WENZAO URSULINE UNIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES
Kaohsiung, Taiwan

OFFICIAL INVITATION LETTER

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To:
Dr. Drs. Muhammad Darwis, M.S.
Department of Indonesian Literature, Faculty of Cultural Sciences
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Makassar, Indonesia

Subject: Invitation as Keynote Speaker at the International Conference on Southeast Asian Studies (ICSEAS)

Dear Dr. Darwis,

On behalf of the organizing committee, it is our distinct honor and privilege to formally invite you as a Keynote Speaker at the upcoming International Conference on Southeast Asian Studies (ICSEAS). The conference will be held from October 17 to October 19, 2024, at the Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages (WZU) in Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

The conference brings together esteemed scholars, researchers, and linguistic experts from across Southeast Asia and beyond to discuss contemporary linguistic trends, cultural dynamics, and regional developments. Given your extensive expertise and significant academic contributions to the study of colloquial varieties, morphosyntactic structures, and regional linguistics, we would be deeply honored to have you deliver a keynote address sharing your insights.

We are particularly interested in your work and research on the syntactic characteristics of Colloquial Makassar Indonesian (CMI) and the linguistic analysis of affixes such as -mi-, -pi-, and -ji-. We believe that your keynote presentation will provide exceptional academic value to all participants, faculty members, and students attending the conference.

Further details regarding the schedule, accommodation arrangements, and technical support for your session will be coordinated in due course. Should you require any assistance regarding travel logistics or formal documentation, please do not hesitate to contact our secretariat.

We sincerely hope you will accept our invitation to join us in Kaohsiung, Taiwan. We look forward to welcoming you to Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Hwei-Lin Chuang (莊慧玲)
President
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AFFIXES *-MI-, -PI-,* AND *-JI-* AS CORE CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLOQUIAL MAKASSAR INDONESIAN[1]

[AFIKS *-MI-, -PI-,* DAN *-JI-* SEBAGAI PENCIRI UTAMA BAHASA INDONESIA KOLOKIAL MAKASSAR]

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to elucidate the primary characteristics of Colloquial Makassar Indonesian (CMI) through the examination of aspect and modality markers: the affix *-mi-* denoting 'perfective', *-pi-* indicating 'futuristic', and *-ji-* representing 'emphasis'. This topic is particularly significant as it highlights the efficiency and distinctiveness of CMI's syntactic constructions in comparison to colloquial Indonesian used across various provinces in Indonesia and in other Southeast Asian countries. The primary data for this study were collected from CMI speech in the city of Makassar. Through internal reconstruction analysis, it was determined that the affixes *-mi-, -ji-,* and *-pi-* are formed from the combination of the affixes *-ma-, -ja-,* and *-pa-* with the third person singular pronominal suffix *-i* in the Makassar language (MAK). The resulting compound affixes include *-makak, -mako, -makik,* and *-mi (-*mai); -pakak, -pako, -pakik,* and *-pi (-*pai);* and *-jakak, -jako, -jakik, and -ji* (*-*jai*). Consequently, the syntactic characteristics of CMI should be regarded not as a subsystem or subvariant of the Indonesian language, but rather as a subsystem or subvariant of MAK.

Keywords: colloquial, Indonesian language, Makassar language

1. Introduction

In the Makassar language (MAK), there are affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-*, each serving to express perfective, futuristic, and emphatic meanings, respectively. These affixes initially exhibited interference symptoms but have subsequently shown borrowing characteristics in colloquial Makassar Indonesian (CMI). However**,** these affixes become

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unidentifiable due to their almost constant use in conjunction with pronominal suffixes on MAK verbs (see Uhlenbeck, 1982). In this context, the identified forms are *-mi, -pi,* and *-ji.* In fact, these forms already represent a combination of morphemes; in other words, each consists of two morphemes, namely the morphemes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-,* which have combined with the third person singular pronominal suffix *-i.* Through the method of internal reconstruction, it is ultimately possible to reveal or reconstruct the existence of the combinations of affixes *-mak, -pak, -jak; -makik, -pakik,* or *-pik, -jakik;* as well as *-mako* or *-moko, -pako* or *-po,* and *-jako* (see Campbell, 2014).

