CLITIC IN *WEWEWA* LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to understand the forms, functions and meanings of clitic and lexical categories that can be attached by the clitic of *Wewewa*language. The approach used wasfunctional structureaiming at identifying direct elements that construct a sentence and assessing the verb as a central which determines the relationship of the verb to the noun in a structure.Data collection was carried out in the village of *KalembuDaramane*, *East Wewewa* sub-district, *Sumba Barat Daya* Regency. Data including clauses in *Wewewa* folklores were collected from available written text, and information shared by the participants during the interview process. Data analysis was conducted using the*AGIH* method.The results showed that clitic in *Wewewa* language can be attached to transitive verb clauses, intransitive verb clauses, prepositional clauses, noun clauses, adjective clauses and numerical clauses. Clitic in*Wewewa*language is classified into two parts, which are (a) to declare the co-references with the subject of the sentence which is the result of reduction of pronoun forms (b) toexpress emphasis once the speaker intends to explain specifically the subject or actor in a sentence. This study indicates that clitic in *Wewewa* language is divided into two types, including proclitic and enclitic, and can be attached to transitive and intransitive verb, adjective, noun, prepositional and numerical clauses.

Keywords: Form of clitic, function of clitic, meaning of clitic

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1. Introduction

Wewewa is the name of a local language used by people within communities in Southwest Sumba Regency. The term "*Wewewa*" is derived from the word *Wewa*, which means 'looking for', through the process of word reduplication, *Wewa-Wewa*, which is abbreviated as *Wewewa*. This term is used by *Kabisu* (a tribal group) walking and sailing the ocean from the direction of the Zazar Cape, the border area of East Sumba and Central Sumba which is believed to be the initial place of entry of the ancestors of Sumbanese from the Indies (which is now mainland China). They are looking for a place that can provide happiness, pleasure and well-being, and with a high spirit of wandering, they arrived in a very wide area which was full of water and very fertile.However, due to the increasing population, some of them were constantly searching for other areas to occupy. Thus, the area is called *Wewewa*, as the term sounds the name of the region and the name of the language (Malo, 2013).

The term*Wewewa*was often pronounced*'Waijewa'* or *'Wejewa'* which is usually used in daily communication in Southwest Sumba. This was influenced by changes in time that began during the Dutch colonialization period on the island of Sumba until the influx of pronunciations from other islands resulting in phonological sound changes. The pronunciation of the phoneme 'e'derived from the word *Wewewa* is changed to the word *wai*. Generally, the word *we'e* 'water' in Sumba language is changed to the word *wai*, which according to most people, especially people from outside the island of Sumba, is considered easy to pronounce.Meanwhile, the phoneme 'w' in the word *wewa*, is changed to phoneme 'j', so it is pronounced *jewa*. Therefore, although in daily conversation it ispronounced*Waijewa*, but grammatically the term is written *Wewewa*(Ate, 2013).

Based on the genetic affiliation aspect, the *Wewewa* language is part of the Centre Polynesian language family (Shibatani, 2005). *Wewewa* language is also a sub-group of Sumba-

Bimalanguage. According to Syamsudin (1996), Sumba-Bima language consists of three subgroups, namely (a) Bima and Komodo language, (b) Manggarai-Ngada language consisting of ManggaraiNgada-Lio, (c) Sumba and Sawu languages.However, Putra (2007) stated that there is one language Sumba with five dialects, namely (1) Mauralewa-Kambera dialect, (2) Wano Tana dialect (Wanokaka and Katikutana) (3) Wewewa-Loli dialect, (4) Kodi dialect and (5) Lamboyadialect .

Wewewa language has the same functions and roles as other local languages, namely as a symbol of a region, a symbol of community identity, as a means of communication between people and as a means of support forlocal culture and Indonesian language. This is in accordance with the function and position of local language stated in article 36 of the 1945 Constitution that regions have their own local languageswhich are well maintained by their people. The local languages are also part of the living Indonesian National culture. The local languages should be used as a means of connecting and supporting culture in certain regions or ethnic communities in Indonesia. However, it seems that local languages, includin *Wewewa* language are now shifting due to the influence of the higher frequency of use other languages. Therefore, local languages such as *Wewewa* language need to be maintained.

