

Morphosyntax Analysis of Acehnese Clitic

Denni Iskandar^{1,2}, Mulyadi², Iskandar Abdul Samad^{3*}

^{1,2}Indonesian Education Department of Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

²Linguistic Department, University of Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

³English Education Department of Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Iskandar Abdul Samad, E-mail: iskandar.abdul.samad@unsyiah.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: April 03, 2018

Accepted: July 08, 2018

Published: August 31, 2018

Volume: 9 Issue: 4

Advance access: July 2018

Conflicts of interest: None

Funding: None

Key words:

Clitic,

Proclitic,

Enclitic,

Acehnese,

Personal Pronoun,

Politeness

ABSTRACT

Clitic has challenged many grammatical theories because it is a combination between syntax and morphology. At most theory, cliticization is considered as a phenomenon of phrase because the clan of its form is similar to affixes attached to whole phrase. Some experts claim that clitic is one form that is difficult to identify and classify. This qualitative research investigates the clitic of Acehnese in the perspective of morphosyntax. This research found that Acehnese consists of proclitic and enclitic. The function is to emphasize the topic being talked by the subject. In general, Acehnese clitic is a relatively complex personal pronoun because Acehnese's pronominal system is identical with the content of morality (politeness and friendship). Each personal pronoun has its own proclitic and enclitic including the adjustment of clitic for variant personal pronouns which refers to the level of politeness. In addition to personal pronoun, the clitic in Acehnese is also used to refer to noun or nounphrase either to animals, plants, or other types of nouns.

INTRODUCTION

The discussion of clitic in the Acehnese, to date, has not been conducted deeply by many researchers. So far the points which are close to this topic is found in the sub-section of dissertations (e.g. Asyik, 1987; Djunaidi, 1996) and thesis (e.g. Djunaidi, 1992; Iqbal, 2011). Even in the book of the Acehnese Language Rule written by Wildan (2010), there is no discussion about the clitic because he considers that clitic is similar to affix. This fact encourages us to conduct a research on the Acehnese clitic because this language is used by more than three million people in Aceh Province, Indonesia.

The clitic in Acehnese is a summary of personal pronoun which is divided into two types, namely proclitic and enclitic. Proclitic is a concise form of first, second and third pronouns which are attached in front of a word, whereas the enclitic is a concise form of first, second and third pronouns which are attached at the end of a word. The two forms can be arranged not only to a basic word, but also to a word that has been given an affix.

Proclitic and enclitic are different from affix. Affix has no relationship with another form, whereas proclitic or enclitic

has a relationship with another form, that is with personal pronoun. In Acehnese, there is a matching system between agents and verbs or adjectives. This term of conformity is named as *agreement system* by Asyik (1987) or *cliticization* by Durie (1985). For example *gob nyan* or 'he/she' is summed up as *geu-* and *geutanyoe* or 'we' which are shortened into *ta-*. This form should actually not be treated equally with affixes because it acts as a personal pronoun. However, this form is treated as an affix as well, where the writing is supplemented with the basic word.

Clitic is a difficult form to be identified and classified. Halpern (in Spencer and Zwicky, 2001, p. 101) suggests that to distinguish free words or phrases from affixes is very clear; however, many languages have various formative that are difficult to classify and to categorize. The formative is named as clitic.

Zwicky (Katamba, 1993) states that almost all languages have a morpheme that is difficult to analyze because it does not show clear limits whether it is included into the category of words or affixes. Morpheme that is difficult to categorize is called clitic. This phenomenon makes it difficult for linguists to provide an adequate definition of clitic. Even

Hudson (2007, p. 2) says that clitic is a challenge in grammatical architecture because of the behavior of language that is in between word boundaries and morphemes and between syntax and morphology. Marantz (1988) says that clitic is a unit of words for syntax and a morpheme for morphology and phonology.

Djunaidi (1992) argues that the use of clitic in the Acehnese is not only used in personal pronouns, however, it is also used to refer to a noun or a noun phrase of animals, plants or other nouns that are not animated. Clitic in the Acehnese also potentially describes the agent which has control over the events stated in the predicate.

One of the uniqueness of the Acehnese is to have a fairly complex pronoun system. In addition, the use of the Acehnese pronomina is identical with the content of morality (politeness/friendship). This is because the Acehnese pronouns recognize the level of decency. For example, the second single pronoun *droeneuh* 'you' is more polite than *gata* 'you', let alone from *kah* 'you' which is considered rude. Similarly, the first single personal pronouns of the Acehnese which consists of three levels, namely *ulontuwan* or *lontuwan* 'saya' (very polite), *ulon*, *lon*, *long*, *ulong* 'me' (polite), and *kèe* 'me' (rough, friendship). This is, of course, also closely related to the clitic of the Acehnese since it is a pronominal clitic.

