



## Full Length Research Article

### CLITICS OF MANGGARAI LANGUAGE: THE CASE OF CENTRAL MANGGARAI DIALECT IN WEST FLORES INDONESIA

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#### ARTICLE INFO

##### Article History:

Received 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2016  
Received in revised form  
18<sup>th</sup> November, 2016  
Accepted 04<sup>th</sup> December, 2016  
Published online 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2017

##### Key Words:

Clitics,  
Manggarai language,  
Central Manggarai Dialect.

#### ABSTRACT

To obtain data this study involved informants as a data source from whom recording speech was done and to whom relevant Indonesian sentences were given to be translated into Central Manggarai Dialect (CMD). Text document by Verheijen (1977) was also used to triangulate. For the purpose of validity and reliability, the data were discussed also with the researcher's colleagues particularly those of native speakers of CMD. Then the concept of Zwicky in Spencer (1991) about simple clitics special clitics and the base (bound base or root bound) were used as theoretical guide and base. From the data it can be concluded that CMD applies three kinds of clitics, namely personal pronoun clitics (-k, -h, -i, -km, -t, -m, -s) for subject referencing, possessive clitics (-k, -m, -n, -km, -t, -s, -d) to indicate possession, and bound word clitics. The bound word clitics are *ngger-* and *ki-*. The *ngger-* clitic initializes the prepositions of place to form prepositions of directions. Meanwhile, the *ki-* clitic are attached by possessive clitics to denote in process activities. In addition, except the possessive clitics, the personal pronoun clitics tend to attach to the last word of any class of words in sentence.

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#### INTRODUCTION

Linguists like Katamba (1993) classify clitic studies in the study of inflectional morphology in connection with the lexicon and syntax. Meanwhile Malison and Blake (1981) discussed clitics in relation to agent and patient markers. Based on the examples they give, clitics refer to the subjects of sentences. In short, clitics are grammatical elements in the study of morphology in linguistics. Based on the previous literature review, there is no special study on clitics particularly of Manggarai language or of languages that according Nababan in Llamzon (1979) belong to Flores and Banda Sea region. The very current research paper by Semiun and Jeladu (2016) has reviewed a number of previous research reports such by Berybe (1982) about morphological process of nouns and verbs of CMD (a thesis), Troeboes, Et Al (1985) about grammatical structure of CMD. Then, Semiun (1993), in his S2 thesis about Basic Grammar of Kempo Sub Dialect, presented language phenomena that he called clitics, but he only suggested doing specific investigation on clitics of the sub dialect since his focus was on basic grammar of Kempo subdialect, in West Manggarai, now a regency called 'Kabupaten Manggarai Barat'. Another research paper about politeness marker "IO" of Kempo speech by Semiun (2013),

but he does not touch at all about the clitics. Then in their research about "Passive without passive morphology, evidence from Manggarai" Arka and Jeladu (2007) did not discuss about clitics. In short no research paper has done particular study on the clitics of CMD. That is why in their research paper about Verb Nominalization, Semiun and Jeladu (2016) recommend doing a specific research on the clitics of CMD. This research report therefore presents a novice of language phenomena called clitics, a paper of the research result report in 1998 entitled *Klitika Bahasa Manggarai: Dialek Manggarai Tengah Nusa Tenggara Timur* (Clitics in Manggarai Language: Central Manggarai Dialect of Nusa Tenggara Timur Province). Based on the phenomena the researcher observed, there is a contraction or maybe a reduction in CMD. The clitic *-K* in *Aku ngo-K* (I go/went) is a contraction or reduction of the lexical *Aku*, and so is *-S* in *Ise ngo-S* (they go/went). In sentences, these markers can move and attach to any other words when the sentence becomes longer such as in *Aku ngo sale uma-k* (I go to garden or I go to my garden). The use of *-k* in this sentence causes ambiguity, in the case whether it shows a cross-referencing or a possessive. Meanwhile the use of *-s* is only acceptable in *Ise ngo sale uma-s* that is, to show reference. Differently, to show possessive, the same sentence uses marker *-d* rather than marker *-k* as in *Ise ngo sale uma-d* (They go/went to their garden). Another very interesting phenomenon is that, *-k* seems also to show patient in action

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verbs as in sentence 'Aku onggak le ema' or 'Onggak le ema'. The sentence seems that the first person singular 'Aku' is a patient even-though grammatically there is no object in that sentence. The use of the free word *le* in such sentence dominantly shows a patient that is *Aku*. Thus it seems that grammatically *Aku* is a subject, but semantically it is a patient. So many examples can be seen or found during interaction or in texts. The last important phenomenon is the use of *ngger-* in sentences. The word cannot stand as a free word in sentences but compounded with prepositions to denote directions instead. In other words, the word always appears proceeding prepositions indicating direction, such as in 'Aku ngo ngger-wa-k' (I go down there). The interesting phenomenon presented has invited the researcher to do a specific investigation on the clitics of Manggarai language concentrated on the research problems or research aim presented next.

