possessive markers attached into word class of adverb, the signs of adverb is in the beginning of word have to added the bound morpheme of -ke , without that bound morpheme the possessive markers cannot attached in that word. Although in the adverb attached by bound morpheme of -ke and attached by the possessive markers, the word class is still adverb.

c. The Category of Possessive Marker and Pronominal Clitic in Meriak-Meriku Dialect of Padamara Language

1. Inflectional Morphology

The pronominal clitic in *Meriak-Meriku* dialect serves as inflectional instead of derivational. Inflectional morphology is the word that after attached by the bound morpheme, it will not change the word class (Fromkin et al., 1988:129) for example, the bound morpheme -s in books indicates the plural form base word.

Based on the criteria above, consider the following examples of form of pronominal clitic in its inflectional morphology:

- (38) Mbe taok *kelambi=m?*
 Where is your clothes.2SG.POSS?

- (39) Loek *jauq=k* jeruk uik
 Too much brought.1SG.POSS orange yesterday
 (Too much orange that I brough yesterday)

- (40) *Uiq=n* olek sarang bale.
 Yesterday,She is.3SG.POSS back to house
 (yesterday, she is back to house)

- (41) *Tinggang-tinggang=t* basen pak guru
 We are tall.1PL.POSS Said teacher
 (our teacher said that we are tall)

In the sentence (38) the word “kelambi” which means clothes (noun word class) after attached by the clitic=m, the word class does not change, it still noun word class.

In the sentence (39) the word “jauq” which means bring. The word class of “bring” is verb. After attached by clitic =k the word class is still verb.

In the sentence (40) the word “uiq” which means yesterday, the word class of “yesterday is adverb. After attached by clitic =n the word class is still adverb.

In the sentence (41) the word “tinggang” which means tall, the word class of “tall” is adjective. After attached by the clitic=t the word class is still adjective.

It is proves that, although the clitic boundary attached into the word, it will not change the word class.

Conclusion

The possessive markers form is a pronominal clitic that can functioned as possessive pronouns, genitive, alienable possession, and inalienable possession if that pronominal clitic attached into noun word class. Most of pronominal clitic are found in Noun word class as the possessive marker.

Based on the distribution in word level, the pronominal clitic in this dialect is not only can attached in Noun word class as the possessive marker to show the possessiveness, but in this case the pronominal clitic can attached into different word class such as verb, adjective and adverb and it is not functioned as the subject or object in the clause or sentence.

In term of morphological process, in *Meriak-Meriku* of Padamara language dialect possessive marker and pronominal clitic qualifies the inflectional morphology.

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