Previous studies on *Wewewa* language have been focused on exploring aspects, including the Immersion System in the Coordinating Language Construction of *Waijewa*dialect, Sumba language by Kasni (2015), Information Clause in *Waijewa*dialect, Sumba language by Kasni (2016), WewenaLanguage Interference in the Written Language of Bahasaof Grade V Students of Waiwagha Elementary School, South *Wewewa* Sub-District, Southwest Sumba Regency by Kaka, et al. (2013), Transitivity Analysis of*KetteKatongaWeriKawendo* Text By Ngongo (2013: 1), Agricultural Eco-lexicon Knowledge of Young People who Speak*Waijewa* Language By Tualaka (2015), Quantitative Genetic Relationships of Sumba Languageby Budasi (2007). Although Kasni (2015) suggests that the *Wewewa* language is

rich in clitic pronouns but clitic pronouns of the *Wewewa* language have not yet been discussed in her study. Similarly, Ate (2013) acknowledges that *Wewewa* language is rich of clitic pronouns, yet theywerenot explored in detail. Therefore, this study aimed to describe (i) the clitic forms in the *Wewewa* language, (ii) the functions and meanings of the clitic in *Wewewa* language, and (iii) the lexical categories that can be attached by clitic in *Wewewa* language

1.1 The Concept of Clitic

The term clitic comes from the ancient Greek word *klinein* (verb), which means "to lean". Clitics always require other constituents as hosts and consist of two types, namely, proclitic (if they are placed before the host) and enclitic (if they are placed after the host) (Gerlach, 2002). The term clitic is often used to refer to something that is grammatically a word but phonologically is not a complete word (Aikhenvald, 2003; Dixon, 2010). The term clitic is also used to refer to short words that are not accented and always rely on other words as their constituents (Verhaar, 1982).

Kridalaksana (1993) stated that clitic is a bound form and phonologically does not have its own emphasis or which is not considered a bound morpheme, but has word characteristics because it can act as a free form. Elson and Piccket in Damanik (1999) limited clitic as a form whose existence always rests on other forms as higher forms and which have a lexical meaning. This study showed that a clitic is almost the same as or close to the characteristics of affixes, but the difference is that clitic has a lexical meaning while affixes do not. Another characteristic is that clitic is closely similar to the characteristics of a word (always attached to other forms as higher forms). Thus, clitic is not affix and not a word either. Katamba (1993) argued that clitic has meaning without any emphasis from the higher part of the word in accordance with phonological rules that separate between affix and clitic groups.

Furthermore Ramlan (1987) stated that units*ku,mu* and *nya* (in Bahasa) in ordinary speech cannot stand alone, and grammatically do not have freedom. Thus, these units are bound units. But there is a difference between these units and other units such as *ber-, ter-, men-* and so on. The difference is that units*ku*, *mu*, and *nya* have a lexical meaning, while the units *ber-, ter-, men-* and so on have no lexical meaning. Therefore, units*ku*, *mu* and *nya* are categorized into clitic, or not affixes. Clitics can be divided into two groups, namely proclitic and enclitic. The proclitic is placed before a word it attaches to, such as**ku***ambil* (I take it), or **kau***ambil* (you take it), while the enclitic lies after, such as*rumah***ku** (my house), *rumah***mu** (your house), and *rumah***nya** (his house).

2. Methods

2.1 Study Setting

Wewewa is one of the areas located in Sumba island. This study was conducted in East Wewewa sub-district, Southwest Sumba regency, East Nusa Tenggara province. Southwest Sumba regencyconsisti of 11 sub-districts,namely*Kota* sub-district, *Kodi* sub-district, *KodiBangedo* sub-district, North *Kodi* sub-district, *KodiBalaghar* sub-district, *Loura* sub-district, West *Wewewa* sub-district, South *Wewewa* sub-district, East *Wewewa* sub-district, Central*Wewewa* sub-district and North *Wewewa* sub-district. *Wewewa* is a language used by ± 130,000 speakers who live in four sub-districts, namely West *Wewewa*, South *Wewewa*, East *Wewewa*, Central *Wewewa* and North *Wewewa* (BPSDSBD, 2011).

2.2 Study Design

This study used a qualitative approach that aimed to describe and explain the reality of the structure of *Wewewa*language. Data were analysed through natural reality exposure and using deductive and inductive approaches. The deductive approach is based on theories and linguistic axioms that have universal truths and have been objectively accepted by society to

explain linguistic reality. Inductively, the data which are small and separate realities obtained during the fieldworkwere analysed to construct concepts and statements relating to the structure of *Wewewa* language.