The disclosure of the existence of the affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-* in MAK is very important. There are at least two main reasons. First, these affixes have not been accurately identified in previous studies. Second, the three affixes have enriched the morphosyntactic constructions of colloquial Makassar Indonesian (Kamsinah & Darwis, 2023). With a good understanding of the linguistic characteristics of MAK, negative influences in the language contact events between MAK and IND can be prevented early on, while also creating space for stable diglossia and even triglossia practices among the regional language, colloquial Makassar Indonesian, and Indonesian (see Vandenbussche, W., 2004; Ferguson, 1959).

2. Theoretical Framework

In the field of Comparative Historical Linguistics, there are known methods of external reconstruction and internal reconstruction. The first method is more commonly referred to as the comparative method. This method is widely recognized as one of the most successful reconstruction methods. Reconstructions of the past, especially concerning ancient Indo-European languages, are generally based on this comparative method, which is still regarded as the most reliable and acknowledged among other methods. However, the comparative method is not the only one deemed important, as there is another method called internal reconstruction, which also plays a significant role in tracing the origins of internal forms of a language structure.

In this regard, the comparative method works across languages, while internal reconstruction works within the same language (single language). In other words, the comparative method compares various languages, whereas internal reconstruction only observes and examines a specific language. That is why internal reconstruction does

not rely on the comparison of related languages to form hypotheses, but rather on linguistic evidence found within a particular language (Fox, 1995). Nevertheless, according to Campbell (2004: 240), the internal reconstruction method will greatly assist us in observing the forms of recent changes that influence the need to have access to interpretations of the early forms of a language, which in turn can be used in the comparative method when related languages are compared to one another. In other words, internal reconstruction is an excellent approach to be applied prior to the application of the comparative method, ensuring that the alternation factors that appear in the current language did not actually occur in the proto language.

Furthermore, Fox (1995) states that the essence of the superiority of the internal reconstruction method is that evidence from the past language can be deduced based on the internal patterns of that language itself without having to examine it through the patterns of other languages. Moreover, the history of a language is often not limited and frequently leads to controversy. Thus, historical remnants and deviations from standard rules are often found in this context, which reflects the continuity of language change. Therefore, the advantage of the internal reconstruction method is that its data comes from various facts that allow us to systematically trace the existing deviations. The principle of the internal reconstruction method is that regular changes in a particular language will culminate in systematic changes among various forms, and the examination of those changes will lead us to the original reality.

These descriptions indicate that the core of the internal reconstruction method is the existence of alternation (substitution), which is a key principle of structural linguistics, particularly in its American form that emphasizes the distribution of linguistic items. This method or approach argues that by examining the distribution of related items in different contexts, the identity of linguistic units can be developed to trace the origins of the items in question. At the phonetic level, this type of change (in the form of complementary distribution) forms the basis of classical phoneme theory. This is because allophones can be said to change in complementary contexts, and in the comparative method theory, this principle plays an important role in phonological reconstruction efforts. This occurs because a series of complementary correspondences can be grouped as reflections of the same pre-phoneme.

The concept of alternation can also be developed into the field of morphology, as allomorphs can be categorized as different forms of morphemes, and they are parallel to allophones in the field of phonemes. Therefore, the regular forms for plural morphemes in English, for example, are */-s/, /-z/,* and */-is/,* as in the words cats, dogs, and horses, which can be considered as parts of the allomorph of the plural morpheme. Because allomorphs differ from one another based on regular phonological correspondence, these allomorph alternations can also be accommodated in synchronic linguistic descriptions in a phonological context, namely by developing abstract phonological units called morpho-phonemes. Morpho-phonemes are parts of a set of phonemes that change in the context of different allomorphs. For example, the morpho-phoneme /s/ can change and is not fixed to encompass pluralization in English, or the morpho-phonemes {D}, {B}, and {G} which change, for example, */t/ → /d/, /p/ → /b/*, and */k/ → /g/.* In Classical Generative Phonology, such morpho-phonemes replace phonemes as basic units of phonology. The regular systematic rules that apply within it can be used to determine the original forms of the intended phonemes.

