



## Demonstrative Nouns of INI and AINI in Muna Language



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### Article history:

Received: 10 April 2016

Revised: 20 August 2016

Approved: 25 August 2016

Published: 1 September 2016

### Keywords:

*Noun;*

*Ini and Aini;*

*Noun Marker;*

*Demonstrative;*

*Muna language;*

### Abstract

The article titled “Demonstrative Nouns of ini and aini in Muna Language.” The purpose of this article is to analyze the form, meaning, and function of ini and aini in Muna language. The method used is descriptive qualitative with distributional technique. This method is used to describe and analyze the form, meaning, and function of ini and aini. The results of the analysis found that the form of ini is a base or monomorpheme, while the form of aini is a derivative or polymorpheme which consists of morpheme a- and morpheme aini. In construction of phrase, clause, or sentence generally have the same meaning, namely ‘this’. For instance, O lambu ini damasoe and lambu aini damasoe the meaning is ‘The house will be sold.’ However, when it’s examined more closely, both forms of demonstrative ini and aini in distributional are not interchangeable. For instance, \*O lambu aini damasoe dan \*Lambu ini damasoe. Both of constructions are ungrammatical caused by form ini has a meaning ‘this’, while form aini means ‘which this’. The bound morpheme a- in aini has a function as a noun marker which pointed in article ini called relative noun marker. Thus, demonstrative aini can stand alone as a minor sentence in the answer sentence, e.g., Question: Hamai bokuku kabasa? ‘Where is my reading book?’ Answer: Aini! ‘This’ < (Here is it!). Demonstrative aini when substituted with ini, the construction became ungrammatical, e.g., Question: Hamai bokuku kabasa? ‘Where is my reading book?’ Answer: \*ini. Hereafter, the form ini cannot be formed in more complexes, whereas the form aini can be formed again with another bound morpheme, such as: ainihakanau ‘This is me’, ainihako ‘This is you’, ainihakoomu ‘These are you’, ainihae ‘This is he’, ainihada ‘These are they’, and ainihakasami ‘These are we’.

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## 1. Introduction

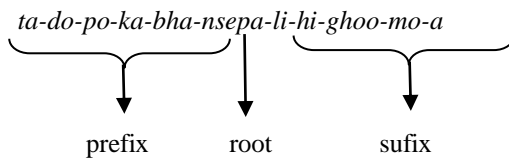
Many local languages are still alive in Southeast Sulawesi, such as Tolaki, Wawonii, Moronene, Kulisusu, Muna, Wolio, Wakatobi, Ciacia, Bosoa, Bugis, Toraja, and Bali language. Muna language (Ml) is one of the local languages in Southeast Sulawesi which has some unique features such as vocalic, agglutinative, and incorporative characteristics (Marafad, 2015:1). As a vocalic language, Ml has open syllable as shown in the following illustration.

- a) *kaue* > *ka-u-e* 'swing'
- b) *aeueue* > *a-e-u-e-u-e* 'I am swinging'
- c) *aa* > 'waist'

From foreign language which has a closed syllabic will be an open syllabic if absorbed into Muna language.

- d) *ker-tas* > *ka-ra-ta-si*
- e) *pi-ring* > *pi-ri*

As a language characterized by agglutination, Ml has the root that can attached to some affixes, such as the following. The word *sepa* 'kick' can be created to some affixes i.e., *tadopokabhansepalihighoomoa* (one word). Its word when the affixes described looks as follows.



As a language characterized by incorporative, Ml has the form of words that contains a subject, predicate, and object as shown in the following example.

- a) *ahambada* 'I chased them'
- a-* 'I' (subject)
- hamba* 'chase' (predicate)
- da* 'them' (object).
- b) *notolakanau* 'He called me'
- no-* 'dia' (subject)
- tola* 'call' (predicate)
- kanau* 'me' (object).

The characteristic feature also appears on demonstrative noun forms *ini* and *aini* e.g., *ainihakanau* 'This is me', *ainihakanaumo* 'This is me, I am here', *ainihakasamimo* 'We are here', *ainihadamo* 'They are here'. When examined further, *ainihakanau* > *a-ini-ha-kanau*; *ainihakanaumo* > *a-ini-ha-kanau-mo*; *ainihakasamimo* > *a-ini-ha-kasami-mo*; *ainihadamo* > *a-ini-ha-da-mo* as an incorporative feature also.