The finding of this research would be benefit as a teaching material in teaching Acehnese for either native or nonnative speakers. Currently, Acehnese is one of local content subjects at junior and senior high schools in Aceh. This finding would be useful to increase the quality of the instructional materials. Teaching materials are essential for teachers that help them find it easier to teach the students in the classroom and students could feel a sense of improvement.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Many researchers give attention on clitic. Bauer (1988, p. 99) argues that clitic is a form of contraction of a word with its independent existence. Its forms, such as 've,'d, 's, and 'll as contractions of have, had, has, and will are examples of clitic in English. Katamba (1994, p. 245) explains "...there is another class of bound morphemes called clitic, the which may be appended to the independent words syntactically motivated by rules. Words to which clitic are attached are called hosts (or anchors)... Clitics attached to the beginning of a host is called an enclosure and one attached to the end is called an enclitic. "

In contrast to Bauer who says that clitic is the word, Katamba defines clitic as a distinct class of bound morphemes added to words that are independent because of rules that are syntactically motivated. The clitic is then attached to the so-called words *hosts* or *anchors*. If the clitic is attached at the beginning of the *host*, it is called proclitic, and if it is attached to the end of the *host*, it is called the enclitic.

Based on its phonological behavior, clitic is an element that does not have accent and is not a basic form of inflection affix and derivative affixes. Clitic does not receive accent either inherently or in contraction, so clitic must be

incorporated with a companion structure such as a stressful word or phrase called *host*. If there is a prosody unit with a *host* located next to its left, it is called an enclitic, and if the host is to the right of the prosodic unit, it is called proclitic (Halpern, 2001, p. 101). Furthermore, Halpern also said that the nature of clitic is that it must be always attached to the companion structure that get the pressure which is used as a differentiator clitic with an independent word.

A number of studies that examine clitic among others are *Cliticization and the Evolution of Morphology: A Cross-linguistic Study on Phonology in Grammaticalization* (Schiering, 2006), *Clitics In Four Dialects Of Modern Greek: A Dynamic Account* (Chatzikyriakidis, 2010), *Deconstructing Catalan Object Clitics* (Martin, p. 2012), *The Agrammatic Comprehension of Contrastive Focus and Clitic Left Dislocation in Catalan* (Salmons, p. 2015), *Object Clitics And Null Objects in The Acquisition Of French* (Gruter, p. 2006), *Reflexive Clitics in the Slavic and Romance Languages. A Comparative View from an Antipassive Perspective* (Medová, 2009), and *The Morphosyntax of Tagalog Clitics: A Typologically Driven Approach* (Kaufman, 2010).

METHODOLOGY

This is qualitative research in which the data used is not in the form of numbers (Cresswell, 2009), but in the form of verbal, specifically tangible form (Muhadjir, 1996, p. 29). The method used is a descriptive method, which is a method used by collecting, compiling, classifying, reviewing and interpreting data. Collecting data was done using recording technique and log technique (Sudaryanto, 1992, p. 33). After collecting the data, we used elicitation techniques (Djajasudarma, 2006, p. 61). This technique is used because we are the native speakers of Acehnese. This is in line with de Saussure's (1916) structuralism which states that every element of language is related to each other (*the whole unified*).

RESULTS

From the results of data analysis, it is found that clitic in Acehnese consists of proclitic and enclitic as mentioned in the following Table.1

Proclitic

Proclitic is a conformity of personal pronouns attached in front of other words so as to form a unity. Proclitic in Acehnese is available on first, second, and third personal pronouns in both singular and plural forms. The proclitic form in the Acehnese depends on the personal pronoun that is the reference. Each personal pronoun has their respective proximities as shown in Table 1 above.

Proclitic of first personal pronouns

The use of proclitic first personal pronoun in Acehnese sentences can be observed in the following examples.

Table 1. Clitic in acehnese

Personal	Single	Plural	Proclitic	Enclitic
First	<i>Lon</i> ‘I’		<i>Lon-</i>	<i>-Lon</i>
	<i>Lontuan</i> ‘I’		<i>Lon-</i>	<i>-Lon</i>
	<i>Ulontuan</i> ‘I’		<i>Lon-</i>	<i>-Lon</i>
	<i>Kèe</i> ‘I’		<i>Ku-</i>	<i>-Kuh</i>
Second		<i>Kamoe</i> ‘we’	<i>Meu-/teu-</i>	<i>-Meuh</i>
		<i>Geutanyoe</i> ‘we’	<i>Ta-</i>	<i>-Teuh</i>
	<i>Gata</i> ‘you’		<i>Ta-</i>	<i>-Teuh</i>
	<i>Droeneuh</i> ‘you’		<i>Neu-</i>	<i>-Neuh</i>
	<i>Kah</i> ‘you’		<i>K^oa-</i>	<i>-Keuh</i>
		<i>Gata+num</i> ‘you+num’	<i>Ta-</i>	<i>-Teuh</i>
	<i>Droeneuh+num</i> ‘you+num’	<i>Neu-</i>	<i>-Neuh</i>	
	<i>Kah+num</i> ‘you+num’	<i>Ka-</i>	<i>-Keuh</i>	
Third	<i>Jih</i> ‘him/her’		<i>Ji-/i-</i>	<i>-Ih</i>
	<i>Gobnyan</i> ‘him/her’		<i>Geu-</i>	<i>-Geuh</i>
	<i>Droeneuhnyan</i> ‘him/her’		<i>Neu</i>	<i>-Neuh</i>
		<i>Awaknyan</i> ‘them’	<i>Ji-</i>	<i>-Ih</i>
		<i>Awakjeh</i> ‘them’	<i>Ji-</i>	<i>-Ih</i>
		<i>Awaknyoe</i> ‘them’	<i>Ji-</i>	<i>-Ih</i>

