INDEFINITENESS AND DEFINITENESS IN WAIJEWA

Ni Wayan Kasni[1], I Wayan Budiarta[2]
Universitas Warmadewa[1][2]
wayankasni@gmail.com[1], budy4rt476@gmail.com[2]

Abstract

This study aims to find out how Waijewa, a minority language in Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara, differentiates between definite and indefinite noun phrases. The data were taken from structured interviews with four informants who speak Waijewa language as well as documentation. This study revealed that the indefinite noun phrase in Waijewa language is conveyed by zero article. The definite noun phrases are marked by using the demonstratives *ne* 'this', *nati/neti* 'that', *na* 'that', *hidda* 'these', and *heida* 'those', genitive case, and definite emphasizing clitics, such as *{-wa}* 'that', *{-we}* 'this', *{-wi}* 'these', 'those'. The particle *pa* is also used to convey the definiteness of a noun with a family status as father, mother, or uncle. The reference is anaphoric. However, the reference can be cataphoric when the noun phrase has a definite emphasizing marker functioning to emphasize the referent meant by the speaker.

Keywords: definiteness, indefiniteness, Waijewa language, demonstrative, genitive case, definite emphasizing marker

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana bahasa Waijewa, yang adalah bahasa minoritas di Sumba, Nusa Tenggara Timur, membedakan ketakrifan dan ketidaktakrifan frasa nomina. Data diambil melalui wawancara terstruktur dengan empat informan yang adalah penutur bahasa Waijewa dan dokumentasi. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa frasa nomina yang tak takrif ditunjukkan tanpa artikel atau pemarkah. Frasa nomina takrif dimarkahi dengan bentuk demonstratif seperti ne 'ini', nati/neti 'itu', na 'itu, hidda 'ini' (untuk nomina jamak yang dekat dengan pembicara), dan heidda 'itu' (untuk nomina jamak yang jauh dengan pembicara), kasus genitif, dan pemarkah penegas ketakrifan, seperti {-wa} 'itu', {-we} 'ini', {-wi} 'ini' (untuk nomina jamak yang dekat dan jauh). Partikel 'pa' juga digunakan sebagai pemarkah ketakrifan untuk nomina yang mengacu pada orang yang memiliki status sebagai bapak, ibu, atau paman. Nomina yang diacu bersifat anaforik. Akan tetapi, referen dapat bersifat kataforis jika nominanya dimarkahi oleh pemarkah penegas ketakrifan yang berfungsi untuk menekankan referen yang dimaksud oleh pembicara.

Kata kunci: takrif, tak takrif, bahasa Waijewa, demonstratif, kasus genitif, penanda penekanan pasti

INTRODUCTION

Yule (1996) defined deixis as a method of pointing with language, whereas Lyons (1997) proposed that deixis is defined as the location and identification of persons, objects, events, processes, and activities referred to that are associated with the spatio-temporal context formed by the act of utterance and the participants in it, generally, a single speaker and at least one listener. Levinson (1983) stated that a deictic expression is a word or phrase which point out the

different meaning of the words in varying situations. Deixis gives the identity of things by connecting them on utterance based on social, linguistics, spatial or temporal context through the use pronoun, demonstratives, and adverb of space and time (Ruthrof, 2015).

In line with deixis, the identity of objects can be definite or indefinite. Definiteness is a complex semantic concept that encodes the points to which an entity is indicated by a noun phrase (Hawkins, 1991; Heim, 1982). Definite expressions imply that an entity is familiar to both speaker and listener, such as they are part of areas of understanding between the speaker and the listener, while indefinite entities always involve that the entity is not part of the areas of understanding between speaker and listener and they lack of listener knowledge (Ionin, 2003; Ionin et al., 2004).

Languages have various deictic devices to imply whether the noun is definite or indefinite. One of them is Waijewa. Waijewa is language used in four districts in Southwest Sumba Province, namely North Wewewa, West Wewewa, North Wewewa, and East Wewewa. It is categorized as a Central Malay Polynesian language. Kasni (2015) claimed that morphologically it belongs to an isolating language as it has very limited affixes. The only affix found is *{pa-}*. As demonstrated in example (1) and (2), to form a noun, the affix *pa-* is attached to the verb *rai* 'act' and *enu* 'drink'. To form a transitive verb, the affix *pa-* is attached to the adjective *mara* and the verb *ndura*, as illustrated in examples (3) and (4).

