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## #348 Summary

SUMMARY REVIEW EDITING

### Submission

Authors	I Wayan Budiarta, Ni Wayan Kasni
Title	INDEFINITENESS AND DEFINITENESS IN WAJJEWA
Original file	348-1142-1-SM.DOC 2022-05-03
Supp. files	None
Submitter	Mr I Wayan Budiarta
Date submitted	May 3, 2022 - 11:59 AM
Section	Articles
Editor	Katharina E. Sukamto
Author comments	Please kindly consider this article to be published in your journal
Abstract Views	74


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- Journal History
- Abstracting and Indexing

## Status

Status	Published	Vol 41, No 1 (2023): Linguistik Indonesia
Initiated	2023-02-01	
Last modified	2023-02-24	

## Submission Metadata

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### Title and Abstract

Title INDEFINITENESS AND DEFINITENESS IN WAJEWJA



Abstract

In a language a noun phrase may be presented with an element to show whether the noun phrase definite or indefinite. Every language has its own way to show definite and indefinite, for example using certain words or attaching affixes on the nouns. Wajewja, a minority language in Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara differentiates the definite and indefinite noun phrase by attaching grammatical and morphological markers to denote definite and indefinite noun phrases. The indefinite noun phrases are ones with null markers and ones with article, while definite noun phrases are marked by the use of demonstratives, genitive case, and definite emphasizing markers. Demonstratives in Wajewja are object- distance-speaker &€"listener- oriented. The definiteness or indefiniteness of the nouns denoted

## #348 Review

[SUMMARY](#) [REVIEW](#) [EDITING](#)

### Submission



Authors	I Wayan Budiarta, Ni Wayan Kasni 
Title	INDEFINITENESS AND DEFINITENESS IN WAJEWJA
Section	Articles
Editor	Katharina E. Sukanto 

### Peer Review

#### Round 1

Review Version	348-1143-1-RV.DOC 2022-05-03
Initiated	2022-05-07
Last modified	2022-06-13
Uploaded file	Reviewer B 348-1184-1-RV.DOC 2022-06-05 Reviewer A 348-1195-1-RV.PDF 2022-06-13

### Editor Decision

Decision	Accept Submission 2022-09-15
Notify Editor	 Editor/Author Email Record  2022-09-15
Editor Version	348-1312-1-ED.DOC 2022-08-12 348-1312-2-ED.DOCX 2022-09-15
Author Version	348-1286-1-ED.DOC 2022-07-28 <a href="#">DELETE</a> 348-1286-2-ED.DOCX 2022-09-13 <a href="#">DELETE</a> 348-1286-3-ED.PDF 2022-09-13 <a href="#">DELETE</a>

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### CITATION ANALYSIS

## Indefiniteness and Definiteness in a Minority Language in East Nusa Tenggara

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### Abstract

In a language, a noun phrase may be presented with an element to show whether the noun phrase is definite or indefinite. Every language has its own way of showing definiteness and indefiniteness, for example, using certain words or attaching affixes to the nouns. This study aims to find out how Waijewa, a minority language in Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara, conveys indefinite and the definite noun phrase. The data were taken from the informants of Waijewa language through structured interviews, recording and documentation, and they were then analysed descriptively. The result of the analysis revealed that the indefinite noun phrase in Waijewa language is conveyed with zero article. The definite noun phrases are marked using 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'. There is also the use of particle *pa* used to convey the definiteness of the noun having family status as a father, mother, uncle, and the like, which is optional. The definiteness of the nouns denoted is anaphoric. Besides, the nouns denoted can be cataphoric when the noun phrase has definite emphasizing markers functioning to emphasize the nouns meant by the speaker.

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

### Abstrak

Dalam sebuah Bahasa, sebuah frasa nomina dapat dibentuk oleh sebuah elemen untuk menunjukkan apakah frasa nomina tersebut takrif atau tidak takrif. Setiap Bahasa memiliki cara tersendiri untuk menunjukkan ketakrifan dan ketidaktakrifan, contohnya dengan menggunakan kata-kata tertentu atau menyematkan afiks pada nomina. Bahasa Waijewa adalah bahasa yang dipakai di Sumba, Nusa Tenggara Timur yang membedakan ketakrifan dan ketidaktakrifan frasa nomina. Data diambil dari informan yang memakai Bahasa Waijewa melalui wawancara terstruktur, perekaman, dan dokumentasi dan selanjutnya dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa frasa nomina yang tidak takrif dalam bahasa ditunjukkan tanpa artikel atau pemarkah. Frasa nomina takrif dimarkahi dengan demonstrative 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). Pada penelitian ini juga ditemukan particle *pa* yang digunakan sebagai pemarkah ketakrifan untuk nomina yang mengacu pada orang yang memiliki status sebagai bapak, ibu, paman dan sejenisnya. Ketakrifan nomina yang diacu bersifat anaphora. Selain itu, nomina yang diacu dapat bersifat kataforis ketika nomina tersebut juga dimarkahi oleh pemarkah penegas ketakrifan yang berfungsi untuk menekankan nomina yang dimaksud oleh pembicara.

**Kata kunci:** kepastian, 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 be 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 the things can be definite and indefinite. Definiteness is a complex semantic concept that encodes the points to which an entity is indicated by a noun phrase both by the speaker and the listener (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 of indefinite. One of them is Waijewa. Waijewa is language used in four districts of Southwest Sumba Province: North Wewewa, West Wewewa, North Wewewa, and East Wewewa. It is categorized as Central Malay Polynesian language. Kasni (2015) found that morphologically it belongs to isolating language, having very limited affixes. The only affix found is affix *{pa-}*. To form noun, the affix *pa-* is attached to the verb *rai* 'act' resulting *parai* 'action' in example (1) and it can also be attached to the verb *enu* 'drink' resulting noun *paenu* 'drink' in example (2). To form the transitive verb, the affix *pa-* is attached to the adjective *mara* resulting *pamara* 'make dry' and to the intransitive verb *ndura* 'sleep' resulting *pandura* 'make sleep' as illustrated in example (3) and (4). They are all illustrated in the following examples.

- (1) *Ana, na- mbutu pa-rai- na*  
Ana NOM hate Aff-act-3SGEN  
Ana hates her action.
- (2) *Nya na- deke na pa - enu.*  
3T 3TNOM- take DEM Aff- drink  
She takes that drink.
- (3) *Ne kalambe na- mara*  
DEM cothes 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. (informant of Waijewa)

Regarding clause structure, clauses on Waijewa are composed of subject and predicate (Alexander, 1990; Bornstein, 1977; Houge, 1995). The canonical order of Waijewa clause is

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SVO. Subject appears before predicate. Subject is an argument that appears before verb (Budiarta, 2016). For example: *Inna la de basar* 'mother goes to market'. *Inna's mother* appears before the verb *la 'pergi'* in this example. The subject is mainly constructed from 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). Adjective may fill the predicate and it is in line with the concept of Haugen (2014) suggesting that adjective may function as predicate if the language does not have copular verb. The predicate of Waijewa clause can also be realized by adjective as there is no copular verb in Waijewa. In forming the clause there are also clitics attached to verbs, nouns, or adjective. The clitic attached is *{-na}* as nominative case marker which is crossreferencing to the third person singular as shown in example (5), (7), and (8). The clitic *{-mu}* 'you' in example (5) is as accusative case marker which is referring to second person singular *wo'u* 'you'. Besides, there are also other clitics, such as *{-wa}* attached after noun *guru* 'teacher' as definiteness emphasizer marker and the clitic *{-ga}* 'I' as accusative marker crossreferencing to the first person singular *you'wa* 'I'. The use of clitic *{-ga}* as accusative is applied on clause structure if the predicate is filled by noun and transitive verb. The clause structures can be seen in example (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 teacher.'
- (7) *Na lakawa na- rio.*  
 DEM kid 3SNOM - take a bath  
 'That kid takes a bath.'
- (8) *Nya na - kareba.*  
 3S 3SNOM - hungry  
 'He is hungry.' (informant of Waijewa)

Waijewa is a head marking system language in which the predicate as the head of the clause is attached with morphosyntactic markers, namely clitics as 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 with another marker, namely definiteness marker. As drawn in the (5) the predicate of the clause is filled by 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 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 of the studies investigating definiteness are those by Adamou (2011), Arkoh and Matthewson (2013), Cardinaletti and Giusti (2016), Choia et al. (2018), and Orvig et al. (2013).

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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 linguistics devices, such as the definite article to identify the referent of other's speech. The research on indefinite determiner done 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 demonstrative *que*, while Adamou (2011) described that there are three dectics 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, the study by Arkoh and Matthewson (2013) argued that the three uses of suffix *-n* on Akan language spoken in the southern part of Ghana and part of Ivory coast, namely as a definite determiner, as third person singular animate object, and a marker on dependent clause share the same core of semantics. Another research investigating definiteness and indefiniteness is the study done by Canta (2018). It was focused definiteness and indefiniteness of nouns in English and Albanian: A Contrastive Analysis. She stated that 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 indefiniteness in Wajjewa language. Correspondingly, Wajjewa language has its own way to convey definiteness and indefiniteness. 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 Wajjewa.