### Research problems

Based on the examples of the phenomena presented in the front, this study focuses on the following research questions.

- What are the types of clitics in DMT?
- How are clitics in CMD produced?
- How are clitics in CMD distributed in sentences?

### Research objectives

Based on the research questions presented above, the objectives of the research are as follows.

- To find out and classify the clitics of DMT.
- To identify and explain how clitics in CMD are produced
- To explain how clitics in CMD are distributed in sentences.

Based on the research question and research objectives, it is expected that this research report contributes much to the linguistic development particularly the comparative linguistics in Indonesia and linguistic universals in general. The research report will be a valuable contribution to the data of language typology of the world, and will be an incentive for further studies on both system of Central Manggarai dialect in particular and of other sub dialects or other languages under the group of Bima-Sumba languages.

### Literature review

This study uses references of structural linguistics that emphasizes language as a system of linguistic units such as sound, words, and sentences. However, in terms of differentiating referencing clitics from possessive ones, Transformational Generative Grammar of Chomsky is used. Structurally the clitics are bound morphemes, while semantically the clitics indicate certain meaning and or grammatical function as what is meant by Chomsky. Clitics are discussed inseparably from these units. In his draft, Anderson (2010) uses the term "little" word for clitics which are unaccented. The following are the main references as guide in assessing clitics of CMD. Katamba (1993), in conjunction with morphological inflections, briefly said that clitic is a morpheme (another class of bound morpheme) and attached to free words (host) as genitive clitic marker *-s* in "Mary's car" in

English. Based on the examples in Indonesian Durie (1985) argues that clitics are words that do not have stress in any context (the words which are never stressed in any context). In Indonesian there are certain words that appear as clitics in certain contexts but they are able to stand alone in other contexts and therefore have stress. Semiun (1993) quotes the definition of Spencer (1991) as follows: "clitics are elements of fully fledged properties of words, but lack the independence usually associated with words". In short, clitics are elements of free word that cannot stand freely, but phonologically attached to free words. While Blake (1994) defines clitics as follows: "A form that is treated as a separate element in syntax i.e. as word, but as part of an adjacent word in the phonology, i.e. as an affix ". Clitics are syntactically words but phonologically affixes. Based on the examples in French, Mallinson and Blake (1981) found some pronominal clitics (serving as clitics) whose status is not as free and pronouns nor as a pronoun bound. They nevertheless find that there are also clitics of objective pronouns that are not accented. Zwicky in Spencer (1991) or in Austin (2004:2) groups clitics into simple clitics, special clitics, and bound word clitics. In short, simple clitics are short forms because of reduction or contraction process of free words like: *'ve* of 'have', *s* of 'is or has', and *'ll* of 'will' in English. Special clitics are not contractions of free words pure bound affix morphemes, like *-s* to denote genitive in English. Meanwhile, bound words are full words but they cannot stand alone or always with free words as hosts in sentences. To determine clitics in this study, the researcher applies six principles of morpheme identification. Thus the data analysis is based on structural theory. But to analyze the role and function of clitics in sentences, the researcher makes use the theory of GB (Government-Binding Theory). The main reason is clitics in CMD, except bound word, interact with the functions of sentences, particularly, subjects and objects or semantic functions called "argument", agent (including intransitive subject), and patient.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was conducted in Manggarai regency, West Flores Island. The regency is made up of several sub-districts: *Langke Rembong, Cibal, Reo, Kuwu, and Satarmese*, where CMD is used. The informants were purposively selected. This study requires a highly reliable informants of the native dialect speakers. Therefore, they were the native speakers of CMD and have good ability in Indonesian language for the purpose of smooth dialogue and interview. The study involved five informants, but only for the data validation or data triangulation. The data were obtained by recording the dialogue or asking each of them to tell legends. The researcher also prepared some Indonesian sentences and asked them to translate into CMD. This is to obtain complete data as well as to validate the data for the purpose of reliability. Folklores in CMD recorded by Verheijen SVD (1977; 1997) are also used as data resources. The researcher is also the speaker of the language so he can discuss the data for validation and reliability with his own colleagues in Nusa Cendana university where he is working until now, particularly with those of the native speakers of Manggarai language. To close, this study follows steps: data collection, data identification, and data verification before the data are discussed.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the examples, the researcher concludes that typologically CMD belongs to isolating language or analytic

language where base words do not experience any change, so the grammatical functions are shown by word order. Syntactically, CMD employs both, SVO and VOS language, but this phenomenon needs a specific research. Consider the following examples:

Aku hang muku-k (SVO)  
I eat banana-1PS  
'I eat/ am eating banana'

Hang muku-k aku (VOS)  
Eat banana-1PS I  
'I eat/am eating banana'

In his examples, Bereybe shows also similar SVO pattern, as in "Hia Pika Manuk" (He sells chickens) or examples by Troeboes Et al. (1985) such as in "Ata mbeko hitu cai gi" (The shaman has arrived). According to Comrie (1987 or 1989), languages of SVO and VOS patterns employ Pr (preposition and not postposition), NG (Noun Genitive and not Genitive Noun), and NA (Noun Adjective and not Adjective Noun). However, as said above, there should be another research to determine which one of the "doubling" patterns, SVO and VOS, employs "basicness" as presented by Hawkins (1983). It needs to emphasize again that this research limits its focus only on the research questions of aims presented in the front. The data have been classified following the way how Zwicky (1977) in Spencer (1991), groups clitics into simple clitics, special clitics, and bound words.