(1) *Ana   na-   mbutu   pa-rai- na*
    Ana NOM hate   Aff-act-3SGEN
    'Ana hates her action'

(2) *Nya na-   deke   na   pa – enu*
    3T3TNOM- take   DEM   Aff- drink
    'She takes that drink'

(3) *Ne   kalambe na-   mara*
    DEM clothes 3SNOM   dry
    'This clothes is dry'

    Youwa   ku-   pa-mara-we   ne-   kalambe
    1S   1SNOM   Caus-dry-Def.EMP   DEM   clothes
    'I dry this clothes'

(4) *Na   alli-   nggu   na -   ndura*
    DEM   younger sister 1SGEN   3SNOM   sleep
    'My younger sister sleeps'

    Na   alli-nggu na-   pa-   ndura ba'   alli-   nggu
    DEM   mother-1SGEN   Caus- sleep   ASP   younger sister 1SGEN
    'My mother made my younger sister sleep'

Regarding clause structure, the clauses in Waijewa are composed of a subject and a predicate (Alexander, 1990; Bornstein, 1977; Houge, 1995). The canonical order of Waijewa clause is SVO. For example, *Inna la de basar* 'mother goes to market'. *Inna's mother* appears before the verb *la* 'pergi'. The subject is constructed from a noun phrase, with a noun as the head (Matthews, 1981). However, the subject can also in the form of pronoun. The predicate is filled by verb (Luuk, 2009). An adjective may fill the predicate and it is in line with the concept of Haugen (2014), who suggests that an adjective may function as a predicate if the language does not have copular verb. The predicate of Waijewa clause can also be realized by an adjective as

there is no copular verb in Waijewa. In forming the clause there are also clitics which can be attached to verbs, nouns, or adjectives. The clitic attached is *{-na}* as a nominative case marker which is cross-referencing to the third person singular as shown in examples (5), (7), and (8). The clitic {-*mu*} 'you' in example (5) functions as an accusative case marker which refers to second person singular *wo'u* 'you'. Besides, there are also other clitics, such as *{-wa},* which is attached after the noun *guru* 'teacher' as a definiteness emphasizer marker and the clitic *{-ga}* 'I' as an accusative marker cross-referencing to the first person singular *you'wa* 'I'. The use of the clitic *{-ga}* as an accusative marker is applied to a clause structure if the predicate is filled by noun and transitive verb. The clause structures can be seen in examples (5) – (8).

(5) *Nya   na   -dakura –mu   wo'u*
    3S   3SNOM   stab -   2SAC 2S
    'He stabs you'

(6) *You'wa   guru –   wa   ga*
    1S   teacher Def.Emp   1SAC
    'I am a teacher'

(7) *Na   lakawa na-   rio*
    DEM kid   3SNOM - take a bath
    'That kid takes a bath'

(8) *Nya na –   kareba*
    3SNOM –   hungry
    'He is hungry'

Waijewa is a head marking system language in which the predicate as the head of the clause is attached to morphosyntactic markers, namely clitics as a nominative case or accusative marker. The nominative case comes before the verb and crossreferencing to the subject, whereas the accusative case comes after the verb and crossreferencing to the object. Besides, the predicate is also attached to another marker, namely definiteness marker. As can be seen in (5), the predicate of the clause is filled by a transitive verb *dakura* 'stab'. The verb *dakura* 'stab' is attached with the clitics *{na-}* 'she/he' as nominative case marker of third person singular and the clitic *{-mu}* 'you' as accusative case marker of second person whether it is singular or plural. The predicate filled by noun *guru* 'teacher' in example (6) is attached with the clitic *{-wa}* as definite emphasizing marker and the clitic *{-ga}* 'I' as accusative case marker of the first person singular. At this point, Waijewa language also treats the argument subject of the intransitive clause the same as argument O of transitive clause which is only applied on the predicate filled noun. In example (7) the predicate is filled by the intransitive verb *rio* 'take a bath' which is attached with the clitic *{na-}* 'she' as nominative case of the third person singular, while in the example (8) the predicate is filled by adjective *kareba* 'hungry' which is also attached with the clitic *{na-}* 'she' as a nominative case marker of the third person singular.