(1)

<i>Lontuan</i>	<i>Lon-meuruno</i>	<i>Teuga</i>	<i>Supaya</i>	<i>Luloh</i>	<i>Ujian.</i>
I	1-learn	Very hard	To	Pass	Exam
‘I learn very hard to pass the exam.’					

(2)

<i>Kèe</i>	<i>Ku-pajoh</i>	<i>Boh</i>	<i>Drien</i>	<i>Buklam</i>	<i>Bak</i>	<i>Keudèe</i>	<i>Nyan.</i>
I	1-eat	Fruit	Durian	Last	At	Shop	That
‘I ate durian at that shop last night.’							

(3)

<i>Kamoe</i>	<i>Meu-koh</i>	<i>Padé</i>	<i>Bak</i>	<i>Uroe</i>	<i>Aleuhad.</i>
We	1-cut	Paddy	On	Day	Sunday
‘We cut the paddy on sunday.’					

(4)

<i>Geutanyoe</i>	<i>Ta-pubuet</i>	<i>Sipeu-peu</i>	<i>Bek</i>	<i>Na</i>	<i>Ria.</i>
We	1-do	Samething	Do not	Be	Proud
‘We can not do something with full of proud.’					

From the above sentences it appears that proclitic *lon-* is attached to the verb *meuruno* ‘learn’ (1), proclitic *ku-* is attached to the verb *pajoh* ‘eat’ (2), proclitic *meu-* is attached to the verb *koh* ‘cut’ (3), and proclitic *ta-* is attached to the verb *pubuet* ‘create’ (4). These four proliferations are the conformity of the actors: *lon* is the conformity of *lontuan* ‘me’, *ku-* is the conformity of *kèe* ‘me’, *meu-* is the conformity of *kamoe* ‘us’, and *ta-* is the conformity of *geutanyoe* ‘us’. The word *lontuan* ‘me’ is more polite to use than the word *kèe* ‘I’.

Proclitic of Second Personal Pronouns

The use of the second personal pronoun proclitic in the Acehnese can be observed in the following sentences.

(5)

<i>Gata</i>	<i>Pat</i>	<i>Ta- teumè</i>	<i>Kitab</i>	<i>Nyan?</i>
You	Where	2-find	Book	That
‘Where do you find that books?’				

(6)

<i>Drouneuh</i>	<i>Yang</i>	<i>Toh</i>	<i>Neu-piléh?</i>
You	Conj	Which	2-choose
‘Which one do you choose?’			

(7)

<i>Kah</i>	<i>Peue</i>	<i>Ka-pajoh?</i>
You	What	2-eat
‘What meal do you eat?’		

The above sentences have shown that proclitic *ta* is attached to the verb *teumè* or ‘find’ (5), proclitic *neu* is attached to the verb *piléh* ‘choose’ (6), and proclitic *ka-* is attached to the verb *pajoh* ‘eat’ (7). The three proclitics are the conformity of the actors that can be explained as follows: *ta-* is the conformity of *gata* ‘you’, *neu-* is conformity of *drouneuh* ‘you’, and *ka-* is the conformity of *kah* ‘you’. The word *drouneuh* ‘you’ is more polite to use than the word *gata* ‘you’; while the word *gata* ‘you’ is more polite to use than *kah* ‘you’.

In the nonformal variety, the second personal pronoun can be omitted and it is sufficient to use the clitic only. The word *gata* in the sentence “*Gata pat ta –teumè*

kitab nyan?” can be shortened into “*Pat ta –teumè kitab nyan?*”. The word *drouneuh* in the phrase “*Drouneuh toh neu-piléh?*– can be “*Yang toh neu-piléh?*”. The word *kah* in the phrase “*Kah peue ka-pajOh?*” can be “*Peue ka-pa-jOh?*”.

Proclitic of Third Personal Pronoun

The use of the third proclitic personal pronouns in Acehnese sentences can be observed in the following sentences.

(8)

<i>Jih</i>	<i>Ho</i>	<i>Ji-wo</i>	<i>Lawet</i>	<i>Nyoe?</i>
He/she	Where	3-return	Time	This
‘Where did he/she go home nowadays?’				