### Types of clitics in CMD

**Simple clitics:** The simple clitics in CMD are differentiated into pronominal clitics to show cross-referencing and possessive clitics to show possession, to be in sequence presented and discussed next.

**Personal pronoun clitics:** These kinds of clitics are simple clitics functioning to cross-refer to subjects. That is why they are also called cross-referencing clitics. The clitics are formed by contracting the pronouns (singular and plural), as displayed by Table 1. Table 1 shows that there are seven personal pronoun clitics in CMD: *-k*, *-h*, *-i*, *-km*, *-t* (*d*), *-m*, and *-s*. As has been tested, the researcher concludes that the clitics are the contraction of the personal pronouns. The first singular personal pronoun (1Sg.PP) "aku" is contracted to form clitic: *-k*; the second personal pronoun (2Sg.PP) "hau" is contracted to form clitic: *-h*; the third personal pronoun (3Sg.PP) "hia" is contracted to form clitic: *-i*; Then the exclusive first plural personal pronoun (1Pl.PP) is contracted to form clitic: *-km*. This applies quite different formation process since there is velar /k/ in the clitic *-km*. The researcher argues that this clitic is actually the combination of first singular personal pronoun *aku* (I) and first plural personal pronoun *ami* (we). So the sounds /k/ in *aku* (I) and /m/ in *ami* (we) are taken to form clitic: *-km*. Meanwhile, the inclusive first personal pronoun *ite* is contracted to form clitic *-t*. The second plural personal pronoun (2Pl.PP) *meu* is contracted to form clitic: *-m*; and the third plural personal pronoun *ise* (they) is contracted to form clitic: *-s*. These clitics are different from the pronominal subject clitics in Igbo which are of dependent pronominal elements (Anyanwu, 2012). While these ones are reduced or contracted from the independent pronouns that according to the researcher are, except clitic *-i* in *hia*, of the consonant letters of the subject pronouns as:

-k from consonant k in *aku*  
-h from semi vowel h in *hau*  
-i from vowel i in *hia*  
-km from consonant k in *aku* and m in *ami*  
-t from consonant t in *ite*  
-m from consonant m in *meu*  
-s from consonant s in *ise*

**Table 1. Simple clitics according to personal pronouns**

Pronouns	Clitics	Examples	
1	2	3	
Aku (I)	<i>-k</i>	Aku hang-k I eat-1Sg.PP 'I eat'	or Hang-k Eat-1Sg.PP 'I eat'
Hau (you)	<i>-h</i>	Hau hang-h you eat-2Sg.PP 'You eat'	or Hang-h eat-2Sg.PP 'You eat'
Hia	<i>-i</i>	Hia hang-i He/She eat-3Sg.PP 'He/She eats'	or Hang-i eat-3Sg.PP 'He/She eats'
Ami (exclusive we)	<i>-km</i>	Ami hang-km we et-1Pl.PP 'We eat'	or Hang-km eat-1Pl.PP 'We eat'
Ite (inclusive we)	<i>-t</i>	Ite hang-t we eat-1Pl.PP 'We eat'	or Hang-t eat-1Pl.PP
Meu (you)	<i>-m</i>	Meu hang-m you eat-2Pl.PP 'You eat'	or Hang-m eat-2Pl.PP 'You eat'
Ise (they)	<i>-s</i>	Ise hang-s they eat-3Pl.PP 'They eat'	or Hang-s eat-3Pl.PP 'They eat'

Note:

1Sg.PP = First singular personal pronoun; 2Sg.PP = Second singular personal pronoun; 3Sg.PP = Third singular personal pronoun; 1Pl.PP = First plural personal pronoun; 2Pl.PP = Second plural personal pronoun; 3Pl.PP = Third plural personal pronoun.

**Possessive clitics:** CMD applies the word *de* /dɛ/ followed by pronouns to show possession as in: "mbaru de hau" (your house). Thus, CMD employs noun genitive (NG) not genitive noun (GN). However, in practice, there is morphological combination the so called blend, of the word *de* and personal pronouns to denote possession, as displayed in Table 2.