Having the characteristics above, the way the language shows definiteness and indefiniteness is also interesting to be observed. It has not been done yet by the other researchers. Some studies investigating definiteness are those by Adamou (2011), Arkoh and Matthewson (2013), Cardinaletti & Giusti (2016), Choia et al. (2018), and Orvig et al. (2013). Orvig et al. (2013) focused on the definite and indefinite determiners of French-speaking toddlers. They reported that distributional forms of determiners might depend on factors of interaction or factors

of discourse. The study of Choia et al. (2018) mentioned that English learning infants used their specific linguistic devices, such as the definite article to identify the referent of other's speech. The research on indefinite determiner conducted by Cardinaletti and Giusti (2016) revealed that the Italian indefinite *dei* is a complex determiner. The suffix –*i* occupies concord of gender and number in D, while *de-* occurring in specDP parallel to the demonstrative *que*, while Adamou (2011) described that there are three deictics in Pomak (Slavic, Greece), such as –s,-t, and –n- which can be used as spatial reference as well as temporal-modal reference in nominals.

Additionally, a study by Arkoh & Matthewson (2013) stated that there are three uses of the suffix -n on Akan language spoken in the southern part of Ghana and part of Ivory coast, namely as a definite determiner, as a third person singular animate object, and as a marker on dependent clause. Another research investigating definiteness and indefiniteness is a study by Canta (2018). She stated that the definite and indefinite nouns in English and Albanian have many similarities in dealing with their functions. In Albanian, all proper nouns can be used as definite and indefinite nouns, while in English some of them can also take the definite article *the* and the indefinite article *a/an* to express certain meanings. The researches done by those researchers are very useful to be used as references in observing the definiteness and indefinites in Waijewa language. Correspondingly, Waijewa language has its own way to convey definiteness and indefinites. It has a syntactic marker in which clitic is attached after noun to show the noun referred to. It highlights our research on indefiniteness and definiteness marker in Waijewa.

METHODOLOGY

The data of this research are oral data taken from four key informants and four supporting informants. The techniques used in collecting the data were elicitation, interview, recording, and documentation. The elicitation was done by asking the four key informants to make the sentence in Waijewa language based on the list of sentences prepared in the research instruments. The number of sentences is 264 which are related to the basic structure of Waijewa languages. It took four months in collecting the data. The answers given by the informants were written on the list of sentences. To get a valid data, the elicitation was also supported by interviewing four supporting informants in order to the get a clear information regarding the answers given. The supporting informants consist of two priests who always use Waijewa language in the church and the two others are the head of the village. This interview was then recorded by applying recording method. The data were also taken from two folklores of Waijewa, namely *Delo ba'da Kasih* (Delo and Kasih) and *Lua Pi'a a-panewe* (Ubi Jalar yang Berbicara). The reason of using folklores as data is to compare between the data obtained from the informants and the written data on the folklores. These two forms of data, namely, oral and written, could feature valid data. The data were then analyzed applying distributional method in which the definite and the indefinite markers were determined based Waijewa language itself. To know definite and indefinite markers of Waijewa language, the distributional method's first step was glossing the clauses' elements related with the grammatical categories of the clause structures. The grammatical categories were determined based on the meaning conveyed in the clause structures. After knowing the grammatical categories and their meanings, the clauses' elements showing indefiniteness and definiteness were described descriptively by applying the theory of definiteness and indefiniteness proposed by Kreidler (1998) and Quirk et al. (1985). The analysis is laid out into indefinite markers and definite markers in Waijewa language.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Indefinite Markers

Indefiniteness is a linguistic concept indicating that a referent is common and not distinguishable from any member of the kind (Taher, 2019). For Crystal (1997), indefiniteness is a term used to refer to an entity (or class of entities) that cannot be identified specifically. In English, indefiniteness is marked grammatically by the article a/an or zero article (Leech, 1974/1978). Waijewa language has only one way of expressing indefiniteness, namely zero article or it can be said that it is in the form of bare noun.