## METHODOLOGY

The data of this research are oral data taken from 3 (three) key informants and 4 (four) supporting informants. The technique used in collecting the data were structured interview, recording, and documentation. The structured interview was done by asking the informants some questions based on the list of questions in the research instruments which were then recorded by applying recording method. Instead, the data were also taken from some folklores of Wajjewa. The data were then analyzed applying distributional method in which the definite and the indefinite markers were determined based Wajjewa language itself. To know definite and indefinite markers of Wajjewa 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 result of the analysis was presented by using formal and informal methods. The analysis is laid out into indefinite markers and definite markers in Wajjewa language.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Indefinite Markers

Indefiniteness is a linguistic concept indicating that the referent(s) is common and not distinguishable from any member of the kind (Taher, 2019). However, Crystal (1997) mentioned that it is a term used in grammar and semantics to refer to an entity (or class of entities) that cannot be identified specifically. In English, indefiniteness is marked grammatically by *a/an* or zero

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What di the participants need to do? How many questions were given? How did the researcher put condition to the questions, so that the participants will use some definite/indefinite markers?

As there is a classification of the distance between the speaker and listener (i.e., far, close, medial), is there a certain set up in the interview, in order to provide the distance information of the article? How is the distance measured?

In the article, it should also be mentioned:  
- how many sentences were collected?  
- how many sentences with the particle of interest occur in the data

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What are the titles?  
What is the reason for choosing the folklores?

article in noun phrase (Leech 1974/1978). Wajewa 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 most languages have bare nouns, noun 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 Wajewa, bare nouns denote indefinite noun which is usually countable noun and uncountable noun. They are exemplified below.

- (9) *Ngarra 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'

(informant of Wajewa)

The noun *mbuku* ‘book’ (9), *mbuku* ‘book’ (10), and *wasu* ‘tree’ denote countable noun. They are countable nouns and occur without demonstrative or article. In (11) the noun *we'e* ‘water’ is uncountable noun occurring without demonstrative or article. The noun *bongga* ‘dog’ in example (12) is countable occurring without demonstrative or 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 nondefinite is expressed by article (*a, an*), and partitive like the words *some, 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). Diessel (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). Diessel (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 and 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 (Stoykova, 2012). The definite article may mark an individual, definiteness of quantity and a generic use. In Jordanian, Arabic definite nouns can be signalled with the prefix *l-* 'the' (A.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 Wajewa 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 Wajewa dialect are *ne* 'this', *nati/neti* 'that', *na* 'that', *hidda* 'these', and *heidda* 'those'. The variation of their uses will be detailedly presented below.

### Demonstrative *ne* 'this'

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'

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'

*Hidda* 'these' in (16) and (17) is demonstrative of 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'



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 wither.'

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*  
 DEMteacher 3SNOM-make 3S-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*  
 DEM girl 3SNOM- care -Def.Emp DEM  
*lakawa rara*  
 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	<i>Ne 'this'</i>	<i>Hidda 'these'</i>
2	The object denoted is medial position with the speaker but the listener can be medial or close to the speaker	<i>na 'that'</i>	<i>Heidda 'those'</i>
3	The object denoted is far from the speaker but the listener can be close or far from the speaker	<i>nati/neti 'that'</i>	<i>Heidda 'those'</i>

**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**

Person	Person	Nominativ	Nominativ	Accusative	Genitive case
1		e	e	case	
Pronoun		case	case		
n					

<i>youwa</i>	Singular	<i>ku-</i>	<i>ku-</i>	<i>-ga</i>	<i>-nggu/gi</i>
<i>yamme</i>	Plural	<i>ma-</i>	<i>ma-</i>	<i>-ma</i>	<i>-ma</i>
<i>it'to</i>	Exl	<i>ta-</i>	<i>ta-</i>	<i>-da</i>	<i>-da</i>
<i>yemmi</i>	Incl				
<i>wo'u</i>	Singular	<i>mu-</i>	<i>mu-</i>	<i>-mu</i>	<i>-mu</i>
<i>yemmi</i>	Plural	<i>mi-</i>	<i>mi-</i>	<i>-mi</i>	<i>-mi</i>
<i>nya</i>	Singular	<i>na-</i>	<i>na-</i>	<i>-ni/na</i>	<i>-na</i>
<i>hid'da</i>	Plural	<i>a-</i>	<i>a-</i>	<i>-nda/ndi</i>	<i>-da/nda</i>

The 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 nominative case marker of the third person singular, and clitic *{-ga}* 'I' as accusative case marker.

Valin et al. (1997) defined that semantically, the meaning of possession can be paralleled with the clause having predicate 'have' as *The man has a car* which can be paralleled with the NP the man's car. From the relation of possessor and possessed, there are three terms used in English, such as (1) *alienable*, (2) *inalienable*, dan (3) *kin*. *Alienable* convey 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 demonstrative. Examples:

- (32) *Na ka'a -nggu a -dua'da ole umma -*  
 DEM elder brother 1SGEN NUM two wife -  
 -na  
 3SGEN  
 'My elder brother has two wives.'  
 (33) *Na allika -nggu na -ndura.*  
 DEM younger 1SGEN 1SNOM - sleep  
 'My sister sleeps.'

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

#### Definite Noun Marker with Article *Pa*

Waijewa also employs article *pa* to denote definiteness. The article *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*  
 Art mother 3SNOM- CAUS - take a bath ASP  
*allika-nggu.*  
 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' (34) and *loka* 'uncle' (35) are preceded by article *pa*. In this context *inna* 'mother' and *loka* 'uncle' refer to the person having status as *inna* 'mother' and *loka* 'uncle' in the family. 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*  
DEM girl 3SNOM- care -Def.Emp DEM  
*lakawa rara.*  
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.*  
IS 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.'

Clitic {-wa} in the examples (36) emphasizes definiteness that the NP *na bongga* 'that dog' which is caught and in (37) clitic {-wa} 'that' serves as the emphaser 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(transitive) -Def.Emp DEM *nati/na*'this'

#### Clitic {-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 emphazier 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 encodes that the NPs denoted are only on those marked with clitic *{-we}*. The pattern of its use can be formulated below.

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 as follows.

*Heidda* 'those' /*hidda* 'these' -Plural Nouns -PRED- ASP-*{particle wi}*

**Table 3. Emphasizing markers in Waijewa**

No		Inanimate singular nouns	Animate singular nouns	Animate/inanimat e plural nouns
1	The nouns are close to the speakers	<i>{-we}</i>	<i>{-we}</i>	<i>{-wi}</i>
2	The nouns are far from the speakers	<i>{-wa}</i>	<i>{-wa}</i>	<i>{-wi}</i>

## CONCLUSION

In determining the reference of the nouns, nouns can be definite and indefinite. To denote those kinds of reference, all languages provide various linguistic devices to recognize the nouns referred by the speakers. Waijewa differ 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* applied before singular nouns which are close to the speakers, *na* is for singular medial position of nouns, *nati/neti* is for singular far position of noun, *hidda* is for close plural nouns, and *heidda* is for medial and distant plural nouns. 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.

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## Indefiniteness and Definiteness on a Minority Language in East Nusa Tenggara

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### Catatan khusus:

Sebelum dikirimkan kembali ke Dewan Editor, mohon agar artikel ini dapat di-proofread terlebih dahulu oleh professional proofreader.

### Abstract

In a language, a noun phrase may be presented with an element to show whether the noun phrase is definite or indefinite. Every language has its own way of showing to show definiteness and indefiniteness, for example, using certain words or attaching affixes to the nouns. This study aims to find out how Wajewa, a minority language in Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara, conveys indefinite and the definite noun phrase. The data were taken from the informants of Wajewa language through structured interviews, recording and documentation, and they were then analysed descriptively. The result of the analysis revealed that the indefinite noun phrase in Wajewa language is conveyed with zero article. The definite noun phrases are marked by the use of demonstratives *ne* 'this', *nati/neti* 'that', *na* 'that', *hidda* 'these', and *heidda* 'those', genitive case, and definite emphasizing clitics, such as *{-wa}* 'that', *{-we}* 'this', *{-wi}* 'these', 'those'. There is also the use of particle *pa* used to convey the definiteness of the noun having family status as a father, mother, uncle, and the like, which is optional. The definiteness of the nouns denoted is anaphoric. Besides, the nouns denoted can be cataphoric when the noun phrase has definite emphasizing markers functioning to emphasize the nouns meant by the speaker.