**Table 2. Blends showing possession in CMD**

Lexical words	Possessive blends	Examples
1	2	3
de aku (of I = my/mine)	daku /daku/	Mbaru daku (my house) Mbaru ho'o daku (This house is mine)
de hau (of you = your/yours)	dhau /d <sup>h</sup> au/	Mbaru dhau (your house) Mbaru ho'o dhau (This is your house)
de hia (of he/she = his/her;his/hers)	dhia /d <sup>h</sup> ia/	Mbaru dhia (his/her house) Mbaru ho'o dhia (This house is his/hers)
de ami (exclusive) (of we = our/ours)	dami /dami/	Mbaru dami (our house) Mbaru ho'o dami (This house is ours)
de ite (inclusive) (of we = our/ours)	dite /dite/	Mbaru dite (our house) Mbaru ho'o dite (This house is ours)
de meu (of you = your/yours)	dmeu /dmeu/	Mbaru dmeu (your house) Mbaru ho'o dmeu (This house is yours)
de ise (of they = their/theirs)	dise /dise/	Mbaru dise (their house) Mbaru ho'o dise (This house is theirs)

However, those possessive blends in Table 2 are not the concern of the study because they are not clitics but words

which maybe uttered very fast during the communication or interaction. What the study concerns are clitics which are showing possession, as displayed by Table 3. Table 3 presents seven possessive clitics always attached to nouns. However, differently from personal pronoun clitics in Table 1, the possessive clitics in table 3 can be grouped into simple clitics and special clitics based on the process of how they are formed.

...bound words are the words which don't correspond to a full form and thus can't possibly be analyzed as reductions of 'real' words, but which nevertheless need a host and in some cases are restricted to a particular sentence position, such as Serbo-Croat *li*.

The researcher has found that the CMD employs *ki-* and *ngger-* as bound words also categorized as clitics.

**Table 3. Simple clitics showing possession**

Possessive words	Possessive clitics	Examples
1	2	3
<i>Daku</i> from 'de aku' (My/mine)	-k (1Sg.Pos.P)	Mbaru daku or mbaru-k (My house) (My house) mabaruh o' daku (This house is mine)
<i>Dhau</i> from 'de hau' (Your/yours)	-m (2Sg.Pos.P)	Mbaru dhau or mbaru-m (Your house) (Your house) Mbaru ho'o dhau (This house is yours)
<i>Dhia</i> from 'de hia' (His/Her/Hers)	-n (3Sg.Pos.P)	Mabaruh dhia or mbaru-n (His/Her house) (his/her house) Mbaru ho'o dhia (This house is his/hers)
<i>Dami</i> from 'de ami' (Our/ours)	-km (1Pl.Pos.P) Exc.	Mbaru dami or mbaru-km (Our house) (Our house) Mbaru ho'o dami (This house is ours)
<i>Dite</i> from 'de ite' (Our/ours)	-t (1Pl.Pos.P) Inc.	Mbaru dite or mbaru-t (Our house) (Our house) Mbaru ho dite (This house is ours)
<i>Dmeu</i> from 'de meu' (Your/yours)	-s (2Pl.Pos.P)	Mbaru dmeu or mbaru-s (Your house) (Your house) Mbaru ho'o dmeu (This house is yours)
<i>Dise</i> from 'de ise' (Their/theirs)	-d (3Pl.Pos.P)	Mbaru dise or mbaru-d (Their house) (Their house) Mbaru ho'o dise (This house is theirs)

Note:

1Sg.Pos.P=first singular possessive pronoun; 2Sg.Pos.P= second singular possessive pronouns; 3Sg.Pos.P = third singular possessive pronoun; 1Pl.Pos.P = first plural possessive pronoun; 2Pl.Pos.P = second plural possessive pronoun; 3Pl.Pos.P = third plural possessive pronoun.

The clitics: *-k*, (1Sg.Pos.P) *-km* (1Pl.Pos.P), *-t* (1Pl.Pos.P) and *-d* (3Pl.Pos.P) are simple clitics because they are similarly formed like those of personal pronoun clitics in table 1. Meanwhile, the clitics: *-m* (2Sg.Pos.P), *-n* (3Sg.Pos.P), and *-s* (2Pl.Pos.P) are special clitics since they are formed uniquely, meaning there is no logical reason why the blend *dhau* uses *-m*, the blend *dhia* uses *-n*, and the blend *dmeu* uses *-s* to denote possessions. In other words they are not the consonants from *dhau*, and *dmeu*. Consider Table 4 below presenting such differences.

**Table 4. Differences between personal pronouns and possessive clitics according to personal pronouns**

Personal pronouns	Personal pronoun clitics	Possessive clitics
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular "hau" (you)	-h	-m
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular "hia" (He/She)	-i	-n
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural "meu" (You)	-m	-s
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural "ise" (They)	-s	-d

As shown by table 4, the personal pronoun clitic uses *-h*, but possessive clitic *-m* for second singular personal pronoun *hau* (you). The personal pronoun clitic uses *-i* but possessive clitic *-n* for the third singular personal pronoun *hia* (he/she). The personal pronoun clitic uses *-m* but possessive clitic *-s* for the second plural personal pronoun *meu* (you), and the personal pronoun clitic uses *-s* but possessive clitic *-d* for the third plural personal pronoun *ise* (they). The possessive clitics here more and less are like genitive clitic 's in English as in 'John's book'.