Bare Noun

Kuo (2008) proposed that bare nouns are nouns standing without demonstratives, numerals or articles, such as 'Birds can sing', 'I like mangoes', 'Dogs bark every night'. Stvan (2009) claimed that bare nouns usually denote count nouns, while in Brazilian Portuguese, bare nouns include bare mass, bare plural and bare singular noun phrases (Oliveira & Rothstein, 2011). In Waijewa, bare nouns denote indefinite noun which is usually countable noun and uncountable noun. They are exemplified below.

(9) *Nggarra pa-   ya   -mu   mbuku?*
who   REL- give -2SGEN   book?
'Who gives you book'

(10) *Nya na   -   war'raka wali   wasu deta*
3S   3SNOM- fall   AP   pohon AP
'He falls from tree'

(11) *Ana   na–   de'ke –wi   we'e   ama – na*
Ana   3SNOM- take-BEN   water   father- 3SGEN
'Ana   takes water for her father'

(12) *Bongga na-   pakati*
Dog   3SNOM-bite
'Dog bites'

The noun *mbuku* 'book' (9), *mbuku* 'book' (10), and *wasu* 'tree' denote countable nouns. They are countable nouns and occur without demonstrative or article. In (11) the noun *we'e* 'water is uncountable occurring without a demonstrative or an article. The noun *bongga* 'dog' in example (12) is countable occurring without a demonstrative or an article. All of the nouns above show indefinite nouns.

Definite Makers

Kreidler (1998) suggested that definiteness may be conveyed by using grammatical category of words, such as demonstrative, possessive, and quantifiers, while Quirk et al. (1985) stated that the use of article *the* in English express definite NPs while indefiniteness is expressed by the article *a* or *an*, and partitive like the words *some* or *all*. Klein et al. (2013) claimed that definite noun phrase refers to the entity which can be identified by the speaker and listener. Definiteness is a concept relating to discourse having interpretation elements in all language (Hawkins, 1991,

2004; Lyons, 1999). Diessell (1999) reported that all languages have some demonstratives as marking distance, such as 'here' and 'there' in English. Demonstratives may mark definiteness (Schokkin, 2014). In English, demonstrative this, that, these, and those can alone or can be a part of noun phrase (Scott, 2013). Diessell (2013) mentioned that communicatively, demonstratives connect the interlocutors' joint focus of attention. Demonstrative is usually used with common noun, but Riddle (2010) proposed that demonstrative may be used with proper nouns to indicate a personal stance, such as speaker's point of view. Umbach & Gust (2014) reported that demonstrative *so* in German, such in English, *tak* in Polish and *böyle* in Turkish as modifiers on noun, verb, and adjective phrases.

Many languages differentiate between three distances: a near/medial/far contrast, others near-to-speaker/near to-hearer/far from-both contrast and can be termed as orientation on person and distance (Anderson & Keenan, 1985). In Bulgarian, the syntactic function of definiteness is morphologically marked by an ending morpheme (Stoykovaa, 2012). The definite article may mark an individual, definiteness of quantity and a generic use. In Jordanian, Arabic definite nouns can be signaled with the prefix *l-* 'the' (Alhailawani, 2019).

The theory proposed by Kreidler (1998) mentions that definiteness is conveyed by grammatical category of words, namely, demonstrative, possessive, and quantifiers. Therefore, this study uses demonstrative, one of those grammatical categories to convey the definiteness. It is in line with Waijewa which also uses demonstrative to refer to definiteness of nouns. The use of demonstrative is to show definiteness in the context containing more than one entity. Kinds of demonstrative in Waijewa dialect are *ne* 'this', *nati/neti* 'that', *na* 'that', *hidda* 'these', and *heidda* 'those'. The variation of their uses will be presented below.

Demonstrative *ne* 'this'

The demonstrative *ne* 'this' refers to the singular objects or nouns both animate or inanimate which are close to the speaker while the listener can be close or far from the speaker. The word order is DEM+N.

(13) **_Ne_** _surata_   _ne_   _–ngge_   _ponnu_ _meja._
     DEM   letter   DEM - EMP   AP   table
     'This letter is on the table.'