**Keywords:** definiteness, Wajewa language, demonstrative, genitive case, definite emphasizing marker

### Abstrak

Dalam sebuah Bahasa, sebuah frasa nomina dapat dibentuk oleh sebuah elemen untuk menunjukkan apakah frasa nomina tersebut takrif atau tidak takrif. Setiap Bahasa memiliki cara tersendiri untuk menunjukkan ketakrifan dan ketidaktakrifan, contohnya dengan menggunakan kata-kata tertentu atau menyematkan afiks pada nomina. Bahasa Wajewa adalah bahasa yang dipakai di Sumba, Nusa Tenggara Timur yang membedakan ketakrifan dan ketidaktakrifan frasa nomina. Data diambil dari informan yang memakai Bahasa Wajewa melalui wawancara terstruktur, perekaman, dan dokumentasi dan selanjutnya dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa frasa nomina yang tidak takrif dalam bahasa ditunjukkan tanpa artikel atau pemarkah. Frasa nomina takrif dimarkahi dengan demonstrative 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). Pada penelitian ini juga ditemukan particle *pa* yang digunakan sebagai pemarkah ketakrifan untuk nomina yang mengacu pada orang yang memiliki status sebagai bapak, ibu, paman dan sejenisnya. Ketakrifan nomina yang diacu bersifat anaphora. Selain itu, nomina yang diacu dapat

bersifat kataforis ketika nomina tersebut juga dimarkahi oleh pemarkah penegas ketrakrifan yang berfungsi untuk menekankan nomina yang dimaksud oleh pembicara.

**Kata kunci:** kepastian, 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 be 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. Yule (1996) defined deixis as a way of pointing using language, while Lyons (1997) proposed that deixis is described as the location and identification of persons, objects, events, processes and activities referred to which are connected with the spatio-temporal context formed by the act of utterance and the participating in it, generally, a single speaker and a 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 of pronoun, demonstratives, and adverb of space and time (Ruthrof, 2015).

In line with deixis, the identity of the things can be definite and indefinite. Definiteness is a complex semantic concept that encodes the points to which an entity is indicated by a noun phrase both by the speaker and the listener (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 of indefinite. One of them is Waijewa. Waijewa is language used in four districts of Southwest Sumba Province: ~~North, such as North~~ Wewewa, West Wewewa, North Wewewa, and East Wewewa. It is categorized as Central Malay Polynesian language. Kasni (2015) found that morphologically it belongs to isolating language, having very limited affixes. The only affix found is affix {pa-}. ~~To in order to form noun, the affix pa- is attached to the verb rai 'act' resulting parai 'action' in example (1) and it can also be attached to the verb enu 'drink resulting noun paenu 'drink' in example (2). To form the transitive verb, the affix pa- is attached to the adjective mara resulting pamara 'make dry' and to the intransitive verb ndura 'sleep' resulting pandura 'make sleep' as illustrated in example (3) and (4). They are all illustrated in the following examples.~~

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

(2) Nya na- deke na pa - enu.  
3T 3TNOM- 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

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I dry this clothes.

- (4) *Na all- nggu na - ndura*  
 DEM younger sister 1SGEN 3SNOM sleep  
 My younger sister sleeps.  
*Na all-nggu na- pa- ndura ba' all- nggu*  
 DEM mother-1SGEN Caus- sleep ASP younger sister 1SGEN  
 My mother made my younger sister sleep. (informant of Waijewa)

Regarding clause structure, talking about clause structure, the structure of clauses on Waijewa are composed of by subject and predicate (Alexander, 1990; Bornstein, 1977; Houge, 1995). The canonical order of Waijewa clause is SVO. Subject appears before predicate. Subject is an argument that appears before verb (Budiarta, 2016). For example: *Inna la de basar* 'mother goes to market'. *Inna's mother* *Inna* 'mother in this example' appears before the verb *la* 'pergi' in this example. The subject is mainly constructed from noun phrase, with which has 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). Adjective may fill the predicate and it is in line with the concept of Haugen (2014) suggesting that adjective may function as predicate if the language does not have copular verb. The predicate of Waijewa clause can also be realized by adjective as there is no copular verb in Waijewa. In forming the clause there are also clitics attached to verbs, nouns, or adjective. The clitic attached is *{-na}* as nominative case marker which is crossreferencing to the third person singular as shown in example (5), (7), and (8). The clitic *{-mu}* 'you' in example (5) is as accusative case marker which is referring to second person singular *wo'u* 'you'. Besides, there are also other clitics, such as *{-wa}* attached after noun *guru* 'teacher' as definiteness emphaziser marker and the clitic *{-ga}* 'I' as accusative marker crossreferencing to the first person singular *you'wa* 'I'. The use of clitic *{-ga}* as accusative is applied on clause structure if the predicate is filled by noun and transitive verb. The clause structures can be seen in example (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 teacher.'  
 (7) *Na lakawa na- rio.*  
 DEM kid 3SNOM - take a bath  
 'That kid takes a bath.'  
 (8) *Nya na - kareba.*  
 3S 3SNOM - hungry  
 'He is hungry.' (informant of Waijewa)

Waijewa is a head marking system language in which the predicate as the head of the clause is attached with morphosyntactic markers, namely clitics as 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. Nominative case appears before the verb and crossreferencing to the subject, while the accusative case appears after the verb and crossreferencing the object. Besides, the predicate is also attached with another marker, namely definiteness marker. As drawn in the (5) the predicate of the clause is filled by 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

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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~~ ~~eussative~~ case marker of the first person singular. ~~At~~ ~~in~~ this point, Wajewa language also treats the argument subject of the intransitive clause the same as ~~the~~ 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 nominative case marker of the third person singular.

Having the characteristics above, the way ~~of~~ the language ~~showsto~~ ~~show~~ definiteness and indefiniteness is also interesting to be observed. It has not been done yet by the other researchers. Some of the studies investigating definiteness are those by Adamou (2011), Arkoh and Matthewson (2013), Cardinaletti and Giusti (2016), ~~Choia et al. (2018), and Orvig et al. (2013).~~ Orvig et al. (2013) focused on the definite and indefinite determiners ~~ofen~~ French-speaking toddlers. They reported that distributional forms of determiners ~~might~~ ~~may~~ depend on ~~factors~~ ~~factor~~ of interaction or ~~factors~~ ~~factor~~ of discourse. The study of Choia et al. (2018) mentioned that English learning infants used their specific linguistics devices, such as the definite article ~~to~~ ~~in~~ ~~order~~ ~~to~~ identify the referent of other's speech. The research on indefinite determiner done 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~~ ~~occurring~~ in specDP parallel to demonstrative *que*, while Adamou (2011) described that there are three dectics 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, the study by Arkoh and Matthewson (2013) argued that the three uses of suffix *-n* on Akan language spoken in the southern part of Ghana and part of Ivory coast, namely as a definite determiner, as third person singular animate object, and a marker on dependent clause share the same core of semantics. Another research investigating definiteness and indefiniteness is the study done by Canta (2018). It was focused definiteness and indefiniteness of nouns in English and Albanian: A Contrastive Analysis. She stated that 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 usefull to be used as references in observing the definiteness and indefinites in Wajewa language. Correspondingly, Wajewa language has its own way to convey definiteness and indefinites. It has a syntactic marker in which ~~clitic is~~ ~~there is~~ ~~clitic~~ attached after noun to show the noun referred to. It highlights our research on indefiniteness and definiteness marker in Wajewa.

## METHODOLOGY

The data of this research are oral data taken from 3 (three) key informants and 4 (four) supporting informants. The technique used in collecting the data were structured interview, recording, and documentation. The structured interview was done by asking the informants ~~some~~ questions based on the list of questions in the research instruments which were then recorded by applying recording method. Instead, the data were also taken from ~~some~~ folklores of Wajewa. The data were then analyzed applying distributional method in which the definite and the indefinite markers were determined based Wajewa language itself. ~~To~~ ~~in~~ ~~order~~ ~~to~~ know definite and indefinite markers of Wajewa language, the ~~distributional method's first step was glossing the clauses' elements~~ ~~first step of distributional method was glossing the elements of the clauses~~ 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

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What di the participants need to do? How many questions were given? How did the researcher put condition to the questions, so that the participants will use some definite/indefinite markers?

As there is a classification of the distance between the speaker and listener (i.e., far, close, medial), is there a certain set up in the interview, in order to provide the distance information of the article? How is the distance measured?

In the article, it should also be mentioned:  
- how many sentences were collected?  
- how many sentences with tha particle of interest occur in the data

Commented [A5]: How many is "some"?