Based on data above, the demonstrative *ini* and *aini* need to be analyzed further to discover the meaning and function as well its distribution in phrase, clause, and sentence. The distribution of *aini* in the following sentence belongs to grammatical. However, *aini* can not be substituted with demonstrative of *ini*.

- a) *Aini o lambu mokesa.* 'This is a nice house'
- b) *Aini lambu mokesa* 'This is a nice house'
- c) *\*Ini o lambu mokesa*
- d) *\*Ini lambu mokesa*

But:

- e) *O lambu ini nokesa,* 'This house is nice'

How the meaning, function, and distribution of both forms of demonstrative (*ini* and *aini*) will be described in the results section and discussion.

## 2. Research Method

The method used was a descriptive qualitative method. Reasons to use this method because of the exposure data is presented as it is and then classified, analyzed, and summarized. The technique used is distributional technique. The technique is used to see how far the demonstrative of *ini* and *aini* graced position at beginning, middle, or final position in a construction.

### 3. Results and Analysis

Data 1:

- 1) *O kenta ini a -t-um-unu-e.*  
Art fish this 1S-Inf-burn -3S  
'I will burn this fish'
- 2) *Kenta-ku ini a- t-um-unu -e.*  
Fish-Pos1S this 1S-Inf-burn -3S  
'I will burn my fish'
- 3) *O kenta a- t-umunu -e*  
Art ikan 1S-Inf-bakar -3S  
'I will burn the fish'
- 4) *\*kenta ini atumunue*

Demonstrative of a noun can be used after noun preceded by the article *O* or preceded by a definite noun as in Data 1 and Data 2, while Data 4 is ungrammatical because *kenta* 'fish' is indefinite. Data 3 is grammatical but the meaning of *kenta* 'fish' is relatively general. It means which *kenta* 'fish' intended.

Data 2:

- 5) *O hae ini?*  
Art what this  
'What is this?'
- 6) *La hae ini?*  
Art who this  
'Who is this?'
- 7) *Sehae ini?*  
How much this  
'How much is this?'
- 8) *Noafa ini?*  
Why this  
'Why is this?'
- 9) *Pedahae ini?*  
How this  
'How is this?'
- 10) *Nehamai ini?*  
Where this  
'Where is this?'
- 11) *Naefie ini?*  
When this  
'When is this?'
- 12) *Indefie ini?*  
When this  
'When is this?'

Demonstrative of noun *ini* can also be used after interrogative word neither the general noun *O hae* nor proper name *La hae*, about the amount *sehae*, condition *noafa*, events *pedahae*, location *nehamai/nehamadi*, about time *naefie*, *indefie*. The interrogative words of *indefie* and *naefie*, both contain the meaning of ‘when’, but there are differences in usage. The interrogative word *naefie* ‘when’, the time in question is the future time, while *indefie* ‘when’, asked time has passed or past time. Attention to Data 13 and 14 below.

13) Question: *Ihintu naefie o k-um-ala?*  
 You when 2S Inf-go  
 ‘When will you go?’

14) Question: *Ihintu indefie o rato?*  
 You when 2S arrive  
 ‘When will you arrive?’

A group of words built by interrogative word and demonstrative *ini* can be interrupted by Phatic Word (PW). Look at the following data below.

15) *O hae gara ini?*  
 Art what PW this  
 ‘What is this?’

16) *La hae gara ini?*  
 Art who PW this  
 ‘Who is this?’

17) *Sehae gara ini?*  
 how much PW this  
 ‘How much is this?’

18) *Noafa gara ini?*  
 why PW this  
 ‘Why is this?’

19) *Pedahae gara ini?*  
 how PW this  
 ‘How is this?’

20) *Nehamai gara ini?*  
 where PW this  
 ‘Where is this?’

21) *Naefie gara ini?*  
 when PW this  
 ‘When is this?’

22) *Indefie gara ini?*  
 when PW this  
 ‘When is this?’

Besides that, group of interrogative words with demonstrative *ini* can also be interrupted by verb as the following data.

23) *Naefie o- s-um-uli ini?*  
 when 2S-Inf-come back this  
 'When will you come back?'

24) *Indefie o- rato ini?*  
 Kapan 2S-tiba ini  
 'When you arrived?'

The structure of the sentence in (23) and (24) can be changed as the following data.

25) *O-s-um-uli naefie ini?*  
 2S-Inf-come back when this  
 'When will you come back?'

26) *O-rato indefie ini?*  
 2T-arrive when this  
 'When you arrived?'

Group of interrogative words by *ini* can be in the declarative clause. Look at the following data below.