#### Bound word clitics

The bound words intended are based on the concept presented by Zwicky in Spencer (1991) that is, words that cannot stand alone in sentences, and they appear only with certain words. As said in Spencer (1991:376):

They have no meanings. They are meaningful only if they appear with other certain words in affix form functioning as base.

#### The bound word *ki-*

Based on the data, the bound word *ki-* appears only with possessive clitics in table 2 or it is not a reduction of a real word, as displayed by Table 5 below.

**Table 5. Process of appearing bound word with possessive clitics**

Personal pronouns	Bound word <i>ki-</i> clitics		Examples
1	2	3	4
Aku (I)	ki-k (1Sg.Pos.P)	kik	(Aku) (reme) hang kik (I) (still) eat in process. 1Sg.Pos. P 'I am (still) eating' (at the moment)
Hau (you)	ki-m (2Sg.Pos.P)	kim	(Hau) (reme) hang kim (you) (still) eat in process. 2Sg. Pos.P 'You are (still) eating' (at the moment)
Hia (he/she)	ki-n (3Sg.Pos.P)	kin	(Hia) (reme) hang kin (He/She) (still) eat in process. 3Sg.Pos.P 'He/She is (still) eating (at the moment)
Hami (we)	ki-km (1Pl.Pos.P)	kikm	(Ite) (reme) hang kikm (we) (still) eat in process. Pl.Pos.P 'We are (still) eating' (at the moment)
Ite (we)	ki-t (1Pl.Pos.P)	kit	(Ite) (reme) hang kit (we) (still) eat in process. 1Pl.Pos.P 'We are (still) eating' (at the moment)
Meu (you)	ki-s (2Pl.Pos.P)	kis	(Meu) (reme) hang kis (you) (still) eat in process. 2Pl.Pos.P 'You are (still) eating (at the moment)
Ise (they)	ki-d (3Pl.Pos.P)	kid	(Ise) (reme) hang kid (they) (still) eat in process. 3Pl.Pos.P They are (still) eating (at the moment)

Table 5 contains process of bound word *ki-* to appear with possessive clitics. The following pieces of ideas are drawn based on the process:

- The bound word *ki-* is not a free word a type of clitics.
- The bound word *ki-* appears only if with possessive clitics, and not personal pronoun clitics or other words.
- It is true that the bound word *ki-* contains meaning that is, to denote activities in progress only if possessive clitics attach to it. Consider examples in column 4.
- Sentences in column 4, in practice, cannot always be with pronoun subjects (I, you, he/she, we, you, they) or adverb of time (reme=still), because the bound words: *kik, kim, kin, kikm, kit (kid), kis, and kid* already contain subjects. Consider the following dialogue:

A: Nia-i           Joni?  
Where-3Sg.PP John  
'Where is John?'

B: Hia reme hang-n  
He still eat-3Sg.Pos.P.in process  
'He is still eating at the moment'

OR

Reme hang-n  
Still eat-3Sg.Pos.P.in process  
'Still eating at the moment'

OR

Hang-n  
eat-3Sg.Pos.P in process  
'Eating at the moment'

The dialogue shows an interesting phenomenon that the possessive clitics, in such sentences, can function to show subjects, or they can refer to subjects like those of the personal pronoun clitics. The clitic -n (3Sg.Pos.P) in 'hang-n', like personal pronoun clitics, refers to subject.

posture (plane or aslant ground/land) are also used for certain place and direction prepositions to choose.

### Process of clitic formation in CMD

This sub topic discusses how personal pronoun clitics, possessive clitics, bound word *ki-* and bound word *ngger-*

### Pronoun Clitics

Phonologically personal pronoun clitics in CMD are not stressed. As affixes (suffixes), this type of clitics is phonologically integrated with the base word (host). The words suffixed with clitics are pronounced as one word like /hɒŋk/ of the word *hang-k* in *Aku hang-k* (I eat). In other words, there is no pause between a word *hang* and the clitic *-k*. Morphologically, the clitics are bound morphemes which have smallest unit of meanings (minimal units of meaning). They are called enclitics because they take final position or are always attached to the end of hosts. The word *hang-k* for example consists of two morphemes: a free morpheme *hang* (eat) and a bound morpheme *-k* (the first single pronoun/I). In addition lexically the words suffixed with clitics like the word *hang-k* in the above example will never be a new lexical. Syntactically the presence of pronoun clitics shows a certain grammatical form. In *Aku hang -k* for example, the clitic *-k* attached to the verbal phrase refers to a particular subject that is *Aku*. In other words, the clitics are functioning as referencing markers referring to the subjects of sentences, the so called agreement by linguists. Finally, semantically, the presence of clitics does not alter the meaning of any word category. The example *hang-k* in sentence *Aku hang -k* does not alter the meaning of the word *hang* as well as the class of word. It means that if the clitics stand as full words they would have lexical meaning.