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What are the titles?  
What is the reason for choosing the folklores?

grammatical categories and their meanings, ~~then elements of the clauses' elements~~ ~~clauses were~~ showing ~~indefiniteness~~ ~~indefinitenes~~ and definiteness were described descriptively by applying the theory of definiteness and indefiniteness proposed by Kreidler (1998) and Quirk et al. (1985). The result of the analysis was presented by using formal and informal method. 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 the referent(s) is common and not distinguishable from any member of the kind (Taher, 2019). However, Crystal (1997) mentioned that it is a term used in grammar and ~~semantics~~ ~~semantic used~~ to refer to an entity (or class of entities) ~~that cannot~~ ~~which can not be able to~~ be identified specifically. In English, indefiniteness is marked grammatically by *a/an* or zero article in noun phrase (Leech 1974/1978). Waijewa language has only one way ~~of~~ ~~in~~ 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 most languages have bare nouns, noun 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~~ ~~are usually denoting~~ 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'

(informant of Waijewa)

The noun *mbuku* 'book' (9), *mbuku* 'book' (10), and *wasu* 'tree' denote countable noun. They are countable nouns and occur without demonstrative or article. In (11) the noun *we'e* 'water' is uncountable noun occurring without demonstrative or article. The noun *bongga* 'dog' in example (12) is countable occurring without demonstrative or 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 nondefinite is expressed by article

(*a, an*), and partitive like the words *some, all*. Klein et al. (2013) claimed that definite noun phrase refers to the entity which can be ~~identified; identified~~ by the speaker and listener. Definiteness is a concept relating to discourse having interpretation ~~elements; element~~ in all language (Hawkins, 1991, 2004; Lyons, 1999). Diessel (1999) reported that all languages have some ~~demonstratives; demonstratives~~ as marking distance, such as 'here' and 'there' in English. ~~Demonstratives; 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). Diessel (2013) mentioned that communicatively, demonstratives ~~connect the interlocutors; function to connect the joint focus of attention of the interlocutors~~. 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 and 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; morphologically~~ marked by an ending morpheme (Stoykova, 2012). The definite article may mark an individual, definiteness of quantity and a generic use. In Jordanian, Arabic definite nouns can be signalled with the prefix *l-* 'the' (A.Alhailawani, 2019).

~~The Referring to the~~ theory proposed by Kreidler (1998) ~~mentions; mentioning~~ that definiteness is conveyed by grammatical category of words, namely, demonstrative, possessive, and quantifiers. Therefore, ~~in order to convey the definiteness~~, 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 detailly presented below.

#### Demonstrative *ne* 'this'

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 preceeded with demonstrative.

#### Demonstrative *hidda* 'these'

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 distance of the object is close from the speaker while the listener can be close or far from the speaker. It is shown on 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'

*Hidda* 'these' in (16) and (17) is demonstrative of 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'

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 wither.'

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*  
 DEMteacher 3SNOM-make 3S-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*  
 DEM girl 3SNOM- care -Def.Emp DEM  
*lakawa rara*  
 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 term 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	<i>Ne</i> 'this'	<i>Hidda</i> 'these'
2	The object denoted is medial position with the speaker but the listener can be medial or close <del>to</del> from the speaker	<i>na</i> 'that'	<i>Heidda</i> 'those'
3	The object denoted is far from the speaker but the listener can be close or far from the speaker	<i>nati/neti</i> 'that'	<i>Heidda</i> 'those'

#### Possessive by Genitive Case

Possessives or partitives refers to entity association with another entity (Gerner, 2016). They may have 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
<i>youwa</i>	Singular	<i>ku-</i>	<i>ku-</i>	<i>-ga</i>	<i>-nggu/gi</i>
<i>yamme</i>	Plural	<i>ma-</i>	<i>ma-</i>	<i>-ma</i>	<i>-ma</i>
<i>it'to</i>	Exl	<i>ta-</i>	<i>ta-</i>	<i>-da</i>	<i>-da</i>
<i>yemmi</i>	Incl				
<i>wo'u</i>	Singular	<i>mu-</i>	<i>mu-</i>	<i>-mu</i>	<i>-mu</i>
<i>yemmi</i>	Plural	<i>mi-</i>	<i>mi-</i>	<i>-mi</i>	<i>-mi</i>
<i>nya</i>	Singular	<i>na-</i>	<i>na-</i>	<i>-ni/na</i>	<i>-na</i>
<i>hid'da</i>	Plural	<i>a-</i>	<i>a-</i>	<i>-nda/ndi</i>	<i>-da/nda</i>

The 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 nominative case marker of the third person singular, and clitic *{-ga}* 'I' as accusative case marker.

Valin et al. (1997) defined that semantically, the meaning of possession can be paralleled with the clause having predicate 'have' as *The man has a car* which can be paralleled with the NP *the man's car*. From the relation of possessor and possessed, there are three terms used in English, such as (1) *alienable*, (2) *inalienable*, dan (3) *kin*. *Alienable* convey 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 demonstrative. Examples:

- (32) *Na ka'a -nggu a -dua'da ole umma -*  
DEM elder brother 1SGEN NUM two wife -  
-na  
3SGEN  
'My elder brother has two wives.'
- (33) *Na allika -nggu na -ndura.*  
DEM younger 1SGEN 1SNOM - sleep  
'My sister sleeps.'

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

#### Definite Noun Marker with Article *Pa*

Waijewa also employs article *pa* to denote definiteness. The article *pa* is only used for animate noun 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*  
Art mother 3SNOM- CAUS - take a bath ASP  
*allika-nggu.*  
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' (34) and *loka* 'uncle' (35) are preceded by article *pa*. In this context *inna* 'mother' and *loka* 'uncle' refer to the person having status as *inna* 'mother' and *loka* 'uncle' in the family. 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 emphasis seems to arise as a result of~~ the repetition of a constituent. In relation ~~to~~with 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 and in~~ daily communication the speaker used them to indicate about certainty or uncertainty 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, ~~there are the 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~~give emphasis on the parts of the clause. Function of the clitics are as emphasizing definite marker. When the speaker wants to reemphasize ~~to~~ 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*  
DEM girl 3SNOM- care -Def.Emp DEM  
*lakawa rara.*  
baby  
'That girl takes care of that baby.'
- (38) *Na kabani naj - 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.'

Clitic {-*wa*} in the examples (36) emphasizes definiteness that the NP *na bongga* 'that dog' which is caught and in (37) clitic {-*wa*} 'that' serves as the emphasize 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~~gives emphasis to the subject *youwa* 'saya' followed by accusative case marker {-*ga*} 'I' as Waijewa treated the subject of ~~intransitive~~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(transitive) -Def.Emp DEM *nati/na*'this'

#### Clitic *{-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 emphasize 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 encodes that the NPs denoted are only on those marked with clitic *{-we}*. The pattern of its use can be formulated below.

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 bellows.

- (44) ***Heidda lakawa a -ndura ba -wi.***  
 DEM kid 3PNOM- sleepASP -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 as follows.

*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 <i>{-we}</i>	<i>{-we}</i>	<i>{-wi}</i>

2	The nouns are far from the speakers	{-wa}	{-wa}	{-wi}
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## CONCLUSION

In determining the reference of the nouns, nouns can be definite and indefinite. To denote those kinds of reference, all languages provide various linguistics devices to recognize the nouns referred by the speakers. Wajewa differ markers of indefiniteness and definiteness. Indefiniteness in Wajewa language is conveyed through bare noun or null marker. Definiteness is marked by the use of demonstratives, such as *ne* applied before singular nouns which are close to the speakers, *na* is for singular medial position of nouns, *nati/neti* is for singular far position of noun, *hidda* is for close plural nouns, and *heidda* is for medial and distant plural nouns. 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 person having family status as father, mother, uncle, and the like and its use is optional. Another marker found is emphasizing 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.

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## Indefinite and Definite Markers on a Minority Language in East Nusa Tenggara

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### Abstract

In a language a noun phrase may be presented with an element to show whether the noun phrase definite or indefinite. Every language has its own way to show definite and indefinite, for example using certain words or attaching affixes on the nouns. Waijewa, a minority language in Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara differentiates the definite and indefinite noun phrase by attaching grammatical and morphological markers to denote definite and indefinite noun phrases. The indefinite noun phrases are ones with null markers and ones with article, while definite noun phrases are marked by the use of demonstratives, genitive case, and definite emphasizing markers. Demonstratives in Waijewa are object-distance-speaker –listener- oriented. The definiteness or indefiniteness of the nouns denoted can be anaphoric and cataphoric.

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

### Abstrak

Dalam sebuah bahasa sebuah frasa nomina dapat dibentuk oleh sebuah elemen untuk menunjukkan apakah frasa nomina tersebut takrif atau tidak takrif. Setiap Bahasa memiliki cara tersendiri untuk menunjukkan ketakrifan dan ketidaktakrifan, contohnya dengan menggunakan kata-kata tertentu atau menyematkan afiks pada nomina. Bahasa Waijewa adalah bahasa yang dipakai di Sumba Nusa Tenggara Timur yang membedakan ketakrifan dan ketidaktakrifan frasa nomina melalui pemarkahan gramatikal dan morfologi untuk menunjukkan bahwa frasa nomina tersebut takrif atau tidak takrif. Frasa nomina tidak takrif adalah frasa nomina yang tanpa pemarkah dan frasa nomina yang menggunakan artikel, sedangkan frasa nomina takrif dimarkahi dengan pemakaian demonstrative, kasus genitif, dan penegas ketakrifan. Demonstrativa pada Waijewa berorientasi pada objek-jarak-pembicara-pendengar. Ketakrifan atau ketidaktakrifan nomina dapat bersifat anaforis dan kataforis.