(9)

<i>Gobnyan</i>	<i>Geu-bloe</i>	<i>Bajèe</i>	<i>Baro</i>	<i>Keu</i>	<i>Lon.</i>
He/she	3-bought	Clothes	New	For	Me
‘He/she bought me a new cloth.’					

(10)

<i>Awaknyan</i>	<i>Ji-pubuet</i>	<i>Karu</i>	<i>Bak</i>	<i>kanto</i>	<i>Geutanyoe.</i>
They	3-make	Problem	In	Office	Our
‘They make a problem in our office.’					

From the above sentences it appears that proclitic *ji-* is attached to the verb *wo* or ‘home’ (8), proclitic *geu-* is attached to the verb *bloe* ‘buy’ (9), and proclitic *ji-* is attached to the verb *pubuet* ‘create’ (10). These three proclitics are the conformity of the actors: *ji-* is the conformity of *jih* ‘he’, *geu-* is the conformity of *gobnyan* ‘he’, and *ji-* is the conformity of *awaknyan* ‘their’. Here, it appears that *ji* is used as a single person pronoun proclitic pronoun (*gobnyan*) and is used also for the third plural proclitic personal pronoun (*awaknyan*). The word *gobnyan* ‘he/she’ is more polite to use than the word *jih* ‘him/her’.

As Djunaidi (1992) points out, the proclitic *ji-* is not only used as a single personal pronoun, but is also used to refer to noun agents or noun phrase of animals, plants, or other nouns as in the following examples.

(11)

<i>Manok</i>	<i>Nyan</i>	<i>Teungoh</i>	<i>Ji-meu-pakée.</i>
Chicken	Itu	Asp	3-Pref-fight
‘The chicken is fighting.’			

(12)

<i>Mamplam</i>	<i>Nyan</i>	<i>Ka</i>	<i>Ji -meu-bungong.</i>
Mango	Itu	Asp	3-Pref-flower
‘The mango is already flowering.’			

(13)

<i>Geulanteu</i>	<i>Ji-meu-su</i>	<i>That</i>	<i>Kreuh</i>	<i>Dari</i>	<i>Baroe.</i>
Thunder	3-Pref-Sounds	Very	Loud	Since	Yesterday
‘The sound of the thunder is very loud and has been occurred since yesterday.’					

The above sentences show that proclitic *ji-* is not only used as the personal pronoun, but it can also be used for animals, like *manok* ‘chicken’ (11), plants like *mamplam* ‘mango’, and other inanimate nouns like *geulanteu* ‘thunder’.

A combination of action verb and proclitic

Proclitic in Acehnese always demands on the presence of agents in sentences, both explicit and implicit, especially agents who act as the actor. This happens not only in personal pronouns but also on nouns of either animate or not. This indicates that morphologically, proclitic is attached to the action verb. In Grammar, verb is classified in terms of actions, circumstances, and processes. The use of proclitic describes that potentially agents have control over events stated in the predicate. On the other hand, without proclitic, behavioral control is low.

A series of proclitic identifies the existence of actors in a sentence. In other words, proclitic can be found in active sentence. This could be seen from the existence of actors and target. The above sentence can be taken as examples, *meu-koh* ‘to cut’ (3), *ta-teumè* ‘to find out’ (5), *geu-bloe* ‘to buy’ (9), dan *ji-pubuet* ‘to do’ (10). From these examples, it is identified that the verbs have proclitic *meu-*, *ta-*, *geu-*, dan *ji-*. These four proclitics are adjustments from actors’ attitude, as in *kamoe* ‘we’ (3), *gata* ‘you’ (5), *gobnyan* ‘you’ (9), and *awaknyan* ‘they’ (10).

The action verbs in Acehnese are grouped into four parts:

- The basic action verb, the action verb that requires an action by a person. This type of verb is accompanied by two cases, namely the actor and the target. The actor states “cause”, while the target case represents something directly affected by the action or the outcome of the action. Verbs belonging to this verb include *drop* ‘to catch’, *sok* ‘to wear’, *poh* ‘to hit’, *sipak* ‘to kick’, and *rhom* ‘to throw’.
- Verbs of the eksperensial action, namely the action verb which requires that the actions actors do that cause changes in the psychological state of others. For examples the verb *kheun* ‘to say’, *peusage* ‘disappointing’, *pakat* ‘to invite’, and *peupuah* ‘to satisfy’.
- Verbs of benevactive action, ie action verbs that require that the actor actions cause “benefactor” to gain or lose something. Examples of these verbs include *bri* ‘give’, *suron* ‘send’, *teurimong* ‘accept’, *tulOng* ‘help’, *bantu* ‘help each other’, and *peuba* ‘bring’.
- Locative action verbs, namely action verbs that require the acts perpetrated by the actor cause the displacement of an object. Examples of these verbs include *jak* ‘go’, *tamong* ‘enter’, *teubiet* ‘out’, *pinah* ‘moved’, and *meuranto* ‘immigrate’.