3. Methodology

For the purposes of analysis, data on the forms of Makassarese words related to the use of affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-,* which are used in parallel with pronominal suffixes on verbs, are required. The source of data for this research is the speech of CMI residents in the city of Makassar. This data is then analyzed using the internal reconstruction method (Fox, 1995), as previously conducted by Darwis et al. (2018).

4. Result and Analysis

1. Pronominal Suffixes in MAK Verbs

The pronominal suffixes in MAK verbs are illustrated in the following diagram (see Jukes, 2016; Noorduyn, 2012).

PRONOUNS	**PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES ON VERB**
First Person Singular	-kak
Second Person	

Singular:	
Familiar	-ko
Honorific	-kik
Third Person Singular	-i
First Person Plural	-kik

The usage is illustrated in the following example sentences.

Pergikak
Pergi kak
pergi p1sg
(I go)

(2) Pergiko
Pergi ko
pergi p2sg
(You go)

(3) Pergikik
Pergi kik
go p2 hon
(We go)

(4) Pergii.
Pergi i
pergi p3sg
(He/She goes)

(5) Pergikik
Pergi kik
pergi p1pl
(We go)

2. Analysis of Internal Reconstruction of the Affixes -ma-, -pa-, and -ja-

(1) Data 1

Pergikak
Pergi kak
pergi p1sg
(I go)

Pergimakak / Pergimak
Pergi ma kak
pergi perspective p1sg
(I have gone)

Pergipakak / Pergipak
Pergi pa kak

pergi futuristic p1sg
(Later I will go)

Pergijakak / Pergijak
Pergi ja kak
pergi emphasis p1sg
(I really go)

In terms of performance or parole, native speakers can use the compound affixes *-mak, -pak,* and *-jak.* Through internal reconstruction, these affix forms can be traced back to their original forms, namely *-makak, -pakak,* and *-jakak*. This means that the suffix -kak paradigmically receives additional affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-*. Another data set that follows the same pattern as Data 1 above is as follows.

Dudukkak	'I sit'
Dudukmak	'I have sat'
Dudukpak	'Later I will sit'
Dudukjak	'I really sit'
Tidurkak	'I sleep'
Tidurmak	'I have slept'
Tidurpak	'Later I will sleep'
Tidurjak	'I really sleep'

(2) Data 2

Pergikik
Pergi kik
pergi p1pl
(We go)

Pergimakik / Pergimik
Pergi ma kik
pergi perspective p1pl
(We have gone)

Pergijakik / *Pergijik
Pergi ja kik
pergi emphasis p1pl
(We trully go)

The same applies to the use of *-mik, -pik,* and *-jakik*. Through internal reconstruction, these affix forms can be traced back to their original forms, namely *-makik, -pakik,* and *-jakik*. This means that, like the suffix *-kak*, the suffix *-kik* also paradigmically receives additional affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-*. In this case, the affixes

'ma' and *'-pa'* are classified as perfective and futuristic aspects, while the affix '*-ja*-' is classified as modality. Aspect describes how an event unfolds in time, whether it is completed, ongoing, or repetitive. In Indonesian, aspect can be indicated through the use of auxiliary verbs or affixes, such as *sedang* ‘is’, *telah* 'have/has’ and *akan* 'will’, to indicate actions that are currently happening, have happened, and will happen. Meanwhile, modality relates to the speaker's attitude toward the stated event, such as sincerity or certainty (see Bache, 1994; Lyons, 1986).

However, what is interesting here is the form **-jik*, which is not found in usage (parole). Another data set that follows the same pattern as Data 2 above is as follows.

Dudukkik	‘We sit’
Dudukmakik	‘We have sit’
Dudukpakik	‘Later we will sit’’
Dudukjakik	‘We trully sit’
Tidurkkik	‘We sleep’
Tidurmakik	‘We have slept’
Tidurpakik	‘Later we will sleep’
Tidurjakik	‘We trully sleep’

(3) Data 3

Pergiko

Pergi	ko
go	p2sg

(You go.)