**Kata kunci:** kepastian, bahasa Waijewa, demonstratif, kasus genitif, penanda penekanan pasti

### INTRODUCTION

Yule (1996) defined ~~that~~-deixis as a way of pointing using language, while Lyons (1997) proposed that deixis is described as the location and identification of persons, objects, events, processes and activities referered to which are connected with the spatio-temporal context formed by the act of utterance and the participating in it, generally, a single speaker and a 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 situation. 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).

**Commented [Ma1]:** Tujuan, metode penelitian, dan kesimpulan belum dinyatakan secara eksplisit.

In line with deixis, the identity of the things can be definite and indefinite. Definiteness is a complex semantic thought that encodes the points to which an entity indicated by a noun phrase both by the speaker and the listener Hawkins (1991), Heim (1982). Definite expressions imply that an entity 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 of Southwest Sumba Province, such as North Wewewa, West Wewewa, North Wewewa, and East Wewewa. It is categorized as Central Malay Polynesian language. Kasni (2015) found that morphologically it belongs to isolating language, having very limited affixes. The only affix found is affix {pa-}. The limited form of affix is used to form noun and transitive verb illustrated in the following examples.

- (1) Ana, na- mbutu pa-rai- na  
Ana NOM hate Aff-act-3SGEN  
Ana hates her action.
- (2) Nya na- deke na pa - enu.  
3T 3TNOM- take DEM Aff- drink  
'She takes that drink.'
- (3) {pa-} + mara → pamara 'to make dry'  
Aff + dry → to dry
- (4) {pa-} + ndura → pandura 'to make sleep'  
Pref + sleep → to make sleep (informant of Waijewa)

The neutral structures of clauses on Waijewa are composed by subject and predicate. The canonical order is SVO. Subject appears before predicate. Budiarta (2016) reported that if there is an argument appears before verb, it can be termed as subject. Clause is composed by parts of speech, namely pronouns, nouns, verbs, adjective, preposition, article, conjunction, adverb, demonstrative. Dixon (2017) proposed that in the clause structure pronouns set function as subject of intransitive, transitive, and copula clause, as object of transitive verb, and after preposition. Nouns may take the same functions as pronouns. Luuk (2009) stated verb corresponds to predicate. Adjective fills the predicate and it is in line with the concept of Haugen (2014) suggesting that adjective occupies adjectival predicator, while adverb is as adjunct, Yokota (2011) adjunct modifies process. Other parts of speech are as function words. As there is no copular verb in Waijewa, nouns sets position as predicate. Despite parts of speech, there are also clitics attaching to verbs, nouns, or adjectives. Example (5) – (8) show clitics attached to parts of clauses.

- (5) Nya na -dakura -mu wo'u  
3S 3SNOM stab - 2SAC 2S
  - (6) You'wa guru - wa ga.  
1S teacher - Def.Emp 1SAC  
'I am teacher.'
  - (7) Na lakawa na- rio.  
DEM kid 3SNOM - take a bath  
'That kid takes a bath.'
  - (8) Nya na - kareba.  
3S 3SNOM - hungry  
'He is hungry.'
- (informant of Waijewa)

**Commented [Ma2]:** Concept?

**Commented [Ma3]:** Bagaimana prosesnya?

**Commented [Ma4]:** Tunjukkan melalui contoh kalimat seperti pada (1) dan (2).

**Commented [Ma5]:** Klausa dibentuk oleh kelas kata. Ini belum jelas apa maksudnya.

**Commented [Ma6]:** Ini belum jelas apa maksudnya. Kalimat ini perlu disusun kembali.

**Commented [Ma7]:** Ini belum jelas, perlu diuraikan.

**Commented [Ma8]:** Kata fungsi di sini partikel?

**Commented [Ma9]:** Can function?

**Commented [Ma10]:** Ungkapan bahasa Inggrisnya membingungkan.

**Commented [Ma11]:** Jelaskan mana klitiknya; mana bagian klausa yang dilekati klitik; dan apa kelas katanya.

The examples (5) – (8) above also show that Waijewa is a head marking system language in which the morphosyntactic markers are attached on the predicators of nouns, verbs, or adjective and together with predicate form nucleus. One form of morphological markers is case. (Pesetsky 2015) Cases are affixes merging with roots. Waijewa has pronominal clitics cross referencing to the pronouns and function as case marker. As drawn in the (5)-(8) the clitics {*na-*} 'she/he' as nominative case marker of third person singular, the clitic {*-mu*} 'you' is as accusative case marker of second person whether it is singular or plural, while the clitic {*-ga*} 'me' is as accusative case marker of first person singular. It is the same as English. The form of the clitics attached on verb, adjective, and noun as predicates depend on their function as subject or object C.Baker (2013). Clitics are preverbal and preadjective as nominative case markers, while post verbal clitics occupied the as accusative markers.

Having the characteristics above, the way of the language to show definiteness and indefiniteness is also interesting to be observed. It has not been done yet by the other researchers, however there are some studies done on definiteness, namely those done by Orvig et al. (2013), Choia, Song, & Luoc (2018), Cardinaletti and Giusti (2016), Adamou (2011), and Arkoh and Matthewson (2013). Orvig et al. (2013) focus on the definite and indefinite determiners on French-speaking toddlers. They reported that distributional forms of determiners may depend on factor of interaction or factor of discourse. The study of Choia, Songb, and Luoc (2018) mentioned that English learning infants used their specific linguistics devices, such as the definite article in order to identify the referent of other's speech. The research on indefinite determiner done by Cardinaletti and Giusti (2016) revealed that the Italian indefinite *dei* is a complex determiner. *-i* occupies concord of gender and number inD, while *de-* occurring in specDP parallel to demonstrative *que*, while Adamou (2011) described that there are three dectics 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, the study by Arkoh and Matthewson (2013) argued that the three uses of *n* on Akan language spoken in the southern part of Ghana and part of Ivory coast, namely as a definite determiner, as third person singular animate object, and a marker on dependent clause share the same core of semantics. Correspondingly, question arising is how Waijewa marks definite or indefinite nouns knowing it is a language which is rich of syntactic markers. It highlights our research on indefiniteness and definiteness in Waijewa.

## METHODOLOGY

The data of this research are oral data taken from 3 (three) key informants and 4 (four) supporting informants in order to get valid data. The technique used in collecting the data were structured interview, recording, and documentation. The structured interview was done by asking the informants some questions based on the list of questions in the research instruments which were then recorded by applying recording method. Instead, the data were also taken from some folklores of Waijewa. The data were then analyzed by applying distributional method that is using the language itself as the determining tool. It is done through determining the elements of clause directly based on its category. Descriptive method was also applied in elaborating the phenomena found in Waijewa language. The result of the analysis was presented by using formal and informal method. The analysis is laid out into indefinite markers and definite markers in Waijewa language.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Indefinite Markers

**Commented [Ma12]:** Penjelasan tentang sistem *head-marking* masih sulit dipahami, perlu disederhanakan.

**Commented [Ma13]:** Penelitian terdahulu perlu diuraikan. Kaitannya dengan penelitian ini belum jelas.

**Commented [Ma14]:** Kalau ini menjadi tujuan tulisan ini, informasi tentang teori *definiteness*/ketakrifan dan *indefiniteness*/ketaktakrifan, isu-isunya, dan rumpang penelitiannya perlu dijelaskan dalam latar belakang.

**Commented [Ma15]:** Apa yang dimaksud dengan *syntactic markers* dan kaitannya dengan ketakrifan dan ketaktakrifan belum jelas.

**Commented [Ma16]:** Bagaimana tahapan/langkah analisisnya secara konkret perlu diuraikan.

Gärdenfors and Brala-Vukanovic (2018) argued that languages use many devices to catch referentiality, while Trenčić (2008) describes that articles mark identifiability. Waijewa possesses two ways of showing indefinite referential nouns. The first is using bare noun containing null markers and the second using article *pa*.

Commented [Ma17]: Encode or express?

Commented [Ma18]: Informasi ini untuk apa belum jelas.

### Bare Noun

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

- (9) Inna na- pa- rio ‘ba allika -nggu  
 mother 3SNOM- CAUS take a bath ASP sister- 1SGEN  
 ‘Mother has made my sister take a bath.’
- (10) Nggarra pa- ya -mu mbuku?  
 who REL- give -2SGEN book?  
 ‘Who gives you book?’
- (11) Ama na- kako rio  
 father 3SNOM go take a bath  
 ‘Father goes for taking a bath’
- (12) Ana na- de’ke- wi we’e ama -na.  
 Ana 3SNOM- take -BEN water father- 3SGEN  
 ‘Ana takes water for her father.’ (informant of Waijewa)

The noun *inna* ‘mother’ (9), *mbuku* ‘book’ (10), and *ama* ‘father’ (11) denote countable noun. They are countable nouns and occur without demonstrative or article. In (12) the noun *we’e* ‘water’ is uncountable noun occurring without demonstrative or article. All of the nouns above present without definite markers so that the hearers do not understand which mother, book, father, are referred to by the speakers.