Table 6. The process of appearing bound word *ngger-* with place prepositions

Place prepositions	Bound word <i>Ngger</i> + place prepositions	Direction prepositions	Meaning explanation
1	2	3	4
1. awo (in/at there)	ngger-awo	nggerawo	to there (relatively far in the east)
2. le (in/at there)	ngger- le	nggerle	to there (relatively near from the east)
3. sale (over there)	ngger- sale	nggersale	to there (relatively far in the west)
4. lau (over there)	ngger- lau	nggerlau	to there (relatively near in the west)
5. eta (up there)	ngger- eta	nggereta	to up there (near or far from the speaker)
6. wa (down there)	ngger- wa	nggerwa	to down there (relatively far from the speaker)
7. sili (down there)	ngger-sili	nggersili	to down there (relatively near from the speaker)
8. olo (in the front)	ngger- olo	nggerolo	to the front/forward (relatively near from the speaker)
9. musi (in the back)	ngger- musi	nggermusi	to the back/backward (relative near from the speaker)
10. one (inside)	ngger-one	nggerone	to inside
11. pe'ang (outside)	ngger-pea'ang	nggerpe'ang	to outside
12. ce'e (in/over here)	ngger- ce'e	nggerce'e	to the speaker (relatively near to or far from the speaker)

**Bound word *ngger-*:** *Ngger-* is also a bound word but not because of a reduction process that makes it unable to stand alone in sentences. Like the bound word *ki-* that appears only with possessive clitics, the bound word *ngger-* appears only with place preposition in CMD to form direction prepositions. Table 6 below presents 12 types of direction prepositions using bound word *ngger-* and prepositions to form prepositions of direction in CMD. To close this, the place and direction prepositions in CMD are basically taking the speaker as the center to determine any directions for which prepositions are used. The sunrise and sunset are also used as guides to determine directions for the purpose of choosing exact place prepositions and direction prepositions. Then the geographical

### Possessive Clitics

The possessive clitics here are those that denote possession as shown by table 3. However based on the data, not all clitics of the type are formed by contraction process to form the so called blend. The lexical words *de* (of) and *aku* (I) are blended or contracted to form *daku* (my/mine). The phoneme /ə/ in the *de* becomes crushed. Similarly, *dami* (our/ours) are formed by contracting *de* with *ami* (we), and *dite* (our/ours) is formed by contracting *de* and *ite*. Meanwhile, the clitics *-m, -n, and -s* are pure clitics (not the result of contraction), and according to the researcher, the three are categorized as special clitics. Based on the results of the data testing, phonologically the possessive

clitics are not stressed. Like personal pronoun clitics, there is no pause between the free word (host) and the clitics in the way to pronounce, as in pronouncing the word *mbaru-k* in *ho'o mbaru -k* (this is my home). The clitic *-k* in *mbaru-k* (/mbaruk/) is already integrated phonologically with the free word, and so is the three special clitics above. Briefly, the process of possessive clitics, phonologically, morphologically, syntactically, semantically and lexically, is the same with that of pronoun clitics. The presence of the clitics do not change the stress of the free word, then morphologically they are attached as suffixes functioning as bound morphemes, syntactically the clitics are grammatical markers, semantically, they do not alter the meaning of the free words, and lexically they do not alter the class of words.

that, morphologically *ngger-* alone is not, but *ngger-* in the prepositions of direction is a morpheme functioning to show direction. This means each of the direction prepositions has two morphemes, *ngger-* showing direction and prepositions showing position.

In addition to this, the direction prepositions seem to be made up of two lexical words since each has two morphemes. Third, it is very clear that syntactically the prepositions of direction made up of bound word *ngger-* and place prepositions are of a class of word called preposition. Finally, semantically, as has been touched somewhere in the front, *ngger-* is meaningful only after place prepositions attach to it.

**Table 7. Stress of prepositions of directions**

Prepositions of directions	Number of syllables	Phonemic transcription	Examples
nggerwa	2	/ŋgə́rɔ́wa/	Aku ngo nggerwa wae-k I go to down river 1Sg. PP 'I go down the river'
nggerle	2	/ŋgə́rɛ́/	Hia ngo nggerle uma-i He/She go to there arden-1Sg. PP 'He/She goes to the garden'
nggerone	3	/ŋgə́rɔ́ne/	Ise mo nggerone liang-s They go to in cave-3Pl. P 'They go into the cave'
nggereta	3	/ŋgə́rɛ́ta/	Ami ngo nggereta golo-km We go to up hill-1Pl. P 'We go up the hill'

**Table 8. Statement sentences**

No.	Personal pronoun clitics (-k, -h, -i, -km, -t, -m, -s)	Possessive clitics (-k, -m, -n, -km, -t, -s, -d)
1	Aku ngo le uma-k I go to garden-1Sg. PP 'I go to the garden'	Aku ngo le uma-k I go to garden-1Sg. Pos. P 'I go to my garden'
2	Hia ngo le uma-I He/She goes to garden-3Sg. PP 'He/She goes to the garden'	Hia ngo le uma-n He/She goes to garden-3Sg. Pos. P 'He/She goes to his/her garden'
3	Aku inung wae-k I drink water-1Sg. PP 'I drink water'	Aku inung wae-k I drink water-1Sg. Pos. P 'I drink my water'
4	Hia inung wae-I He/She drink water-3Sg. PP 'He/She drinks water'	Hia inung wae-n He/She drink water-3Sg. Pos. P 'He/She drinks water'
5	Meu ngo le uma-m You go to garden- 2Pl. PP 'You go to the garden'	Meu ngo le uma-s You go to garden- 2Pl. Pos. P 'You go to the your garden'
6	Ise inung kopi-s They drink coffee- 3Pl. PP 'They drink coffee'	Ise inung kopi-d They drink coffee-3Pl. Pos. P 'They drink their coffee'