(14) **_ne_**   _minne_
     DEM girl
     'this girl'

(15) _Yow'wa_   _ku-_ _eta –we_   **_ne_**   _surata._
     1S 1SNOM- see – def.EMP   DEM   letter
     'I see this letter'

Demonstrative *ne* 'this' in the NP *ne surata* 'this letter' in example (13)- (15) and *ne* 'this' in the NP *ne minne* 'this girl' denote definite nouns. They are referring to the animate and inanimate nouns with the distance closing to the speakers and the listener can be close or far from the speaker and the entities referred to are those preceded with demonstrative.

Demonstrative *hidda* 'these'

The demonstrative *hidda* 'these' is used if the nouns are plural animate and inanimate nouns. It denotes plural nouns in which the object's distance is close to the speaker while the listener can be close or far from the speaker. It can be shown in the examples below.

(16) ***Hidda*** *bongga* *a–matte* *bana*.
DEM dogs 3PNOM-die ASP
'These dogs have died'

(17) ***Hidda*** *kalambe* *a-* *kaka –ngge.*
DEM clothes - 3PNOM white -EMP
'These clothes are white'

The demonstrative *hidda* 'these' in (16) and (17) is a demonstrative for plural nouns. It conveys that the noun *bongga* 'dog' and *kalambe* 'clothes' are in the position of close with the speakers and the listener can be close or far from the speaker and the nouns referred to by the speaker are the nouns marked by demonstrative.

Demonstrative *na* 'that'

The demonstrative *na* 'that' refers to singular animate and inanimate nouns. In this case, the distance of the object is medial from the speaker and the listener can be closer or medial to the speaker. Its use can be illustrated in the examples below.

(18) ***Na*** *kabani* *na - ndura*
DEM son 3SNOM- sleep
'That boy sleeps'

(19) ***Na*** *kalambe* *na- dirraka.*
DEM shirt 3SNOM-dirty
'That shirt is dirty'

(20) ***Na*** *bunga* *na- melle.*
DEM flower 3SNOM – wither
'That flower is withering'

Demonstrative *na* 'that' in (18) – (20) precedes singular nouns. The meaning conveyed is that the objects are in the medial position of the speakers and the listener can be closer or medial. In relation to definiteness, the speaker wants to emphasize that those preceded by demonstrative are referred to not the others.

Demonstrative *nati/neti* 'that'

Demonstrative *nati/neti* 'that' is used for singular animate or inanimate noun which is far from the speaker while the listener can be closer or far from the speaker. *Nati/neti* 'that' is replaceable. The constructions are as follows.

(21) ***Nati*** *guru* *na –* *rai -ni na* *lakawa ka*
DEM teacher 3SNOM-make3S-ACUS DEM boy CONJ

na- *mbaca* *buku*
3SNOM-read book
'That teacher makes that boy read the book'

(22) ***Nati*** *buawinne na* *–ndandara –* *wa* *nati lakawa rara*
DEM girl 3SNOM- care -Def.Emp DEM baby
'That girl takes care of that baby'

(23) ***Neti*** *lakawa a-* *nego*
DEM boy FOC- dance
'That boy dances.'

Neti/nati 'that in examples (21)-(23) serve the function as demonstrative denoting the nouns which are far from the speakers while the listener can be closer or far from the speaker. Demonstrative *nati 'that'* in (21) and (23) can be replaced by *neti* 'that' as seen in example (23). In terms of definiteness, the speaker wants to emphasize that the entities referred to are those preceded by demonstrative.

Demonstrative *heidda* 'those'

Heidda 'those' are used for medial distance and far distance of plural nouns. It can be preceded before animate and inanimate nouns. Their uses are presented in the following structures.

(24) ***Heidda*** *lakawa a* *-ndura bana.*
DEM kid 3PNOM- sleeps ASP
'Those kids slept'

(25) ***Heidda*** *lakawa ne'e - nai* *nga'a.*
DEM kids ASP - 3PNOM makan
'Those kids are eating'

Heidda 'those' in (24) – (25) preceded plural nouns. They can denote medial or far position of the objects from the speakers and the listeners can be far or in medial position of the speakers. The speaker in this context wants to emphasize the entities preceded by demonstrative. This can be summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Kinds of definite markers

No.		Animate and inanimate singular nouns	Animate and inanimate plural nouns
1	The object denoted is near from the speaker but the listener can be close or far from the speaker	*ne 'this'*	*hidda 'these'*
2	The object denoted is medial position with the speaker but the listener can be medial or close to the speaker	*na 'that'*	*heidda 'those'*