Commented [Ma19]: Kata ‘ibu’ dan ‘ayah’ dalam kalimat-kalimat tersebut tentu dapat diidentifikasi oleh pendengar, jadi *definite* bukan *indefinite*. Dalam kalimat (9) *inna*, misalnya, mengacu pada ibu pembicara.

### Indefinite Noun Marke with Article *Pa*

Indefinite noun can also be characterized by employing article. In English the use of article *a/an* denote indefinite nouns Quirk et al. (1985). Minagawa (2012) found that in Japanese (*ka-*) in *nanika* ‘something’, *dareka* ‘somebody’, *dokoka* ‘somewhere’ are corresponding to indefinite pronouns in English to build definite noun phrases Klein, et al. (2013). Waijewa also employs article *pa* to denote indefinite. It will be proved by the following examples.

- (13) **Pa** inna na -pa- rio ‘ba  
 Art mother 3SNOM- CAUS - take a bath ASP  
 allika- nggu.  
 sister-1SGEN  
 ‘Mother has made my sister take a bath.’
- (14) **Pa** loka na- palu- mu wo’u.  
 Art uncle 3SNOM- hit - 2SACUS 2S  
 ‘Uncle hit you.’

The nouns *inna* ‘mother’ (13) and *loka* ‘uncle’ (14) are preceded by article *pa* denoting indefinite nouns. Article *pa* is only used for animate nouns. The construction is still accepted without the presence of the article *pa* in the preceding nouns.

Commented [Ma20]: ‘Ibu’ dan ‘paman’ dalam kalimat (13) dan (14) *definite*. Untuk membuktikan bahwa kedua kata tersebut *indefinite* memerlukan uraian disertai konteks kalimat sebelumnya. Coba kaitkan penjelasannya dengan gejala yang sama dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Jepang.

## 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 nondefinite is expressed by article (*a, an*), and partitive like the words *some, 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 element in all language Hawkins (2004), Hawkins (1991), C. Lyons (1999). Diessel (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, those* can alone or can be a part of noun phrase Scott (2013). Diessel (2013) mentioned that communicatively, demonstratives function to connect the joint focus of attention of the interlocutors. 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 and Gust (2014) reported that demonstrative *so* in German, such in English, *tak* in Polish and *böyle* in Turkish function and modifiers on noun, verb, and adjective phrases.

Many languages differentiate between 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). Velislava Stoykova (2012) In Bulgarian the syntactic function of definiteness is morphologically marked by an ending morpheme. The definite article may mark an individual, definiteness of quantity and a generic use. In Jordanian Arabic definite nouns can be signalled with the prefix *l-* 'the'. Alhailawani (2009)

Wajjewa uses demonstrative to refer to definite nouns. The use of demonstratives are object and distance-speaker-oriented. Kinds of demonstrative in Wajjewa dialect are *ne* 'this', *nati/neti* 'that', *na* 'that', *hidda* 'these', *heidda* 'those', and *heidda* 'those'. The variation of their uses will be detailed presented below.

### Demonstrative *ne* 'this'

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.

- (15) **Ne** surata ne -ngge ponnu meja.  
DEM letter DEM - EMP AP table  
'This letter is on the table.'
- (16) **ne** minne  
DEM girl  
'this girl'
- (17) 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 (15) and (17) and *ne* 'this' in the NP *ne minne* 'this girl' denote definite nouns. They are all 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.

### Demonstrative *hidda* 'these'

**Commented [Ma21]:** Ini terjadi dalam semua bahasa. Nomina yang didampingi demonstrativa pasti *definite*. Pembahasan di sini bukan lagi tentang kedefinitan, tetapi tentang demonstrativa.

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

- (18) **Hidda** bongga a -matte bana.  
DEM dogs 3PNOM- die ASP  
'These dogs have died.'
- (19) **Hidda** kalambe a- kaka -ngge.  
DEM clothes - 3PNOM white -EMP  
'These clothes are white'

*Hidda* 'these' in (18) and (19) is demonstrative of 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.

#### Demonstrative *na* 'that'

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 from the speaker. It use can be illustrated in the examples below.

- (20) **Na** kabani na - ndura  
DEM son 3SNOM- sleep  
'That boy sleep.'
- (21) **Na** kalambej na- dirraka.  
DEM shirt 3SNOM-dirty  
'That shirt is dirty'
- (22) **Na** bunga na- melle.  
DEM flower 3SNOM - wither  
'That flower is wither.'

Demonstrative *na* 'that' in (20)-(22) 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.

#### 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.

- (23) **Nati** guru na - rai - ni na lakawa ka  
DEMteacher 3SNOM-make 3S-ACUS DEM boy CONJ  
na- mbaca buku  
3SNOM-read book  
'That teacher makes that boy read the book'.
- (24) **Nati** buawinne na - ndandara - wa nati  
DEM girl 3SNOM- care -Def.Emp DEM  
lakawa rara  
baby  
'That girls takes care of that baby.'
- (25) **Neti** lakawa a- nego.  
DEM boy FOC- dance  
'That boy dances.'

*Neti/nati* 'that' in examples (23)-(25) 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 (23) and (24) can be replaced by *neti*.

#### 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.

(26) **Heidda** lakawa a -ndura bana.

DEM kid 3PNOM- sleeps ASP

'Those kids slept.'

(27) **Heidda** lakawa ne'e- naj nga'a.

DEM kids ASP - 3PNOM makan

'Those kids are eating.'

*Heidda* 'those' in (26)-(27) precede 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. 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	<i>Ne</i> 'this'	<i>Hidda</i> 'these'
2	The object denoted is medial position with the speaker but the listener can be medial or close from the speaker	<i>na</i> 'that'	<i>Heidda</i> 'those'
3	The object denoted is far from the speaker but the listener can be close or far from the speaker	<i>nati/neti</i> 'that'	<i>Heidda</i> 'those'

#### Possessive by Genitive Case

Possessives or partitives refers to entity association with another entity (Gerner 2016). They may have function as predicative or attributive (Potanina and 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, Macdonald, and Massam 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, Gegentana, & Yap, 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. Clitics in Waijewa**

		Preclitics		Enclitics	
Person		Nominative case marker	Nominative case marker	Accusative case marker	Genitive case marker
		Preverbal	Preadjetival	Postverbal, noun, adjective, aspect, modality	Posnominal/Posverbal
I	Singular	<i>ku-</i>	<i>ku-</i>	<i>-ga</i>	<i>-nggu/gi</i>
	Plural Exl	<i>ma-</i>	<i>ma-</i>	<i>-ma</i>	<i>-ma</i>
	Incl	<i>ta-</i>	<i>ta-</i>	<i>-da</i>	<i>-da</i>
II	Singular	<i>mu-</i>	<i>mu-</i>	<i>-mu</i>	<i>-mu</i>
	Plural	<i>mi-</i>	<i>mi-</i>	<i>-mi</i>	<i>-mi</i>
III	Singular	<i>na-</i>	<i>na-</i>	<i>-ni/na</i>	<i>-na</i>
	Plural	<i>a-</i>	<i>a-</i>	<i>-nda/ndi</i>	<i>-da/nda</i>

The table above shows that the meaning of possession is marked by pronominal clitics meaning genitive.

(Van Valin Jr. and LaPolla 1997) defined that semantically the meaning of possession can be paralleled with the clause having predicate 'have' as *The man has a car* which can be paralleled with the NP *the man's car*. From the relation of possessor and possessed, there are three terms used in English, such as (1) *alienable*, (2) *inalienable*, dan (3) *kin*. *Alienable* convey 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 dialect 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 with definiteness, syntactically the possessive form of Waijewa is not used alone to denote definiteness. It is used together with demonstrative. Examples:



- (32) Na ka'a -nggu a -dua'da ole umma -  
 DEM elder brother 1SGEN NUM two wife -  
 -na  
 3SGEN  
 'My elder brother has two wives.'
- (33) Na allika -nggu na -ndura.  
 DEM younger 1SGEN 1SNOM - sleep  
 'My sister sleeps.'

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

### Emphasizing Definite Marker

Poletto and Zanuttini (2013) stated emphasis seems to arise as a result of the repetition of a constituent. In relation with emphasis, all languages have their own strategy to make emphasis on the utterances. In Cantonese, particles are attached to the end of the sentence and in daily communication the speaker used them to indicate about certainness or uncertainty 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 there are the words, such as *nur* 'only', *auch* 'also', and *sogar* 'even' used to interact with the structure of the information on sentences (Sudhoff 2010).

Waijewa employs particles to give emphasis on the parts of the clause. Function of the particle is to make emphasis on the certainty of the nouns denoted or it can be said as giving reemphasis on the definiteness of the nouns and termed as emphasizing definite marker. They are divided into 4 (four), namely {*wa*} 'that', {*we*} this, {*wi*} 'these', 'those'. Their uses are elaborated in the following construction.