27) *Nando indefie ini tae- late ne ini.*  
 still when this 1P-Exc stay here  
 'Till when we will stay here?'

Data 3:

28) *Kala ini!*  
 go this  
 'Go!'

29) *Runsa ini!*  
 release  
 'Release!'

30) *Ala ini!*  
 take this  
 'Take!'

31) *Fuma aini!*  
 eat this  
 'Eat!'

32) *Ghondo ini!*  
 look this  
 'Look!'

Data 3 showed that demonstrative *ini* can be followed by a verb in the imperative sentence. Data (28, 29, 30, 31, dan 32) the deletion of noun occurred so as if there was a shift demonstrative function of *ini*, namely as a demonstrative verb. Look at data (33-37) below.

33) *Kala (ne watu) ini!*  
 go (there) this  
 'Go (there)!'

- 34) *Runsa (wowohomu) ini!*  
release (burden) this  
'Release (your burden)!'
- 35) *Ala (foo) ini!*  
take (mango) this  
'Take (this mango)!'
- 36) *Fumaa (kalei) ini!*  
eat (banana) this  
'Eat (this banana)!'
- 37) *Ghondo (foto) ini!*  
look (picture) this  
'Look (at this picture)'

Data 4:

- 38) *inodi ini*  
This is I
- 39) *insaidi ini*  
These are we
- 40) *ihintu ini*  
This you
- 41) *anoaini*  
This is he/she
- 42) *andoaini*  
These are they

Data (37—411) showed that demonstrative *ini* can be followed by a personal pronoun in phrase form. The function of demonstrative *ini* on the phrase above is an emphasis.

Look at data (43-46)

- 43) *Inodi ini ka- kuta- no ghule -mu*  
I this Prf-break-his/her intestines -your  
'This is me, your real brother'
- 44) *insaidi ini nando tae- rabu ka-ghati*  
we these still 1J-Eks make Prf-damp  
'We are still making a kite'
- 45) *ihintu ini mie kapande*  
you this person clever  
'You are a clever man'
- 46) *anoa ini ne- mbali do- fo- guru -e*  
he/she this 3T- can 1J-Ink-Prf- teacher-3T  
'He/She is teachable'

- 47) *andoa ini mie sigaahano*  
 they this person else  
 'They are someone else'

Data (41—47) it is clear that demonstrative function as an emphasis before the personal pronoun. It would be different from the personal pronouns without being followed by demonstrative *ini*. Look at data (48—52) below.

- 48) *Inodi ka- kuta- no ghule -mu*  
 I Prf-break-his/her intestines your  
 'I am your real rother'
- 49) *insaidi nando tae- rabu ka-ghati*  
 we still 1J-Eks make Prf-damp  
 'We are still making a kite'
- 50) *ihintu mie kapande*  
 you person clever  
 'You are a clever man'
- 51) *anoa ne- mbali do- fo- guru -e*  
 he/she 3T- can 1J-Ink-Prf- teacher-3T  
 'He/She is teachable'
- 52) *andoa mie sigaahano*  
 they person else  
 'They are someone else'

Data 5:

- 53) *rato -ku ini*  
 arrive my this  
 'My arrival'
- 54) *kala-mu ini*  
 go -your this  
 'Your departure'
- 56) *ere -mani ini*  
 stand -we this  
 'Our departure'
- 57) *wamba -no ini*  
 language -his/her this  
 'His/her speech'
- 58) *suli -ndo ini*  
 return they this  
 'Their return'

On the data (53-57) seemed that the verb followed by bound personal pronouns and then followed by demonstrative *ini*. The fifth such data seems also occurred the free pronouns deletion, namely *inodi* 'I/me', *ihintu* 'You', *insaidi* 'We', *anoa* 'He/she', *andoa* 'They'. The entirely sentences that appear in the data (59-63).

## Data 6:

- 59) *Rato -ku inodi ini bhe patudhu -ku.*  
arrive my I this with purpose my  
'I have my purpose in my arrival'
- 60) *Kala-mu ihintuini mina na-ko-tudhu.*  
go your you this no 3S-Neg-purpose  
'Your departure has no purpose'
- 61) *Ere -mani insaidi ini nape -tolu gholeo.*  
stand-1P-Exc we , this time, marker three day  
'Our departure is about three days'
- 62) *Wamba -no anoa ini bhe ghuluha-no.*  
language his/her he/she this with meaning-his/her  
'His/her speech full of meaning'
- 63) *Suli -ndo andoa ini da-ko-dhaga beaho.*  
return 3P they this 3P-Prf-keep except  
'We must keep watch their return'