No.		Animate and inanimate singular nouns	Animate and inanimate plural nouns
3	The object denoted is far from the speaker but the listener can be close or far from the speaker	*nati/neti 'that'*	*heidda 'those'*

Possessive by Genitive Case

Possessives or partitives refers to entity association with another entity (Gerner, 2016). They may function as predicative or attributive (Potanina & Filchenko, 2015). The possessive pronoun of *my* or *his* in English is used to develop possession of the following noun as self-or other-related content (Herd et al., 2011). Stateva (2002) mentioned there are three ways for speakers of Bulgarian to express relations of possession, namely (1) the possessor denoted by an adjectival proform, (2) dative clitic, (3) a full nominal expression (NE).

The position of possessive markers can be in the initial or final position (Brosig et al., 2018). Bernsteina and Tortora (2005) differentiate between the two forms of word-final -s characterizing English possessive forms, (i) the pronominal final –s or r and (ii) the full-DP final –s. Comparing to all studies above, Waijewa employs pronominal clitics serving the markers of possessive. They are drawn in the Table 2 below.

Table 2. Personal Pronouns and Clitics in Waijewa

Personal Pronoun	Person	Nominative case	Nominative case	Accusative Case	Genitive case
youwa	Singular	*ku-*	*ku-*	*-ga*	*-nggu/gi*
yamme	Plural Exl	*ma-*	*ma-*	*-ma*	*-ma*
it'to		*ta-*	*ta-*	*-da*	*-da*
yemmi	Incl				
wo'u	Singular	*mu-*	*mu-*	*-mu*	*-mu*
yemmi	Plural	*mi-*	*mi-*	*-mi*	*-mi*
nya	Singular	*na-*	*na-*	*-ni/na*	*-na*
hid'da	Plural	*a-*	*a-*	*-nda/ndi*	*-da/nda*

Table 2 shows that Waijewa has three functions of clitics, namely as nominative, accusative, and genitive case. The nominative case can be attached before verb and adjective. The accusative case is attached after noun, adjective, aspect, and modality, while genitive case is attached after noun. They are elaborated in the examples below.

(26) *Wo'u   mu-   kako   sekola*
2S   2SNOM   go   school
'You go to school'

(27)   *Na   alli –   nggu   na –   dakura- ga   youwa*
       DEM   younger brother-1SGEN 3SNOM   stab - 1SACU   1S
       'My younger brother stabs me'

In example (26) clitic *{mu-}* 'you' is as nominative case marker of the second person singular, while in example (27) there are clitic of genitive case marker *{-nggu}* 'my', clitic *{na-}* 'she' as a nominative case marker of the third person singular, and clitic *{-ga}* 'I' as accusative case marker.

van Valin & LaPolla (1997) defined that semantically, the meaning of possession can be paralleled with a predicate 'have' as in *The man has a car,* which can be paralleled with the NP *the man's car.* From the relation between a possessor and possessed, there are three terms used in English, such as (1) *alienable,* (2) *inalienable*, dan (3*) kin*. *Alienable* conveys temporary relation between (*possessor*) and (*possessed*) and semantically means '*have*'. *Inalienable* is showing permanent relation and meaning is *have as part as in the car's wheels* means *wheels as part of car, (3) kin which is* semantically means (x, y), x is the reference and y is relation in family as in the NP *his father*. The uses of genitive case in Waijewa language are exemplified below.

(28)   *Umma -**na***
       house - 3SGEN
       'her house'

(29)   *Limma –**mi**   yemmi*
       hand 2PGEN   2P
       'your hand'

(30)   *Ana –**nggu***
       son - 1SGEN
       'my son'

(31)   *wai – **na**   meja*
       leg – 3SGEN   table
       'the leg of the table'

In relation to definiteness, syntactically, the possessive form of Waijewa is not used alone to denote definiteness. It is used together with demonstratives as exemplified in the following.