The combination of the action verbs and proclitic can be seen in detail in Table 2 below:

Although the proclitic is found in the actor active sentence, proclitic in Acehnese may have possibility to construct passive voice as in the following examples.

(14)

<i>Blang</i>	<i>Geutanyoe</i>	<i>Geu-mu’u</i>	<i>Lè</i>	<i>Gobnyan.</i>
Rice field	Our	3-cultivate	By	Him
‘Our rice field is cultivated by him.’				

Table 2. The combination of the action verbs and proclitic

Types of actions	Verb	Meaning	Proclitic+verb
Basic	<i>Drop</i>	'To catch'	<i>Lon-drop</i>
	<i>Sok</i>	'To use'	<i>Ta-sok</i>
	<i>Poh</i>	'To hit'	<i>Neu-poh</i>
	<i>Sipak</i>	'To kick'	<i>Geu-sipak</i>
Eksperensial	<i>Kheun</i>	'To say'	<i>Lon-kheun</i>
	<i>Peuasa</i>	'Dissappoint'	<i>Ta-peuasa</i>
	<i>Hei</i>	'To tell'	<i>Neu-hei</i>
	<i>Peupueh</i>	'To satisfy'	<i>Ji-peupueh</i>
Benevactive	<i>Bri</i>	'To give'	<i>Lon-bri</i>
	<i>Teurimong</i>	'To receive'	<i>Neu-teurimong</i>
	<i>Tulong</i>	'To help'	<i>Geu-tulong</i>
	<i>Bantu</i>	'To help each other'	<i>Ji-bantu</i>
Locative	<i>Jak</i>	'To go'	<i>Lon-jak</i>
	<i>Tamong</i>	'To enter'	<i>Ta-tamong</i>
	<i>Minah</i>	'To move'	<i>Geu-minah</i>
	<i>Meuranto</i>	'To immigrate'	<i>Ji-meuranto</i>

(15)

<i>Pue</i>	<i>Peuraho</i>	<i>Nyoe</i>	<i>Neu-peugot</i>	<i>Lè</i>	<i>Droeneuh?</i>
Is	Canoe	This	2-do	By	You
'Is this canoe done by you?'					

Enclitic

Enclitic is a personal pronoun arranged behind other words that form a single unit. The enclitic of the Acehnese is available in the first, second, and third personal pronouns in both singular and plural forms. The form of enclitic in the Acehnese depends on the personal pronoun which is the reference. Each personal pronoun has enclitic respectively as shown in Table 1 above.

A new enclitic may be attached if the subject experiences a state or condition specified by the verb. This category include the meanings of (a) moods, for example *galak* 'like', *weuh* 'pitty', *luwat* 'disgust', and so on; (b) the condition of the body, for example *teungeut* 'asleep', *lagak* 'pretty', *deuk* 'hungry', and so on; (c) the ability, for example *carong* 'smart', *bangai* 'stupid', and so on; (d) attitude, for example *mbOng* 'arrogant', *lisék* 'ingenious', *buhak* 'lie' and so on (Iqbal, 2011, p. 65).

Enclitic of The First Personal Pronouns

The use of the first personal pronoun's enclosure in Acehnese phrase can be observed in the following sentences. (16)

<i>Lontuan</i>	<i>Weuh-lon</i>	<i>Keu</i>	<i>Ureung</i>	<i>Gasin.</i>
I	pity-1	To	Person	Poor
'I feel sorry for the poor.'				

(17)

<i>Kèe</i>	<i>Sijuek-kuh</i>	<i>Bengoh</i>	<i>Nyoe</i>
I	Cold-1	Morning	This
'I'm cold this morning.'			

(18)

<i>Kamoe</i>	<i>Ka</i>	<i>Glak-meuh</i>	<i>Keu</i>	<i>Akai</i>	<i>Gobnyan.</i>
We	Asp	fed up-1	With	Behavior	His
'We're fed up with his behavior.'					

(19)

<i>Geutanyoe</i>	<i>GugOp-teuh</i>	<i>Sabab</i>	<i>Tarèk</i>	<i>That</i>	<i>Uroe</i>	<i>Nyoe.</i>
We	Hot-1	Because	Hot	Very	Day	This
'We are hot because it is so hot today.'						

From the sentences above, the enclitic *-lon* is attached to the verb *weuh* or 'pitty' (16), enclitic *-kuh* is attached to the verb *sijuek* 'cold' (17), enclitic *-meuh* is attached to the verb *glak* 'disgusted' (18), and enclitic *-teuh* is attached to the verb *gugob* 'hot' (19). The four enclitics is the conformity of the actors: *-lon* is the conformity of *lontuan* 'I', *kuh-* is the conformity of *kèe* 'I', *meuh-* is the conformity of *kamoe* or 'we', and *-teuh* is the conformity of *geutanyoe* 'we'.