Pergimako / Pergimoko / *Pergimo

Pergi	ma	ko
go	perspective	p2sg

(You have go)

Pergipako / Pergipo

Pergi	pa	ko
go	futuristic	p2sg

(Later you go)

Pergijako / Pergijoko / *Pergijo

Pergi	ja	ko
go	emphasis	p2sg

(You really go)

Similarly, the form -po can be traced back to its original form -pako. What is interesting here is the shortened forms -mo and -jo, which are not found in usage

(parole). The dialectical variations that emerge are -moko and -joko. Another data set that follows the same pattern as

Data 3 above is as follows.

Dudukko	‘You sit'
Dudukmoko	‘You have sat'
Dudukpo	‘Later you will sit'
Dudukjako	‘You truly sit'
Tidurko	‘You sleep'
Tidurmako	‘You have slept'
Tidurpo	‘Later you will sleep'
Tidurjako	‘'You truly sleep'

(4) Data 4

Pergii.

Pergi	i	
pergi	p3sg	
(He/She goes)		

Pergimi.

Pergi	ma	i
pergi	perspective	p3sg
(He/she has gone)		

Pergipi.

Pergi	pa	i
pergi	futuristic	p3sg
(Later he/she will go)		

Pergiji.

Pergi	ja	i
pergi	emphasis	p3sg
(He/she really goes)		

In data (4), there are forms *-mi, -pi,* and *-ji*. Here, it seems that there is only one suffix, but with internal reconstruction analysis, it is revealed *that -mi, -pi,* and *-ji* are not single morpheme suffixes, but rather combinations of two affixes, *namely –ma- + -i, -pa- + -i,* and *-ja + -i.* However, the original forms **-mai, *-pai,* and **-jai* are never used in parole. Another data set that follows the same pattern as Data 4 above is as follows (see Imran, 2015; Kamsinah, et.al., 2018; 2023; Darwis,et.al., 2023).

Duduki	'He/She sits'
Dudukmi	'He/She has sat'
Dudukpi	‘Later he/she will sit'
Dudukji	‘'He/She truly sits'

Tidur-i	'He/She sleeps'
Tidurmi	'He/She has slept'
Tidurpi	‘Later he/she will sleep'
Tidurji	‘'He/She truly sleeps'

3. Morphophonemic rules of affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-*

In relation to the affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-* in Mak, there is a need for morphophonemic adjustments, and this is governed by rules. Generally, these affixes experience changes in form, each having allomorphs *-m-, -p-,* and *-j-,* in addition to *-ma, -pa-,* and *-ja-.* On the other hand, the pronominal suffixes *-kak, -kik, -ko,* and *-i* also undergo changes in form, except for *-i.* In this last case, the suffix *-kak* has allomorphs -kak and *-ak*, the suffix *-ko* has allomorphs *-ko* and *-o,* and the suffix *-kik* has allomorphs *-kik* and *-ik*. The suffix *-i* does not have any form variation, so it is the affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-* that undergo self-adjustment. Generally, the consonant /k/ in the pronominal suffixes is weakened, so that when two vowels interact directly, one of them undergoes weakening. In this context, there is a sequence of rules. The description is as follows.

Rule I:

/k/ → ***ϕ*** / ma— pa— ja—

Rule I states that the consonant /k/ in the pronominal suffixes *-kak, -kik, and -ko* is deleted when it follows the affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* or *-ja-.*

Rule II:

/a/ → ϕ / --Vokal

Rule II states that the vowel /*a*/ in the affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-* is deleted when it appears before the vowels in the pronominal suffixes *-ak, -ik, -o,* and *-i.*

4. Discussion

Colloquial Indonesian in Makassar is another term for the Malay language variety or dialect of Makassar. In other regions of Indonesia, there are Malay varieties such as Jakarta, Manado, Ambon, and so on. Colloquial Indonesian in Makassar is not only used as an informal variety in Makassar City, the capital of South Sulawesi Province, but is also used by urban residents throughout South Sulawesi and West Sulawesi. This language has functioned as a norm of interethnic communication in at least these two provinces. The use of this colloquial language does not eliminate the existence of

regional languages on one side and Indonesian as the national and state language on the other. Thus, the people of South Sulawesi and West Sulawesi are accustomed to trilingualism, switching from regional languages to colloquial Indonesian and to standard Indonesian as the national and state language.