## Data 7:

- 64) *A- ini o kambulu.* (Declarative sentence)  
MRP this Art vegetable MRN (Marker Relative Pronoun)  
'(that) This is a vegetable'
- 65) *\*ini kambulu* (Ungrammatical)
- 66) *kambulu a- ini* (Phrase)  
vegetable MRP this  
'This vegetable (that)'
- 67) *\*kambuluini*

Form of demonstrative *ini* can be changed according to the function and meaning. When the function of demonstrative *ini* as a modifier before a noun, then the form *ini* changed becomes *aini*. Actually, the function of phoneme /a/ as a noun substitute which modified so that in front of a noun can be deletion or not present. Look at the following data.

- 68) *Labua- ini no-bhala.*  
pumpkin (that) this 3S-big  
'The pumpkin is big.'

The meaning contained within this sentence is that '*the pumpkin is big, while others are small.*' By contrast, if it is said as follows.

- 69) *O labu ini no-bhala.*  
Art pumpkin this 3S-big  
'The pumpkin is big.'



Thus, demonstrative of *aini* can stand alone as an answer to a question. Look at the following data below.

- 70) Question: *Labu hamai ne-pili-mu.*  
pumpkin which 3S-choose-your  
'Which pumpkin that you choose?'  
Answer: *Aini.*  
(that) this  
(That) This one.

The form of *aini* can be formed in more complexes. As data below.

Data 8:

- 71) A- *ini-ha-kanau*  
MRP-this-MP-1S (MP: Marker Place)  
'Here, I am'
- 72) A- *ini ha- kanau-mo*  
MRP this MP-1S -Pf  
'I am already here'
- 73) A- *ini-ha-kasami*  
MRP-this-MP-1P-Excl  
'Here we are'
- 74) A- *-ini-ha-kasami-mo*  
MRP -this-MP-1P-Excl  
'We were already here'
- 75) A- *ini-ha-ko*  
MRP-this-MP-2S  
'Here you are'
- 76) A- *ini-ha -ko-mo*  
MRP-this-MP-2S-Pf  
'You were already here'
- 77) A-*ini-ha-koo-mu*  
MRP-ini-MP-2P  
'Here you are'
- 78) A- *ini-ha-koo-mo*  
MRP-this-MP-2P-Pf  
'Here, you were already here'
- 79) a- *ini -e*  
MRP -this-3S  
'Here he/she'
- 80) a- *ini-ha -e*  
MRP-this-MP-3T  
'Here he/she is'

- 81) *a- ini -e-mo*  
MRP-this-3S-Pf  
'He/She was already here'
- 82) *a- ini-ha -e-mo*  
MRP-this-MP-3T-Pf  
'He/she was already here'
- 83) *a- ini- ha-da*  
MRP-this-MP-3P  
'They were here'
- 84) *A- ini- ha-da-mo*  
MRP-this- MP-3P-Pf  
'They were already here'

The demonstrative forms above can be stood alone as an answer sentence. Look at the following data.

- 85) Question: *Hamaiko?*  
where-2S  
'Where are you?'  
Answer: *Ainihakanaui!* (Data 70)  
'I am here'
- 86) Question: *Hamaikomo?*  
where-2S-Pf  
'Where were you?'  
Answer: *Ainihakanaumo!*(Data 71)  
'I was here'
- 87) Question: *Hamaikoomu?*  
where-2P  
'Where are you'  
Answer: *Ainihakasami* (Data 72)  
'Here we are.'

#### 4. Conclusion

The form of demonstrative *ini* have meaning 'this' and *aini* have meaning 'which this'. The form of *ini* occupied in back position of a noun in distribution which preceded by an article 'O' (*O lambu ini*) 'This house' and cannot be stood alone as an answer sentence. Demonstrative *aini* contained meaning 'which this' and the distribution can be in front of noun or after noun, and also can be stood alone as an answer question. Demonstrative *ini* have not a potential to expand its form, while *aini* have more complexes in form to be expanded. The complex forms can be stood alone as an answer question.

#### Acknowledgments

This article is resolved with the help of various parties. Therefore, through this paper is also the author would like to thank Prof. Dr. Ir. H. Usman Rianse as Rector of Halu Oleo University; and Dr. Jamiluddin, M.Hum., as the Dean of Faculty of Teachership and Science Education, Halu Oleo University. Furthermore, thanks to both my colleague, namely La Ino and Nirmalasari they have a lot to do for the completion of this paper.

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