Enclitic of the Second Personal Pronouns

The use of enclitic of the second personal pronoun in the Acehnese phrase can be observed in the following sentences. (20)

<i>Gata</i>	<i>Pue</i>	<i>Hana</i>	<i>Teungeut-teuh</i>	<i>Beuklam?</i>
You	What	Not	Sleep-2	Last night
'You did not sleep last night?'				

(21)

<i>DroeneuhBek</i>	<i>Buhak-neuh</i>	<i>Keu</i>	<i>Ureung</i>	<i>Gampong.</i>
You	Do not	Lie-2	To	People Village
'You do not lie to the villagers.'				

(22)

<i>Kah</i>	<i>Beu-jeumot-keuh</i>	<i>Meureuno</i>	<i>Bah</i>	<i>Carong.</i>
You	Pref-dilligent-2	learn	To be	Smart
'You must be dilligent in learning to be a smart student.'				

From the sentences above, it can be seen that the enclitic *-teuh* is attached to the verb *teungeut* 'sleep' (20), enclitic *-neuh* is attached to the verb *buhak* 'lie' (21), and enclitic *-keuh* is attached to the verb *jeumot* 'dilligent' (22). The three enclitics are the conformity of the actors: *-teuh* is the conformity of *gata* 'you', *-neuh* is the conformity of *droeneuh* 'you' and *keuh-* is the adjustment from *kah* 'you'.

Enclitic of the Third Personal Pronouns

The use of enclitic of the third personal pronouns in the Acehnese phrase can be observed in the following sentences.

(23)

<i>Jih</i>	<i>That</i>	<i>Lisèk-ih.</i>
He/She	Very	Clever
‘He/She is very clever.’		

(24)

<i>Gobnyan</i>	<i>That</i>	<i>Yoe-geuh</i>	<i>Meunyoë</i>	<i>Hana</i>	<i>LulOh</i>	<i>Ujian.</i>
He/She	Very	afraid	-3	If	Does not	Pass Exam
‘He is very afraid not to pass the exam.’						

(25)

<i>Droeneuhnyan</i>	<i>Memang</i>	<i>Carong-neuh</i>	<i>Pegahhaba.</i>
He/She	Really	Good-3	Speaking
‘He is really good at speaking.’			

From the sentences above, it can be seen that enclitic *-ih* is attached to the verb *lisék* ‘smart’ (23), enclitic *-geuh* is attached to the verb *yo* ‘afraid’ (24), and enclitic *-neuh* is attached to the verb *carong* ‘clever’ (25). These three enclitics are the conformity of the actors: *-ih* is the conformity of *jih* ‘him/her’, *-geuh* is the conformity of *gobnyan* ‘him/her’, and *-neuh* is the conformity of *droe-neuhnyan* ‘him/her’.

Structure that is required by enclitic

Enclitic is required when a verb or an adjective in a sentence is followed by an object. The object following the adjective is always preceded by the preposition *keu* ‘for’. While the verbs can be followed by the object without the preposition *keu*, although generally use the preposition *keu*. Verbs and adjectives that can be followed by objects such as *galak* ‘love’, *banci* ‘hate’, *peurumen* ‘care’, *beungeh* ‘angry’, *wueh* ‘sad’, and *ceumuru* ‘jealous’ as the example of the following sentence.

(26)

<i>Gobnyan</i>	<i>Galak-geuh</i>	<i>Keu</i>	<i>Inong</i>	<i>Nyan</i>
He	Like-3	Prep	Girl	That
‘He likes that girl.’				

(27)

<i>Peu</i>	<i>Na</i>	<i>Beungeh-keuh</i>	<i>Keu</i>	<i>Ureueng</i>	<i>Nyan?</i>
Are	Asp	Angry-2	Prep	People	That
‘Are you angry to that people?’					

On the other hands, enclitic is not always attached on the verb or adjectives. The enclitic could also be attached on other constituents as in the following sentences:

(28)

<i>Ayah</i>	<i>Reubah</i>	<i>lam</i>	<i>krueng-geuh</i>	<i>Baroe</i>
Father	Fall	Prep	River-3	Yesterday
‘Father fell down to the river yesterday.’				

(29)

<i>Apa</i>	<i>Mantong</i>	<i>Di</i>	<i>Rumoh-geuh.</i>
Uncle	Still	Prep	House
‘Uncle is still in his house.’			

The above sentence shows that enclitic *geuh* is not attached on the verb or adjective, however, it is attached on the noun *krueng* ‘river’ (28) and *rumoh* ‘house’ (29).

In another form, enclitic is also attached on the word located at the end of a sentence.

(30)

<i>Ka-jok</i>	<i>Peng</i>	<i>Bek</i>	<i>Sampo</i>	<i>Deuk-jih.</i>
2-give	Money	Do not	Reach	Hungry-3
‘Please give him money, do not make him hungry.’				