Based on the analysis of internal reconstruction, there is no doubt that in Mak there are affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-* that carry grammatical meanings of perfective 'already', futuristic 'later', and emphasis 'truly'. As for the existence of the shortened forms *-mak, -pak,* and *-jak; -mik* and *-pik; -mo* and *-jo; -moko* and *-joko; -mi, -pi,* and *-ji,* all of these occur due to the adjustments of sounds between two morphemes that meet within a morphosyntactic construction. The reason is the necessity for simplification of pronunciation by native speakers. Regarding this, morphophonemic rules can be formulated as seen in the following section 5.

Furthermore, the inferfactive meaning is manifested by a zero morpheme, which is the absence of the affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-*. For example:

Dudukkak	‘I sit’
Duduk ***ϕ*** kak	
Dudukko	‘You sit’
Duduk ***ϕ*** ko	
Dudukkik	‘We sit’
Duduk ***ϕ*** kik	
Duduki	'He/She sits'
Duduk ***ϕ*** i	

The sentence structure of CMI, characterized by the aspect and modality markers *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-*, renders the language highly efficient and practical in everyday social interactions. This efficiency and practicality are determined by the characteristics of CMI that can construct a complete sentence in the form of a single polymorphemic word. For example, the perfective marker *-ma-* in Indonesian is represented by the singular terms *sudah* ‘already’ or *telah* ‘has’ or ‘have.’ Similarly, the futuristic aspect denoted by *-pa-* is conveyed with the term *nanti* ‘later,’ while the emphasis indicated by *-ja-* is expressed through the reduplicated term *betul-betul* ‘truly’ or ‘really.’ Furthermore, CMI serves as an informal linguistic variation that complements Jakarta colloquial Indonesian, recognized as a national informal variety (see Sneddon, 2006), . Notably, CMI does not aim to supplant the regional languages of Makassar,

Bugis, Mandar, Manserengpulu, and Toraja. Instead, it functions as a medium for interethnic communication in South and West Sulawesi, facilitating both oral and written exchanges—such as those occurring on social media—among both educated and lay members of the community.

5. Conclusion

The results of the internal reconstruction analysis indicate that in the MAK language, there are the affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-,* each conveying distinct semantic functions: the perfective aspect denoted by 'already', the futurative aspect represented by 'later', and the emphatic meaning expressed as 'truly' or ‘really’. As for the inferfactive meaning, it is manifested by a zero morpheme, which indicates the absence of the affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-*. These affixes are used in conjunction with the pronominal suffixes: first singular *-kak*, first plural *-kik*, second singular *-ko*, and third singular *-i*, leading to the formation of compound affixes, specifically *-makak, -makik, -mako, -mi (*-mai); -pakak, -pakik, -pako, -pi (*-pai); and -jakak, -jakik, -jako,* and *-ji (*-jai).* With the exception of the forms *-jakik, *-mai, *-pai,* and *-jai,* all other forms display dialectal variations: *-mak, -mik, -moko, -pak, -pik, -po, -jak,* and -jako. Notably, the form *-jakik* does not exhibit a corresponding variation of the form *-jik.* Conversely, the forms *-mai, *-pai,* and *-jai* necessitate derivation into *-mi, -ji,* and *-pi*, respectively. The relevant morphophonemic rules are applied sequentially. The first rule posits that the consonant /*k/* in the pronominal suffixes *-kak, -kik,* and *-ko* becomes weakened when it follows the affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* or *-ja-.* Subsequently, the second rule asserts that the vowel /a/ in the affixes *-ma-, -pa-,* and *-ja-* undergoes weakening when it precedes the vowels in the variants of the pronominal suffixes *-ak, -ik, -o,* and *-i.* This dialectal variation, characterized by morphophonemic alternation, contains historical information that can be extracted under the assumption that the proto or original forms exhibited no such alternation.

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