(32)   *Na   ka'a   –**nggu**   a   -dua'da   ole umma   -na*
       DEM   elder brother   1SGEN   NUM   two   wife   3SGEN
       'My elder brother has two wives'

(33)   *Na   allika   –**nggu**   na -   ndura.*
       DEM   younger   1SGEN   1SNOM   sleep
       'My sister sleeps'

Examples (32) and (33) show that the genitive case *{- nggu/-nggi}* 'my' in the NP *ka'a-nggu* 'my older brother' and *allika-nggu* 'my younger sister' are preceded by the demonstrative *na* 'that' to show definiteness.

Definite Noun Marker with Particle *Pa*

Waijewa also employs a particle *pa* to denote definiteness. The particle *pa* is only used for animate nouns referring to person having the family status as father, mother, uncle, aunt, and the like. It will be proved by the following examples.

(34) ***Pa*** *inna   na   –pa – rio   'ba   allika- nggu*
Art   mother   3SNOM- CAUS - take a bath   ASP   sister- 1SGEN
'Mother has made my sister take a bath'

(35) ***Pa*** *loka   na -   palu- mu   wo'u*
Art   uncle   3SNOM- hit -   2SACUS   2S
'Uncle hit you'

The nouns *inna* 'mother' in (34) and *loka* 'uncle' in (35) are preceded by the particle *pa*. In this context, *inna* 'mother' and *loka* 'uncle' refer to a person with the status of 'mother' and 'uncle' respectively. The construction is still accepted without the presence of the article *pa* in the preceding nouns. The use of this article is optional.

Emphasizing Definite Marker

Poletto and Zanuttini (2013) stated that emphasis seems to arise due to the repetition of a constituent. In relation to emphasis, all languages have their own strategy to make emphasis on the utterances. In Cantonese, particles are attached to the end of the sentence. In daily communication the speaker used them to indicate about certainness or uncertainness about factuality of the proposition (Chor, 2018), while in Korean (Kim, 2015) -*ketun* in spoken Korean is an explicit marker or device that can be used to manage the flow of information, by presenting an assertion as a presupposition. The study of Sato (2017) suggested that the primary function final particle **I think** is to show an appraisal of interpersonal concern and attention to the context of the interaction, while Holmes (1990) argued that **I think** is a comment clause which has two different and contrary functions, such as to convey speaker's uncertainty and certainty. In German, words such as *nur* 'only', *auch* 'also', and *sogar* 'even' are used to interact with the structure of the information in sentences (Sudhoff, 2010).

Waijewa employs clitics to emphasize the parts of the clause. Function of the clitics are as emphasizing definite marker. When the speaker wants to reemphasize the entities meant, the construction of the sentences are added with clitics, namely *{-wa}* 'that', *{-we}* 'this', *{-wi}* 'these', 'those'. They can be omitted from the construction and the meaning can still be understood by the hearer. However, there is no emphasis on the noun denoted by the speaker. Their uses are elaborated in the following construction.

Clitic *{-wa}* 'that'

Clitic *{-wa}* 'this' appears after predicate filled by verb and noun. It can also be placed after aspect marker *ba* 'already'. Clitic *{-wa}* is used to emphasize the definiteness of animate and inanimate singular nouns which are far from the speaker. Examples:

(36) *Nati lakawa   na–   wola –**wa***   ***na*** *bongga.*
DEM kid   3SNOM- chase -Def.Emp   DEM dog
'That kid chases that dog'

(37) ***Nati*** *buawinne na – ndandara –* ***wa*** *nati lakawa rara*
 DEM girl 3SNOM- care - Def.Emp DEM baby
 'That girl takes care of that baby'

(38) ***Na*** *kabani nai - gutti –* ***wa.***
 DEM boy 3SNOM- shave - Def.Emp
 'That boy shaves himself'

(39) *You'wa guru–* ***wa*** *ga.*
 1S teacher - Def.Emp 1S ACU
 'I am a teacher'

(40) *Heidda' lakawa a -ndura ba -wi.*
 DEM anak 3 JNm- tidur ASP -P.def
 'Anak-anak itu sudah lari'

The clitic *{-wa}* in example (36) emphasizes definiteness that the NP *na bongga* 'that dog' which is caught and in (37) clitic *{-wa}* 'that' serves as the emphasizer that the NP *nati lakawa rara* 'that baby' which is cared. In (38) clitic *{-wa}* gives the emphasis that the NP *na kabani* 'the boy' which is shaving. In example (39) clitic *{-wa}* emphasizes the subject youwa 'saya followed by accusative case marker *{-ga}* 'I' as Waijewa treated the subject of intransitive clause when the predicate is filled by noun the same as the object of transitive clause, while in example (40) clitic *{-wi}* as emphasizing definite marker is attached after the aspect marker *ba* 'already'