(31)

<i>Paknek</i>	<i>Teusie</i>	<i>Ngon</i>	<i>Sikin</i>	<i>Jaroo-geuh</i>
Grandfather	slice	Prep	Knife	Hand-3
‘Grandfather’s hand is sliced by knife.’				

The above sentences indicate that enclitics *jih* ‘him’ (30) and *geuh* ‘him’ (31) are located at the end of the sentences.

3. The combination of clitic and enclitic

In Acehnese, clitic and enclitic can be attached to the same verb in one sentence as presented in the following examples.

(32)

<i>Apa</i>	<i>Lon</i>	<i>Teungoh</i>	<i>Geu-manoe-geuh</i>	<i>Lam</i>	<i>Krueng.</i>
Uncle	My	Asp	3-take a bath-3	Prep	River
‘My uncle is taking a bath in the river.’					

(33)

<i>Adek</i>	<i>Lon</i>	<i>Gohlom</i>	<i>Ji-woe-ih</i>	<i>Dari</i>	<i>LampOh.</i>
Brother	My	Not yet	3-go home-3	Prep	Garden
‘My brother is not going home yet from the garden’					

(34)

<i>Pue</i>	<i>Abang</i>	<i>Jadéh</i>	<i>Neu-èh-neuh</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>Rumoh</i>	<i>Lon?</i>
Do	Brother	Agree	3-sleep-3	Prep	House	My?
‘Do you sleep at my house?’						

(35)

<i>Menyoë</i>	<i>Jeut</i>	<i>Gata</i>	<i>Ta-jak-teuh</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>kauri</i>	<i>Nyan.</i>
If	Could	You	2-go-2	Prep	Party	That
‘Please go to that party if you could.’						

From the above examples, we can see that proclitic *geu-* and enclitic *-geuh* are attached to the verb *manoe* or ‘bath’ (32), proclitic *ji-* and enclitic *-ih* are attached to the verb *woe* ‘go home’ (33), proclitic *neu-* and enclitic *-neuh* are attached to the verb *èh* ‘sleep’ (34), and proclitic *ta-* and enclitic *-neuh* are attached to the verb *jak* ‘go’ (35). The function of using the

combination of proclitic and enclitic to the same verb in one sentence is to emphasize the topic being talked by the subject.

In Acehese, enclitic cannot be combined with proclitic to the same verb that contains the meaning of action, either transitive or intransitive. The following examples are transitive sentences.

(36)

<i>Lon</i>	<i>Hana</i>	<i>Jadéh</i>	<i>Lon-bloe</i>	<i>Bajee</i>	<i>Nyan.</i>
I	Not	Agree	1-buy	Cloth	That
‘I postpone buying that cloth.’					

(37)

<i>Lon</i>	<i>Hana</i>	<i>Jadéh</i>	<i>Lon-bloe(*-lon)</i>	<i>Bajee</i>	<i>Nyan.</i>
I	Not	Agree	1-buy-1	Cloth	That
‘I postpone buying that cloth.’					

The verb *bloe* ‘buy’ can be attached to proclitic *lon-bloe* (36), but it cannot be attached to enclitic *lon-bloe (*-lon)* (37) because the verb requires the actor and the target that there is a deliberate thing done by the subject as the actor. Intransitive verbs also follow the same pattern as can be seen in the following examples.

(38)

<i>Gobnyan</i>	<i>Geu-bloh</i>	<i>Lam</i>	<i>Parèk.</i>
He	3-jump	Prep	Ditch
‘He has jumped into the ditch.’			

(39)

<i>Gobnyan</i>	<i>Geu-bloh(*-geuh)</i>	<i>Lam</i>	<i>Parèk.</i>
He	3-jump	Prep	Ditch
‘He has jumped into the ditch.’			

The verb *bloh* ‘jump’ can be attached to proclitic *lon-bloh* (38), but it cannot be attached to enclitic *geu-bloh (*-geuh)* (39) because the subject is doing an action mentioned in the predicate, so enclitic cannot be attached.

From the research results, it can be seen that the proclitic and enclitic of the Acehese are various according to pronouns that precede or follow them. Each pronoun has its own unchangeable proclitic and enclitic pair. These kinds of characteristics are not found in any other languages. In English, for example, the clitic is produced not from the pronouns but it is produced from the reduction of the auxiliary verbs embedded at the beginning of the word, for the proclitic and at the end of the word for the enclitic (Bauer, 1988:100; Katamba, 1993:245). Take as an example, the proclitic ‘d’ is produced from the reduction of auxiliary verbs ‘do’ as in the phrase ‘d’you need to decide today? The enclitic ‘ve’ is the reduction of the word ‘have’ as in the sentence ‘they’ve decided against it.’