### Bound words *ki-* and *ngger*

As presented in the front, Zwicky groups clitics into: (1) simple clitics as the result of contraction, (2) special clitics, the pure clitics because of contraction process, and (3) bound word (also called bound root) that has no lexical word, neither can stand alone in sentences. *Ki-* and *ngger-* of CMD are clitics belonging to bound word type. The very interesting phenomenon performed by *ki-* and *ngger-* is the process of how they appear in sentences. As has been presented in the front, *ki-* appears only if with possessive clitics, while *ngger-* only if with prepositions of place. The following is the linguistic explanations of the two clitics. First, phonologically, *ki-* and possessive clitics attached to it is stressed such as: /kík/, /kím/, and /kíd/. It can be argued that they are stressed because of making up of only one syllable. Meanwhile, *ngger-* is not, but the prepositions of place attached to it are stressed, such as those presented in Table 7. Second, it is interesting

### Distribution of clitics in sentences

This section specifically discusses distribution of personal pronoun and possessive clitics in sentences. This is obtained by testing sentences in which clitics appear. Then any sentence tested is validated with verbs in transitive and intransitive sentences. Table 8 displays statement sentences in which personal pronouns and possessive clitics appear, while table 9 contains question sentences. There are two important points that need to highlight. First, sentences in table 8 (personal pronoun or possessive clitics) can also start with the predicate (verbs) and the subjects take final position. This is to prove that CMD applies SVO and VOS language, as in *Ngo le uma-i Joni* (personal pronoun clitic) and *Ngo le uma-n Joni* (possessive clitics). The other one is that, in practice, it is not certain whether the clitic used is to show possession or to show referencing. Like the clitic *-d* in *Inung kopi-d* does not have to mean that they are drinking their own coffee. It can also mean

that what they are doing now is drinking coffee. This phenomenon leads to argue that both types of clitics, personal pronoun and possessive, in certain construction can appear simultaneously in one sentence but different host, as we can see in column 4 Table 9. What is meant by unacceptable in table 9 is that, the clitics in its column cannot appear in the same or similar sentence.

and you) makes the meaning very clear, that is, an agent doing action of cooking something as object (or patient). It is worth noting here that this case is not concerned in this study, although it has been touched in Semiun (1993). It needs to do special study on it. The following pieces of dialogue could make very clear about certain clitics of CMD standing as object or patient in sentences.

Table 9. Wh-questions

Questions	Personal pronoun Clitics (-k, -h, -i, -km, -t, -m, -s)	Possessive Clitics (-k, -m, -n, -km, -t, -s, -d)	Both: personal pronoun and possessive clitics
1	2	3	4
Asking name (What)	INACCEPTABLE	Cei ngasang-m? who name-2Sg.Pos.P 'What is your name?'	INACCEPTABLE
Asking about activity (What)	Pande apa-i Joni? make what-3Sg.PP John 'What does John do?' 'What is John doing?'	Apa pande-n Joni? what make-3Sg.Pos.P John 'What does John do?' 'What is John doing?'	Apa-i pande-n Joni? what-3g.PP make-3Sg.Pos.P John 'What does John do?' 'What is John doing?'
	INACCEPTABLE	Pande apa-n Joni make what-3Sg.Pos.P John 'What does John do?' 'What is John doing?'	INACCEPTABLE
	INACCEPTABLE	Apa pande-n Joni? what make-3Sg.PP John 'What does John do?' 'What is John doing?'	INACCEPTABLE
Asking about position, location (Where)	Nia-i Joni? Where-3Sg.PP 'Where is John?'	INACCEPTABLE	INACCEPTABLE
	Ngo nia-i Joni? go where-3Sg.PP John 'Where does John go?' 'Where is John going?'	Nia ngo-n Joni where go-3Sg.Pos.P John 'Where does John go?' 'Where is John going?'	Nia-i ngo-n Joni? where-3sg.PP go-3Sg.Pos.P John 'Where does John go?'
	INACCEPTABLE	Nggernia ngo-n Joni? to -where go-3Sg.Pos.P John 'Where does John go (to)?'	Nggernia-ngo-n Joni to-where-3Sg.PP go-3Sg.Pos.P John 'Where does John go (to)?'
Asking About Time (When)	INACCEPTABLE	Cepisa ngo-n Joni? when go-3Sg.Pos.P Joni 'When does John go?' 'When will John go?'	Cepisa-i ngo-n Joni when-3Sg.PP go-3Sg.Pos.P John 'When does John go?' 'When will John go?'
Asking about reason (Why)	INACCEPTABLE	Apa-tara mai-n hia? why come-3Sg.Pos.P he 'Why does he come?'	INACCEPTABLE
Asking about Method/ Process (How)	INACCEPTABLE	<i>Coe lahu nare-n hang?</i> <i>How by you cook-3Sg.PP rice</i> <i>'How do you cook rice?'</i>	INACCEPTABLE

