

INFLEXIVE MARKER AND MORPHOPHONOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN THE LAMALERA DIALECT OF LAMAHOT LANGUAGE (LDLL)

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ABSTRACT

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Inflection is a universal linguistic phenomenon. The phenomenon of inflection occurs in every language according to each language system. The language system of each language greatly determines the peculiarities of the language inflection. Inflection in a language that is agglutinative is different from that in a language that has a synthetic, tonal and isolating system. The treatment of each language is different for this case of inflection. Lamalera Dialect of Lamahot Language (LDLL) also shows inflection. Inflection in LDLL is different from inflection in other languages because of the language system, especially the LDLL sound system. LDLL is not characterized by agglutinative, nor synthetic, tonal nor isolating morphology. What is the strategy for inflection in LDLL? The result of the study shows that in LDLL, inflection is expressed clitically on the verb. These clitics are cross-referenced by the verbs. There are two types of cross-reference clitics, namely cross-referencing proclitics and enclitics. Proclitic cross-referencing applies to both transitive and intransitive root verbs. This form of cross-referencing pronouns is both proclitic and enclitic, and morphophonological changes actually occur. This process can not be avoided because morphophonological processes actually occur due to merging of the morpheme with another morpheme. In this case the clitic is considered as bound morpheme.

Keywords: clitic, proclitic, enclitic, morphophonological.

1. INTRODUCTION

Inflection is a universal process of language. It is said that every language recognizes the existence of inflection. Although universally all languages recognize inflection, this does not mean that all languages are the same. Of course all languages have systematic peculiarities so that the inflection in each language differs according to the sound system of the language. Inflection is a morphophonological process that targets a morpheme. Assimilation is a phonological event (meeting of language sounds) which is caused by the relationship between arguments in a sentence. So the change occurs not because of the addition of affixes but more so because of the relationship between the arguments which calls for a phonological process. Lamalera Dialect of Lamahot Language (LDLL) is not an agglutinative language, a language system that reflects a morphological form with a series of affixes. The Lamalera Dialect of Lamahot Language reflects a morphological form with clitics (Demon 2006, Demon 2017). These inflectional clitics are be cross-referenced by verb predicates, both precategorial verb predicates and basic verbs. It is this pronoun intersection that cause a number of changes which are morphophonological events.

The pronouns that are cross referenced are generally those which cross-reference the function of the subject. Cross-referencing can be in the form of clitics that are attached in front of a precategorial verb which is commonly called proclitic, and cross-referencing clitics which are attached behind a verb are called enclitic. Precategorial verbs are incomplete verbs phonologically, morphologically, semantically and syntactically. In other

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