2.3 Data Collection Methods

Data were collected using interview method and available literature. Interviews involved participants who are the native speakers of *Wewewa*language.The researcher asked the informants to tell folktales in *Wewewa* language. The interviews were recorded using a digital recorder. Each interview took place at times and places recommended by each participant and lasted approximately 30 to 60 minutes. Participants were advised about the voluntary nature of their participation before each interview. Prior to commencing the interviews, each participant signed and returned a written consent form at the interview day. Each participant was informed that ethical approval for this study was obtained from Nusa Cendana University, Kupang, Indonesia. Relevant literatures were also searched to support data or information provided by the participants. This was done by taking data in the form of *Wewewa* language clauses or sentences from literature containing folklores.

2.4 Data Analysis

Data were analysed using the *Agih* method. *Agih* method is a method whose designator is part of the language itself (Sudaryanto, 2015). The application of this method is aided by basic techniques such as direct element technique, and advanced technique such asvanished technique, insertion technique, substitution technique, and reverse technique. The basic technique in the form of direct divided technique is applied by dividing the lingual units contained in each speech in the *Wewewa*language, and used to analyse words and sentences. To analyse the current data, researcher only used vanished technique. The use of this technique in this research was neededonce there were words in the clauses whose presence is not needed.

Audio recordings of several folktales and conversations with informants on the topic were done during the data collection. First of all, the researcher listened to the audio recordings of several *Wewewa* folktales, and question-answer conversations about *Wewewa* language.The researcher recorded the clauses contained in the conversation and analysed the clauses one by one. The clauses were explained based on the morphemes contained in each clause. Then, the researcher made a gloss of the morpheme that had been chosen. This aimed to facilitate researcher and readers to understand the meaning of each word in the clauses. After making the gloss, the researcher determined the word class morphologically, and gave a free translation of the clauses analysed.For written data, the researcher immediately checked the clauses in *Wewewa* folklore texts and separated morpheme per morpheme and made a gloss of the morphemes. The researcher grouped the types of morphemes contained in them. The *Agih* method was used to determine the type of morpheme. In this research the researcher only analysed the morpheme called clitic in *Wewewa* language.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Pronouns in *Wewewa* Language and Bahasa

Pronoun is a category that can function to replace nouns. Pronouns are non-affixed categories of words, but some of them can be duplicated, such as *kami-kami* (we-we)*, beliau-beliau*(he-he / she-she)*, mereka-mereka*(they-they)*, with the meaning of 'disparaging' or 'degrading' (Kridalaksana, 2007). Another feature possessed by pronouns is that the reference can change because it depends on who is the speaker, the writer, or who is the listener or reader, or who is being discussed.

Personal pronoun is a type of pronoun that functions to replace the noun, so it can be concluded that personal pronoun is a pronoun used and serves to replace the position of noun. Personal pronoun is divided into six types, including singular first personal pronoun, singular

second personal pronoun, singular third personal pronouns, plural first personal pronoun, plural second personal pronoun and plural third personal pronoun. The following is pronominal forms in *Wewewa* language:

Table 1: Pronouns in *Wewewa* language and Bahasa

Subject		Pronouns in Wewewa	Pronouns in Bahasa	Pronouns in English
Singular	I	*Youwa*	Saya, aku, daku	I
	II	*wo'u*	Anda, kamu, engkau	You
	III	*Nya*	Beliau, ia, dia	He, she, it
Plural	I	*yamme (eksl)* *it'to (inkl)*	Kami (eksl) Kita (inkl)	We
	II	*Yemmi*	Kalian, Kamu	You
	III	*hid'da*	Mereka	They

3.2 Types of Clitic in *Wewewa* Language

Clitic in *Wewewa* language is grouped into two types, namely, proclitic and enclitic. Proclitic includes *ku-,mu-,na-,ma-,ta-,mi-,a-,* and enclitic includes *-nggu/gu, -mu, -na, -ma, -da, -mi,* and *-da/nda.* Proclitic is a verb, both a transitive verb and an intransitive verb. The root word that proclitic can attach to is generally a word that cannot stand alone. Types of proclitic in *Wewewa* language are as follows:

Table 2: Proclitic in *Wewewa* language

Subject		Pronoun	Proclitic
Singular	I	*Youwa*	*ku-*
	II	*wo'u*	*mu-*
	III	*Nya*	*na-*
Plural	I	*yamme (eksl)* *it'to (inkl)*	*ma-* *ta-*
	II	*Yemmi*	*mi-*
	III	*hid'da*	*a-*

Table 2 shows that each proclitic pairs with different pronoun. For example:

1) *Youwa**ku-**pataboka Marta   nimanna bana male   ge*
   SUBJPROC-meet   NAME   PARTyesterdaylast   nightPART
   'I met Marta last night'

2) *Hid'dane'eda**a-**todakawataraoma dana*
   SUBJare   PROC-planting   corn garden
   'They are planting corn in the garden'

3) *Nya   **na-** lettodikana'amorokota bara   loko dana*
   SUBJPROC-throw awaymeatjerky   ingarden
   'He threw away jerky meat in the garden'

Proclitic *ku-* in the first example functions as nominative case marker for argument *you'wa*'I'

and lies before the verb *pataboka* 'meet'. Proclitic *a-* in the second example functions as

nominative case marker for argument *hid'da*'they' and lies before the verb *todaka*'plant'.

Proclitic *na-* in the third example functions as nominative case marker for argument *nya*'he'

and lies before the verb *lettodi*'throw away'.

Enclitic in *Wewewa* language is grouped into nine types, namely *-nggu/gu, -mu, -na, -ma, -*

da, -mi, -da/nda. Each of them pairs with different pronoun as presented in the table below:

Table 3: Types of enclitic

Subject		Pronoun	Enclitic
Singular	I	*you'wa*	*-nggu/gu*
	II	*wo'u*	*-mu*
	III	*Nya*	*-na*
Plural	I	*yamme (eksl)*	*-ma*
		it'to (inkl)	*-da*
	II	*Yemmi*	*-mi*
	III	*hid'da*	*-da/nda*

For example:

1) *Nya   kadenga-**na**ana-na*
   SUBJ   call   -ENCLI   child POS
   'The mother calls her child'

2) *Hid'dariggho-**da**mando'ipongu*
   SUBJbath-ENCLIlongvery/too
   'They take a bath too long'

3) *Iyakapunggedeama-**gu**ghetioma dana*
   Everymorningfather-ENCLIgo garden
   'Every morning my father goes to the garden'

3.3 Word Categories that Clitics can beAttached To

3.3.1 Clitic can be Attached to Verb

Clitic can be attached to transitive verbs, which are the verbs that require object in a sentence.

Transitive verbs always have subject, predicate and object and/or adverb. For example:

1) *Hid'da**a**-patodiba'i   pare*
    SUBJ   PROC- race pound rice
   'They race to pound rice'

2) *Nya   **na**-wannoanga*
    SUBJ   PROC-washed dishes
   'He washed the dishes'

Clitic *a-* (first example) is attached to verb*patodi* 'race' and functions as predicate. Clitic *na-*

(second example) is attached to verb *wanno*'wash' and functions as predicate.Clitic can also

be attached to intransitive verbs, which are verbs that do not require object in a sentence. An

intransitive verb requires a subject and adverb (subject, predicate, adverb). For example:

1) *Yammendanajadikikako-**ma**Kupang nedou*
    SUBJ   no   PART go-ENCLI Kupang this year
    'We do not go to Kupang this year'

2) *Naka maghinene'enego-**na**woleka*
    That   woman is   dancing-ENCLI woleka
    'That woman is performing Weloka dance'

3) *Youwa**ku**-mandiibara kursitekangge*
   SUBJ   PROC-sit on   chair   alone
   'I sit on the chair alone'

Clitic *-ma* (in the first example) is attached to verb *kako* 'go', clitic *-na* (in the second example) is attached to verb*nego*'dance', and clitic *ku-* (in the third example) is attached to verb *mandii*'sit'.

Clitic can also be attached to dwi-transitive verb. Dwi-transitive verbs are three-valence verbs which bind three arguments: first argument as subject and second argument as direct object, and third argument as indirect object (Verhaar, 1996). For example:

1) *Youwa**ku**-yawehadiah bara ana-**gu***
   SUBJ PROC-give present   to   child
   'I gave a present to my child'

2) *Nya   **na**-yawebunga bara ina-**na***
   SUBJ   PROC-give flower to   mother-POS
   'He gave flower to his mother'

The first instance shows that clitic *ku-* pairs with nominative singular first pronoun which is attached to verb *yawe* 'give' and functions as predicate. Clitic *gu-* is attached to word*ana*'child'. In the second example, clitic *na-* is attached to verb *yawe* 'give' and functions as predicate, *bunga*'flower' is the first object and *ina-na* 'his mother' is the second object.