1. DEM *nati/na* 'that' – NOUNS-PRED- Def.Emp for the clauses which do not have object
2. Subject- V(transtive) -Def.Emp DEM *nati/na* 'this'

Clitis -*{we}* 'this'

Clitic *{-we}* shows the definite emphasizing marker for the definite NP which is close to the speaker. It is applied to animate and inanimate definite NPs. The constructions are provided below.

(41) *Yow'wa ku – tunnu –* ***we*** ***ne*** *ruta*
 1S 1SNOM – burn -Def.Emp DEM grass
 'I burn this grass'

(42) *Yow'wa ku – bukke –* ***we*** ***ne*** *binna*
 1S 1SNOM -open - Def.Emp DEM door.
 'I open this door'

(43) *Yow'wa ku - eta –* ***we*** ***ne*** *surata*
 1S 1SNOM- see – Def.Emp DEM letter
 'I saw this letter'

Clitic *{-we}* in (41)-(43) behaves as emphasizer on the definiteness of the NP *ne ruta* 'this grass', *ne binna* 'this door and *ne surata* 'this letter'. Clitic *{-we}* 'this' attached after the predicate ecodes that the NPs denoted are only on those marked with clitic *{-we}*. The pattern of its use can be formulated as PRED-{Particle *we* 'this'}-DEM *ne* 'this'- Sing-Nouns.

Clitic *{-wi}* 'these'

Clitic *{-wi}* 'these' also shows emphasizing definite marker, but it is restricted on animate and inanimate definite plural nouns. It may be used for plural nouns which are close or far from the speakers as shown below.

(44) ***Heidda*** *lakawa* *a*   *-ndura*   *ba* ***-wi.***
      DEM   kid   3PNOM- sleep   ASP-Def.Emp
      'Those kids slept'

(45) ***Hidda*** *bongga*   *a*   *–matte* *ba* ***-wi.***
      DEM   dog   3JNOM- die   ASP -P.def
      'These dogs died'

Clitic *{-wi}* 'those' attached after aspect marker *ba* 'already' in (44) encodes the emphasis marker of plural definite nouns which is far from the speaker. It cataphorically refers to the NPs *heidda lakawa* 'those children'. In (45) clitic *{-wi}* 'these' emphasizes the definiteness of plural definite nouns which is close to the speaker. It is cataphorically denotes the NPs *hidda bongga* 'these dogs'. The rule of its use is: *Heidda* 'those' /*hidda* 'these' –Plural Nouns –PRED- ASP-{particle *wi*}.

Table 3. Emphasizing markers in Waijewa

No.		Inanimate singular nouns	Animate singular nouns	Animate/inanimate plural nouns
1	The nouns are close to the speakers	*{-we}*	*{-we}*	*{-wi}*
2	The nouns are far from the speakers	*{-wa}*	*{-wa}*	*{-wi}*

CONCLUSION

Nouns can be definite or indefinite. To denote whether it is a definite or indefinite reference, all languages provide various linguistic devices to recognize the entities referred to by the speakers. Waijewa differs markers of indefiniteness and definiteness. Indefiniteness in Waijewa language is conveyed through bare noun or null marker. Definiteness is marked by the use of demonstratives, such as *ne* which is applied before singular nouns close to the speakers, *na* for singular medial position of nouns, *nati/neti* for singular nouns far from the speakers, *hidda* for plural nouns close to the speaker, and *heidda* for plural nouns (medial and distant from the speaker). Genitive case marking of definiteness is also used together with demonstratives to show definiteness. Besides, there is also particle *pa* as the marker of definiteness used for a person having family status as father, mother, uncle, and the like and its use is optional. Another marker found is emphasizing a definite marker. Their uses are syntactically combined with demonstratives. The emphasizing definite markers in the form of clitics, such as *{-wa}* 'that', *{-we}' * this', and *{-wi}* 'these', 'those' function to emphasize more that the entities meant by the speakers are those marked by those markers.

NOTE

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