### Particle {*wa*} 'that'

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

- (34) Nati lakawa na- wola- wa na bongga.  
 DEM kid 3SNOM- chase -Def.Emp DEM dog  
 'That kid chases the dog.'
- (35) Nati buawinne na - ndandara - wa nati  
 DEM girl 3SNOM- care -Def.Emp DEM  
*lakawa rara*,  
 baby  
 'That girl takes care of that baby.'
- (36) Na kabani naj - gutti -wa.  
 DEM boy 3SNOM- shave - Def.Emp  
 'That boy shaves himself.'
- (37) You'wa guru - wa ga.  
 1S teacher - Def.Emp 1S ACU  
 'I am a teacher.'

Commented [Ma22]: Tanda kurung mestinya sesudah Sato.

Commented [Ma23]: Informasi belum jelas, perlu diuraikan. Apa perbedaan makna kalimat antara yang mengandung partikel dan yang tanpa partikel yang dibicarakan?

Particle *{wa}* in the examples (34) emphasizes definiteness that the NP *na bongga* ‘that dog’ which is caught and in (35) particle *{wa}* ‘that’ serves as the emphasize that the NP *nati lakawa rara* ‘that baby’ which is cared. In (36) particle *{wa}* gives the emphasis that the NP *na kabani* ‘the boy’ which is shaving.

The formula of its use is below.

DEM *nati/na* ‘this’ – NOUNS-PRED- Def.Emp or V-Def.Emp DEM *nati/nan* ‘this’

### Particle *{we}* ‘this’

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

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

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

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

*{we}* in (38)-(40) behaves as emphasize on the definiteness of the NP *ne ruta* ‘this grass’, *ne binna* ‘this door’ and *ne surata* ‘this letter’. Particle *{we}* ‘this’ attached after the predicate encodes that the NPs denoted are only on those marked with the particle *{we}*. The pattern of its use can be formulated below.

PRED-*{Particle we ‘this’}*-DEM *ne ‘this’*- Sing-Nouns.

### Particle *{wi}* ‘these’

Particle *{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.

(41) **Heidda** lakawa a -ndura ba **-wi**.  
 DEM kid 3PNOM- sleepASP -Def.Emp  
 ‘Those kids slept.’

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

Particle *{wi}* ‘those’ attached after aspect marker *ba* ‘already’ in (41) 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 (42) particle *{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 as follows.

*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
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1	The nouns are close to the speakers	{-we}	{-we}	{-wi}
2	The nouns are far from the speakers	{-wa}	{-wa}	{-wi}

## CONCLUSION

In determining the reference of the nouns, nouns can be definite and indefinite. In order to denote those kinds of reference, all languages provide various linguistics devices to recognize the nouns referred by the speakers. Waijewa **differ-distinguish** markers of indefinite and definite nouns. Indefinite nouns have two structures, namely bare nouns (nouns with null modifiers) and article 'pa' applied in the preceding of animate singular nouns. Definite nouns use 6 (six) markers which are differentiated based on the form of nouns and the distance of the nouns from the speakers, namely (1) *ne* applied before singular nouns which are close from the speakers, (2) *na* is for singular medial position of nouns, *nati/neti* is for singular far position of noun, *hidda* is for close plural nouns, and *heidda* is for medial and distant plural nouns. Genitive case marking of definiteness is also used together with demonstratives to show definiteness. The demonstratives are syntactically combine with particle *{we}*, *{wa}*, and *{wi}* to emphasize the definiteness.

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**Commented [Ma24]:** Kesimpulan perlu disusun kembali. Perlu dipisahkan kesimpulan tentang nomina indefinit/definit dengan keindeinitan/kedefinitan. Kaitan temuan penelitian ini dengan penelitian sebelumnya atau implikasi temuan untuk teori/generalisasi tentang keindeinitan/kedefinitan perlu disebutkan.

**Commented [Ma25]:** Daftar rujukan perlu dibuat secara sistematis. Ada sejumlah kesalahan penulisan dan informasi sumber yang tidak lengkap.

**Commented [Ma26]:** Anderson?

**Commented [Ma27]:** Dalam buku apa? Siapa editornya?

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**Commented [Ma28]:** Final?

**Commented [Ma29]:** Modulators?

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**Commented [Ma36]:** Subjects?

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**Commented [Ma37]:** Mengapa disingkat?

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Commented [Ma39]: Ini satu baris?

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## Indefiniteness and Definiteness in a Minority Language in East Nusa Tenggara

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### Abstract

In a language, a noun phrase may be presented with an element to show whether the noun phrase is definite or indefinite. Every language has its own way of showing definiteness and indefiniteness, for example, using certain words or attaching affixes to the nouns. This study aims to find out how Waijewa, a minority language in Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara, conveys indefinite and the definite noun phrase. The data were taken from the informants of Waijewa language through structured interviews, recording and documentation, and they were then analysed descriptively. The result of the analysis revealed that the indefinite noun phrase in Waijewa language is conveyed with zero article. The definite noun phrases are marked using 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'. There is also the use of particle *pa* used to convey the definiteness of the noun having family status as a father, mother, uncle, and the like, which is optional. The definiteness of the nouns denoted is anaphoric. Besides, the nouns denoted can be cataphoric when the noun phrase has definite emphasizing markers functioning to emphasize the nouns meant by the speaker.

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

### Abstrak

Dalam sebuah Bahasa, sebuah frasa nomina dapat dibentuk oleh sebuah elemen untuk menunjukkan apakah frasa nomina tersebut takrif atau tidak takrif. Setiap Bahasa memiliki cara tersendiri untuk menunjukkan ketakrifan dan ketidaktakrifan, contohnya dengan menggunakan kata-kata tertentu atau menyematkan afiks pada nomina. Bahasa Waijewa adalah bahasa yang dipakai di Sumba, Nusa Tenggara Timur yang membedakan ketakrifan dan ketidaktakrifan frasa nomina. Data diambil dari informan yang memakai Bahasa Waijewa melalui wawancara terstruktur, perekaman, dan dokumentasi dan selanjutnya dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa frasa nomina yang tidak takrif dalam bahasa ditunjukkan tanpa artikel atau pemarkah. Frasa nomina takrif dimarkahi dengan demonstrative 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). Pada penelitian ini juga ditemukan particle *pa* yang digunakan sebagai pemarkah ketakrifan untuk nomina yang mengacu pada orang yang memiliki status sebagai bapak, ibu, paman dan sejenisnya. Ketakrifan nomina yang diacu bersifat anaphora. Selain itu, nomina yang diacu dapat bersifat kataforis ketika nomina tersebut juga dimarkahi oleh pemarkah penegas ketakrifan yang berfungsi untuk menekankan nomina yang dimaksud oleh pembicara.

**Kata kunci:** kepastian, 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 be 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 the things can be definite and indefinite. Definiteness is a complex semantic concept that encodes the points to which an entity is indicated by a noun phrase both by the speaker and the listener (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 of Southwest Sumba Province: North Wewewa, West Wewewa, North Wewewa, and East Wewewa. It is categorized as Central Malay Polynesian language. Kasni (2015) found that morphologically it belongs to isolating language, having very limited affixes. The only affix found is affix *{pa-}*. To form noun, the affix *pa-* is attached to the verb *rai* 'act' resulting *parai* 'action' in example (1) and it can also be attached to the verb *enu* 'drink' resulting noun *paenu* 'drink' in example (2). To form the transitive verb, the affix *pa-* is attached to the adjective *mara* resulting *pamara* 'make dry' and to the intransitive verb *ndura* 'sleep' resulting *pandura* 'make sleep' as illustrated in example (3) and (4). They are all illustrated in the following examples.

- (1) *Ana, na- mbutu pa-rai- na*  
Ana NOM hate Aff-act-3SGEN  
Ana hates her action.
- (2) *Nya na- deke na pa - enu.*  
3T 3TNOM- take DEM Aff- drink  
She takes that drink.
- (3) *Ne kalambe na- mara*  
DEM cothes 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. (informant of Waijewa)

Regarding clause structure, clauses on Waijewa are composed of subject and predicate (Alexander, 1990; Bornstein, 1977; Houge, 1995). The canonical order of Waijewa clause is

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SVO. Subject appears before predicate. Subject is an argument that appears before verb (Budiarta, 2016). For example: *Inna la de basar* 'mother goes to market'. *Inna's mother* appears before the verb *la 'pergi'* in this example. The subject is mainly constructed from 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). Adjective may fill the predicate and it is in line with the concept of Haugen (2014) suggesting that adjective may function as predicate if the language does not have copular verb. The predicate of Waijewa clause can also be realized by adjective as there is no copular verb in Waijewa. In forming the clause there are also clitics attached to verbs, nouns, or adjective. The clitic attached is *{-na}* as nominative case marker which is crossreferencing to the third person singular as shown in example (5), (7), and (8). The clitic *{-mu}* 'you' in example (5) is as accusative case marker which is referring to second person singular *wo'u* 'you'. Besides, there are also other clitics, such as *{-wa}* attached after noun *guru* 'teacher' as definiteness emphaziser marker and the clitic *{-ga}* 'I' as accusative marker crossreferencing to the first person singular *you'wa* 'I'. The use of clitic *{-ga}* as accusative is applied on clause structure if the predicate is filled by noun and transitive verb. The clause structures can be seen in example (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 teacher.'
- (7) *Na lakawa na- rio.*  
 DEM kid 3SNOM - take a bath  
 'That kid takes a bath.'
- (8) *Nya na - kareba.*  
 3S 3SNOM - hungry  
 'He is hungry.' (informant of Waijewa)

Waijewa is a head marking system language in which the predicate as the head of the clause is attached with morphosyntactic markers, namely clitics as 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 with another marker, namely definiteness marker. As drawn in the (5) the predicate of the clause is filled by 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 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 of the studies investigating definiteness are those by Adamou (2011), Arkoh and Matthewson (2013), Cardinaletti and Giusti (2016), Choya et al. (2018), and Orvig et al. (2013).