3.3.2 Clitic can be Attached to Adjective

Clitic can be attached to adjective. Adjectives are words used to describe the nature or state of people, objects or animals. Adjectives can be given comparative information like more, less, most, and can be given a description of the amplifier like very, right and too. The examples clitics that areattached to adjectives as follows:

1) ***Mu-** pamake denga pongu*
   (SUBJ)PROC-shy   very

'He is very shy'

2) *Hid'dakabola-**da**pongu*
   SUBJ   beautiful-ENCLI very
    'They are very beautiful'

3) *Rabu Kaba**na**-millangutakka ate-na*
      NAME   PROC-sad very   heart-POS
   'Rabu Kaba is very sad'

The first example shows that proclitic*mu-* pairs with singular second pronoun *wo'u*'you' and is attached to adjective: *pamake* 'shy'. It also shows that proclitic *mu-* functions as subject. In the second example, enclitic *-da* pairs with plural third pronoun: *hid'da*'they'and isattached to adjective: *kabola* 'beautiful'. Proclitic *na-* in the third example is attached to adjective: *millangu* 'sad'.

3.3.3 Clitic can be Attached to Noun

Nouns are categories of words which syntactically do not have the potential to join with the word *NO*, have the potential to be preceded by particles *FROM* (Kridalaksana, 2007). In sentences whose predicates are verbs, nouns function as subjects, objects, or complements. Nouns generally can be followed by adjectives (Alwi et al., 2003). The examples of clitics that are attached to nouns are as follows:

1) *Nya   **na**-guru   we*
   SUBJ PROC-teacher PART
   'He is a teacher'

2) *Alli-**nggu**ngara   we   Maria*
   Younger sister-ENCLI name PART NAME
   'My sister's name is Maria'

3) *Hid'dangara-**nda**Yogara mono Jandara*
   SUBJ   name-ENCLI   NAME and   NAME
   'Their names are Yogara and Jandara'

In the first example, proclitic *na-* is nominative singular third pronoun which pairs with singular third pronoun: *nya*'he' and is attached to the noun: *guru* 'teacher'. In the second example, enclitic *-nggu* pairs with singular first pronoun: *youwa*'I' and is attached to the noun: *alli*'(younger) sister'. In the third example, enclitic *-nda* pairs with plural third pronoun: *hid'da*'they' and is attached to the noun: *ngara*'name'

3.3.4 Numeral

Numerals are categories that function to accompany nouns in syntactic construction, and have the potential to accompany other numerals, and cannot join the word *NO* or *VERY* (Kridalaksana, 2007). Numerals are used to calculate the number or quantity of, such as, person, animal, or item, and so on. The examples of clitics that are attached to numerals are as follows:

1) *Wai'la-tauda   di   bongga*
   There are PROCL (SUBJ)-NUM PART dog
   'They have 3 dogs'

2) *Ene-dabadounadanginekeuma*
   NUM-ENCLI (SUBJ) have year   lived   that house
   'They have lived in that house for 6 years'

3) *Nya   gho'ina-kabulubuku   we*
   SUBJ bought   PROC-NUM book PART
    'He bought 10 books'

Proclitic *a-*in the first example pairs with plural third pronoun: *hid'da*'they' and is attached to numeral: *touda*'three'. In the second example, enclitic *-da* pairs with plural third pronoun:*hid'da*'they' and is attached to numerical word:*ene*'six'. In the third example, proclitic *na-* pairs with singular third pronoun: *nya*'he'. Thus, it can be concluded that proclitic and enclitic in *Wewewa* language can be attached to numerals.

3.4 Function and Meaning of Clitic in *Wewewa* Language

3.4.1 The Function of Clitic in *Wewewa* Language

Proclitic functions to mark arguments in a sentence, or as a marker of nominative cases in both intransitive sentences and transitive sentences.

1) *You'wa**ku**-ndura*
   SUBJ   PROC-sleep
   'I sleep'
2) *Wo'u**mu**-kareba*
   SUBJ PROC-hungry
   'You are hungry'
3) *Ne'e**a**-todakawatara   bara oma dana*
   Are   PROC(SUBJ)-planting   corn   in   garden
   'They are planting corn in the garden'

The first example shows that proclitic *ku-* functions as the marker of nominative case for arguments:*you'wa*'I' and is attached to verb: *ndura*'sleep'. In the second sentence, proclitic *mu-* functions as the marker of nominative case placed before the adjective: *kareba*'hungry'. In the second sentence, proclitic *mu-* functions as the marker of nominative case: *todaka*'plant'.