Table 10. Yes-No questions

Verbs	Personal pronoun clitics (-k, -h, -i, -km, -t, -m, -s)	Possessive clitics (-k, -m, -n, -km, -t, -s, -d)	Both: personal pronoun and possessive clitics
1	2	3	4
Intransitive	Ngo-i John? go-3Sg.PP John 'Does John go?'	INACCEPTABLE	INACCEPTABLE
Transitive	Hang-i Joni? Eat-3Sg.PP John 'Does John eat?'	Hang-n Joni? eat-3Sg.Pos.P Joni 'Does John eat?'	INACCEPTABLE
	Hang muku-i Joni? Eat banana-3Sg.PP Joni 'Does John eat banana?'	Hang muku-n Joni? Eat banana-3Sg.Pos.P John 'Does John eat (his) banana?'	INACCEPTABLE

To ask someone's name for example is only acceptable in column 3 where possessive clitics are used, while it is unacceptable in column 2 and column 4. The last example of column 3, asking about method or process, is intentionally typed in italic due to the clitic -n, for example, in *nare-n* does not mean to show reference neither to show possession. According to the researcher the clitic -n in such sentence denotes implicit object of the transitive verb *nare*, that is, something to cook. The use of *lahu*, a blend of *le* and *hau*, (by

A: Cei-ata ba-n?  
Who-people bring-3Sg.Pos.P-object  
'Who brings it?'

B: Aku-ata ba-n OR Aku ba-i  
I-people bring-3Sg.PP-obejct I bring-3Sg.PP  
'I (who) bring it' 'I bring it'

A: Cei ata onnga-d?

who people hit-3Pl.Pos.P-patient  
'Who hits them'

B: Aku ata onnga-d OR Aku onnga-s  
I people hit-3Pl.Pos.P-patient I hit-3Pl.PP  
'I hit them' 'I hit them'

Compare those examples with those of French pronominal clitics which are grouped according to cases of language: nominative, accusative, and dative (Calude, A.S., 2001). Table 10 below presents examples using intransitive and transitive constructions where personal pronoun and possessive clitics appear. The aim is to show how are those clitics distributed in Yes-No questions. It is very clear that both types of clitics never appear simultaneously in intransitive and transitive construction.

### Conclusions

- CMD applies clitics, simple clitics, special clitics, and bound words, as what is said by Zwicky in Spencer (1991).
- The simple clitics are differentiated into personal pronoun clitics where the clitics appear according to singular and plural pronouns functioning as cross-referencing (-k, -h, -i, -km, -t, -m, -s), and possessive clitics showing possession (-k, -m, -n, -km, -t, -s, -d). *Ki-* and the clitics appear or stand like lexical words. It is worth noting that the possessive clitics: -m, -n, -s, and -d belong to special clitics since the way they are produced is not by contracting personal pronouns.
- In certain sentence constructions, personal pronoun and possessive clitics can appear in one sentence as shown by examples in column 4 table 9.
- The bound words are other clitics including *ki-* and *ngger-* which appear only with other morphological units. *Ki-* appears only if possessive clitics attached to it. In such process, *ki-* is host. It is meaningful only with the possessive clitics that is to show being in progress, as in *hang ki-k* (I am eating). Since *ki-* and possessive clitics appear as a one syllable lexical word it is stressed. Meanwhile *ngger-* appears only with prepositions of place by compounding process taking initial position, and it is meaningful only with the prepositions of place, that is to show direction. Thus *ngger-* and prepositions such as *nggerle*, *nggereta*, *nggerawo*, etc. are prepositions of direction. However *ngger-* in such preposition of direction is not stressed.
- In terms of the clitic distribution, the personal pronoun clitics tend to attach to the last word of any class of words in sentences, as in the following: *Aku ngo-k* (I go); *Aku ngo le-k* (I go (to) there); *Aku ngo le uma-k* (I go to the garden). Meanwhile the possessive clitics attach to nouns.

They also can attach to verbs but the verbs functioning as nouns like gerunds in English, as the possessive clitic -n attached to verb *lako* (walk) in *Ho'o pate lako-n* (This is the place of his walking = This is the way he is walking through).

To close, the research results presented above are the answers of the research questions of the study. That is why the researcher does not touch any deep discussion about the semantic relations since the clitic -n for example, as also touched in the front does not refer to any subject nor to show possession. By doing analysis on semantic relations of transitive and intransitive sentence can probably CMD categorized as nominative language or accusative language. For this purpose, it needs further research.

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