If in the Acehese and English, it is known only proclitic and enclitic, there are languages that have endoclititic. Harris (2002) defines endoclititic as a clitic attached to the word. The existence of endoclititic is initially questioned by many experts as opposed to the lexical integrity hypothesis. However, the evidence in Udi (Harris, 2002), Pashto (Kopris and Davis, 1988), and Degema (Kari, 2003) show that some

languages have endoclititic features. Other languages in the world must also have its own distinct characteristics. This fact proves that every language has a uniqueness.

CONCLUSION

This research concludes that clitic in Acehese consists of proclitic and enclitic. Proclitic is used to refer to a noun or noun phrase. Each personal pronoun has its own proclitic and enclitic including the conformity clitic for variant personal pronouns to the politeness level. Enclitic in the Acehese does not only function as the conformity because it is semantically in charge of the actors. The use of enclitic in the Acehese describes that potentially, agents have control over the events stated in the predicate. If the clitic does not exist in this language, the control of actors becomes low. The clitic always demands the presence of agents in both explicit and implicit sentences. In the nonformal variety, the presence of actors in a sentence is optional because inherently clitic already refers to the actors although it is not stated explicitly. Thus, the morphology of clitics in the Acehese can be used as a marker of active diathesis, even though the Acehese clitics can also be used in passive sentences. In addition, proclitic and enclitic in Acehese can be combined and attached to the same verb in one sentence which has a function to emphasize the topic being talked by the subject.

REFERENCES

- Asyik, A.G. (1987). A contextual grammar of acehnese sentences. *Disertasi*. Michigan: The University of Michigan.
- Bauer, L. (1988). *Introducing linguistic morphology*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Chatzikyriakidis, S. (2010). Clitics in four dialects of modern greek: a dynamic account. *Disertasi*. University of London: Department of Philosophy King’s College London.
- Creswell, J.W. (2009). *Research design; Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (3rd ed.). The USA: Sage.
- Djajasudarma, T. F. (2006). *Metode linguistik: ancangan metode penelitian dan kajian*. Bandung: Eresco.
- Djunaidi, A. (1992). Morfosintaksis bahasa Aceh: analisis tipologi sintaksis. *Tesis*. Bandung: Unpad.
- Djunaidi, A. (1996). Relasi-relasi gramatikal dalam bahasa aceh: satu telaah berdasarkan teori tata bahasa relational. *Disertasi*. Bandung: Unpad.
- Durie, M. (1985). A grammar of Achenese on the dialect of North Aceh. Dordrecht-Holland/Cimnamison USA: Foris Publication.
- Grüter, T. (2006). Object clitics and null objects in the acquisition of french. *Disertasi*. Montreal: Department of Linguistics, McGill University.
- Halpern, A.L. (1998). Clitics. In Spencer, A. and A. M. Zwicky (eds.), *The Handbook of Morphology*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
- Harris, A.C. (2002). *Endoclititics and the Origins of Udi Morphosyntax*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

- Hudson, R. (2007). Clitics in Word Grammar. Retrieved from <http://www.phon.ucl.ac.uk/home/dick/wg.htm>. on 5 January 2018.
- Iqbal, M. (2011). Diatesis aktif bahasa aceh: analisis morfosintaksis. *Tesis*. Bandung: Unpad.
- Kari, E.E. (2003). *Clitics in Degema: A Meeting Point of Phonology, Morphology, and Syntax*. Tokyo: Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa.
- Katamba, F. (1994). *Modern Linguistics: Morphology*. London: The Macmillan Press Ltd.
- Kaufman, D.A. (2010). The morphosyntax of tagalog clitics: a typologically driven approach. *Disertasi*. New York: Faculty of the Graduate School of Cornell University.
- Kopris, C.A. and Anthony R. D. (1988). *Theoretical Morphology Approaches in Modern Linguistics*. San Diego: Academic Press.
- Martín, F.J. (2012). Deconstructing catalan object clitics. *Disertasi*. New York: Department of Linguistics.
- Medová, L. (2009). Reflexive clitics in the slavic and romance languages: a comparative view from an antipassive perspective. *Disertasi*. Faculty of Princeton University, Department of Slavic Languages And Literatures.
- Muhadjir, N. (1996). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Edisi ketiga. Yogyakarta: Rakesarasin.
- Salmons, I.O. (2015). The agrammatic comprehension of contrastive focus and clitic left dislocation in catalan. *Disertasi*. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona: Fakultat de Filosofia I Lletres.
- Schiering, R. (2006). Cliticization and the evolution of morphology: a cross-linguistic study on phonology in grammaticalization. *Disertasi*. Universitas Konstanz Fachbereich Sprachwissenschaft.
- Spencer, A. and Zwicky, A.M. (2001). *The Handbook of Morphology (Ed.)*. Oxford: Blackwell Publisher.
- Sudaryanto. (1992). *Metode Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Verhaar, J. W. M. (1996). *Asas-Asas Linguistik Umum*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Wildan, W. (2010). *Kaidah Bahasa Aceh*. Banda Aceh: Geuci.