Enclitic is attached to predicate (verb, adjective and noun) or placed after durative and perfective aspect and functions as a marker of accusative case. For example:

1) *Buku pa   woi-**gu**   male   **na**-deke baalli-**gu***
    Book bought-SUBJ   night PROC-take   sister ENCLI
    'The book I bought last night has been taken by my younger sister'

2) *Hid'da**a**-dakura   -**gu**youwa*
    SUBJ   -stabbed   ENCLIOJB
    'They stabbed me'

In the first example, enclitic *-gu* functions as the marker of accusative case and is placed after the transitive verb *woi-* 'buy'. In the second example, enclitic *-gu* refers to singular first

pronoun: *you'wa*'I' and functions as the marker of accusative case and is placed after the transitive verb *dakura*'stab'.

3.4.2 The Meaning of Clitic in *Wewewa* Language

3.4.2.1 To express co-references with the subject of the sentence

Syntactically the meaning of clitic in the *Wewewa* language is the result of the reduction of the pronoun forms. This can be seen in the examples below:

1) *Tekki-**da**ana-na*
   invite-SUBJ anak-POS
   'He invites his child'

2) ***Mi**- rengeponguapa   we   pateki guru   we*
   SUBJ-listen carefully what PART   say   teacher PART
   'You should carefullylisten to what is said by the teacher'.

3) ***A**-ngarakuakokakakoGereja*
   SUBJ-all   tomorrow go   church
    'They all go to the church tomorrow'

In the first example, enclitic *-da* is attached to verb: *tekki*'invite' and pairs with plural third pronoun: *hid'da*'they'. Enclitic *-da* is a part of the reduction of plural third pronoun: *hid'da.* In the second example, *mi-* is a proclitic that is attached to verb: *renge* 'listen' and pairs with plural second pronoun: *yemmi*'you'. In the third example, proclitic *a-* pairs with plural third pronoun: *hid'da*'they' and a part of the reduction of plural third pronoun: *hid'da.*

In semantics, the clitic presence in a sentence means to explain the subject of the sentence. A sentence will still have perfect meaning even though it does not directly mention the form of the pronoun. This can be seen in the following examples:

1) *Nya   bei**na**-nga'akana'awawi*
   SUBJlike PROC-eat pork
   'He likes eating pork'

2) *Nya   **na**-pamateiyaataWewewa*

SUBJPROC-kill one person Wewewa
'He killed a person from Wewewa'

3) *Youwaku-dodo   patiri-tiri*
    SUBJ   PROC-sing continuously
  'I continuously sing'

Proclitic *na-* in the first instance pairs with singular third pronoun: *nya* 'he' and is attached to the verb: *nga'a* 'eat'. It functions to explain the subject. Proclitic *na-* in the second example pairs with singular third pronoun: *nya* 'he' and functions to explain the subject. Proclitic *ku-* in the third example pairs with singular first pronoun: *you'wa*'I' and functions to explain the subject.

3.4.2.2 To express emphasis

Clitic in *Wewewa* language also is to express emphasis. The speaker intends to explain specifically the subject in a sentence. The examples of clitic that expresses emphasis:

1) *Nya   **na**-tekki   ana-na*
    SUBJPROC-tellchild-POS
  'He told his children'

2) ***Na**-kadenga ana-na*
    SUBJ-call   children-POS
  'He called his children'

3) ***Na**-tau   katopo   kobbu deta-na*
    SUBJ-usemachetewaist-POS
  'He brings machete on his waist'

Proclitic *na-* in the first example refers to singular third pronoun: *nya* 'he' and is attached to the verb*tekki* 'tell', and functions to explain the subject in the sentence. In the second example, proclitic *na-* refers to singular third pronoun *nya* 'he' and functions to explain the subject in the sentence.

4. Conclusions

Clitic in *Wewewa* language is divided into two types, that are, proclitic and enclitic. This study presents that clitic can be attached to transitive and intransitive verb, adjective, noun, prepositional and numerical clauses. Proclitic functions as a nominative case marker for argument in transitive sentences. Enclitic can be placed after the predicate and functions as the marker of accusative case. It can also be placed after noun or verb and functions as the marker of genitive case. Clitic in *Wewewa* language can be grouped into two parts, which are: to express co-references with the subject of a sentence which is the result of the reduction of pronouns; and to express emphasis through which a speaker intends to specifically explain the subject in a sentence.

Abbreviations

ENCLI   : Enclitic

NUM   : Numeral

OJB   : Object

PART   : Particle

POS   : Possessive

PROC   : Proclitic

SUBJ   : Subject

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