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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 linguistics devices, such as the definite article to identify the referent of other's speech. The research on indefinite determiner done 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 demonstrative *que*, while Adamou (2011) described that there are three dectics 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, the study by Arkoh and Matthewson (2013) argued that the three uses of suffix *-n* on Akan language spoken in the southern part of Ghana and part of Ivory coast, namely as a definite determiner, as third person singular animate object, and a marker on dependent clause share the same core of semantics. Another research investigating definiteness and indefiniteness is the study done by Canta (2018). It was focused definiteness and indefiniteness of nouns in English and Albanian: A Contrastive Analysis. She stated that 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 indefiniteness in Wajjewa language. Correspondingly, Wajjewa language has its own way to convey definiteness and indefiniteness. 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 Wajjewa.

## METHODOLOGY

The data of this research are oral data taken from 3 (three) key informants and 4 (four) supporting informants. The technique used in collecting the data were structured interview, recording, and documentation. The structured interview was done by asking the informants some questions based on the list of questions in the research instruments which were then recorded by applying recording method. Instead, the data were also taken from some folklores of Wajjewa. The data were then analyzed applying distributional method in which the definite and the indefinite markers were determined based Wajjewa language itself. To know definite and indefinite markers of Wajjewa 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 result of the analysis was presented by using formal and informal methods. The analysis is laid out into indefinite markers and definite markers in Wajjewa language.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Indefinite Markers

Indefiniteness is a linguistic concept indicating that the referent(s) is common and not distinguishable from any member of the kind (Taher, 2019). However, Crystal (1997) mentioned that it is a term used in grammar and semantics to refer to an entity (or class of entities) that cannot be identified specifically. In English, indefiniteness is marked grammatically by *a/an* or zero

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What di the participants need to do? How many questions were given? How did the researcher put condition to the questions, so that the participants will use some definite/indefinite markers?

As there is a classification of the distance between the speaker and listener (i.e., far, close, medial), is there a certain set up in the interview, in order to provide the distance information of the article? How is the distance measured?

In the article, it should also be mentioned:  
- how many sentences were collected?  
- how many sentences with the particle of interest occur in the data

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What is the reason for choosing the folklores?

article in noun phrase (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 most languages have bare nouns, noun 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) *Ngarra 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'

(informant of Waijewa)

The noun *mbuku* ‘book’ (9), *mbuku* ‘book’ (10), and *wasu* ‘tree’ denote countable noun. They are countable nouns and occur without demonstrative or article. In (11) the noun *we'e* ‘water’ is uncountable noun occurring without demonstrative or article. The noun *bongga* ‘dog’ in example (12) is countable occurring without demonstrative or 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 nondefinite is expressed by article (*a, an*), and partitive like the words some, 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). Diessel (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). Diessel (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 and 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 (Stoykova, 2012). The definite article may mark an individual, definiteness of quantity and a generic use. In Jordanian, Arabic definite nouns can be signalled with the prefix *l-* 'the' (A.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 Wajewa 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 Wajewa dialect are *ne* 'this', *nati/neti* 'that', *na* 'that', *hidda* 'these', and *heidda* 'those'. The variation of their uses will be detailedly presented below.

### Demonstrative *ne* 'this'

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'

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'

*Hidda* 'these' in (16) and (17) is demonstrative of 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'

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 wither.'

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*  
 DEMteacher 3SNOM-make 3S-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*  
 DEM girl 3SNOM- care -Def.Emp DEM  
*lakawa rara*  
 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	<i>Ne 'this'</i>	<i>Hidda 'these'</i>
2	The object denoted is medial position with the speaker but the listener can be medial or close to the speaker	<i>na 'that'</i>	<i>Heidda 'those'</i>
3	The object denoted is far from the speaker but the listener can be close or far from the speaker	<i>nati/neti 'that'</i>	<i>Heidda 'those'</i>

**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**

Person	Person	Nominativ	Nominativ	Accusative	Genitive case
1		e	e	case	
Pronoun		case	case		

<i>youwa</i>	Singular	<i>ku-</i>	<i>ku-</i>	<i>-ga</i>	<i>-nggu/gi</i>
<i>yamme</i>	Plural	<i>ma-</i>	<i>ma-</i>	<i>-ma</i>	<i>-ma</i>
<i>it'to</i>	Exl	<i>ta-</i>	<i>ta-</i>	<i>-da</i>	<i>-da</i>
<i>yemmi</i>	Incl				
<i>wo'u</i>	Singular	<i>mu-</i>	<i>mu-</i>	<i>-mu</i>	<i>-mu</i>
<i>yemmi</i>	Plural	<i>mi-</i>	<i>mi-</i>	<i>-mi</i>	<i>-mi</i>
<i>nya</i>	Singular	<i>na-</i>	<i>na-</i>	<i>-ni/na</i>	<i>-na</i>
<i>hid'da</i>	Plural	<i>a-</i>	<i>a-</i>	<i>-nda/ndi</i>	<i>-da/nda</i>

The 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 nominative case marker of the third person singular, and clitic *{-ga}* 'I' as accusative case marker.

Valin et al. (1997) defined that semantically, the meaning of possession can be paralleled with the clause having predicate 'have' as *The man has a car* which can be paralleled with the NP the man's car. From the relation of possessor and possessed, there are three terms used in English, such as (1) *alienable*, (2) *inalienable*, dan (3) *kin*. *Alienable* convey 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 demonstrative. Examples:

- (32) *Na ka'a -nggu a -dua'da ole umma -*  
 DEM elder brother 1SGEN NUM two wife -  
 -na  
 3SGEN  
 'My elder brother has two wives.'  
 (33) *Na allika -nggu na -ndura.*  
 DEM younger 1SGEN 1SNOM - sleep  
 'My sister sleeps.'

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

#### Definite Noun Marker with Article *Pa*

Waijewa also employs article *pa* to denote definiteness. The article *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*  
 Art mother 3SNOM- CAUS - take a bath ASP  
*allika-nggu.*  
 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' (34) and *loka* 'uncle' (35) are preceded by article *pa*. In this context *inna* 'mother' and *loka* 'uncle' refer to the person having status as *inna* 'mother' and *loka* 'uncle' in the family. 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*  
DEM girl 3SNOM- care -Def.Emp DEM  
*lakawa rara.*  
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.*  
IS 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.'

Clitic {-wa} in the examples (36) emphasizes definiteness that the NP *na bongga* 'that dog' which is caught and in (37) clitic {-wa} 'that' serves as the emphaser 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(transitive) -Def.Emp DEM *nati/na* 'this'

#### Clitic {-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 emphazier 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 encodes that the NPs denoted are only on those marked with clitic *{-we}*. The pattern of its use can be formulated below.

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 as follows.

*Heidda* 'those' /*hidda* 'these' -Plural Nouns -PRED- ASP-*{particle wi}*

**Table 3. Emphasizing markers in Wajewa**

No		Inanimate singular nouns	Animate singular nouns	Animate/inanimat e plural nouns
1	The nouns are close to the speakers	<i>{-we}</i>	<i>{-we}</i>	<i>{-wi}</i>
2	The nouns are far from the speakers	<i>{-wa}</i>	<i>{-wa}</i>	<i>{-wi}</i>

## CONCLUSION

In determining the reference of the nouns, nouns can be definite and indefinite. To denote those kinds of reference, all languages provide various linguistic devices to recognize the nouns referred by the speakers. Wajewa differ markers of indefiniteness and definiteness. Indefiniteness in Wajewa language is conveyed through bare noun or null marker. Definiteness is marked by the use of demonstratives, such as *ne* applied before singular nouns which are close to the speakers, *na* is for singular medial position of nouns, *nati/neti* is for singular far position of noun, *hidda* is for close plural nouns, and *heidda* is for medial and distant plural nouns. 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.

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Best regards,  
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