



Multilingualism In Indonesia: An Introduction To Makassar Language

Wongso Adi Saputra

Eötvös Löránd Univeristy, Budapest, Hungary

Email: wongsoadi.s@gmail.com

Received, 24 July 2022; Accepted, 27 July 2022; Published, 03 Agustus 2022

Abstract

Indonesia is a country which has more than 652 local languages besides Bahasa Indonesia (BI) as a national language which is used as an Intranational Lingua Franca (ILF). Hence, it is very common for Indonesian people to be multilingual humans. Some of the local languages used in Indonesia are; Java, Sunda, Bugis, Makassar, and etc. Makassar is one of local language that is used in some area in South Sulawesi island including Makassar city. This research is a corpus analysis data research. The data taken are from researcher experiences and the publish and unublish document in Makassar. Furthermore, the researcher uses sentence glossing, and describes the comparison of Makassar with Indonesian and English. As the result, the description of Makassar is elaborated based on consonant in sentence, reduplication in suffix, perfective/imperfective aspects, and alignment of verbal sentence marking.

Keywords: Multilingualism, HEIs, Makassar, Indonesian



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INTRODUCTION

The estimation of people who is multilingualism in the world is around one billion people (Okal O.B., 2014). Indonesia is a country contained many languages (Zein, 2019). Furthermore, most of Indonesian people are multilingualism since they were kids. The tradition and culture have shaped them to be the multilingual humans. Indonesia is a country which is very rich of Local Language (LL). It is 652 traditional languages calculated (Ethnologue, 2021). Hence, it is very common for Indonesian children to be immersed in at least two languages which are Indonesian language as an Intranational Lingua Franca (ILF) and their LL, such as; Java, Makassar, Bugis, Sunda, and many more. The immersion of those languages come from the habit of Indonesian parents in using

more than one language when doing the conversation with their family or in their environment.

Furthermore, I would like to use the description of Makassar language which called Makasarese by Jukes (2020):

“Makasarese is a head-marking language which marks arguments on the predicate with a system of pronominal clitics, following an ergative/absolutive pattern. Full noun phrases are relatively free in order, while pre-predicate focus position which is widely used. The phonology is notable for the large number of geminate and pre-glottalised consonant sequences, while the morphology is characterised by highly productive affixation and pervasive encliticisation of pronominal and aspectual elements.”

It is very interesting because Makasarese is the language which is used for communication in Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, yet it has very different grammar pattern from Indonesian language. One of the clear difference lies in the sentence order. Indonesian sentence word order is SVO, but Makasarese is VSO. Besides, when using Indonesian language, subject is separated with the verb, but as mentioned in the explanation above by Jukes (2020) Makasarese has marking system by using pronominal clitics. Furthermore, even with the language in the eastern Indonesia, Makasarese is a rare language regarding the possession of the heritage of moderate antiquity (Jukes 2020).

The area of using Makasarese is not only in Makassar city official government area. Makasarese is a language that is used by 2 millions people spreading in some regencies around South Sulawesi (Every, 2019). Furthermore, those other regencies which make use Makasarese as their language of communication are Gowa, Takalar, Jeneponto, Bantaeng, Half of Maros, and half of Pangkajene Kepulauan (The islands of Pangkajene). Beside Makasarese, there is also the other language called *Konjo* and *Selayarese* which sound similar with Makasarese, but they are actually different (Basri 1998; Adeelar 2005).

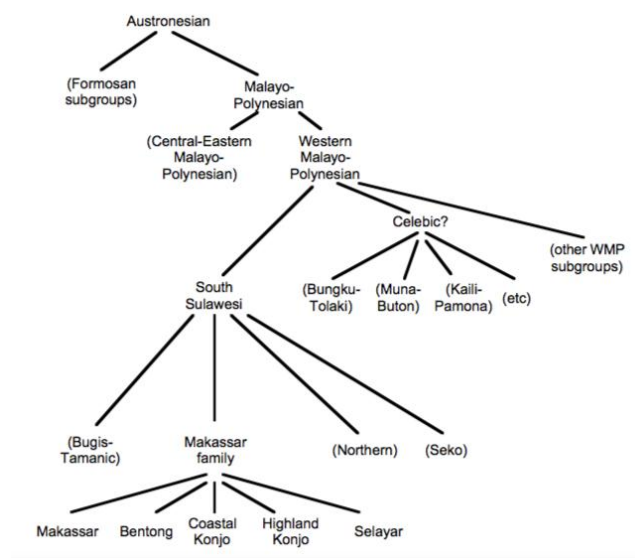


Figure 1: Austronesian Family Tree (Klamer, 2019)

However, the data or modern paper regarding Makasarese is also rarely found. It is very ironic because nowadays, there are so many languages which extinct. It is estimated that around 90% from 6000 languages will extinct or at least endangered (Isern 2014). Then based on Crystal (2018) there is at least a language death in every two weeks somewhere in the world. Hence, this paper intends to discuss Makasarese in order to be the part of keeping Makasarese from the extinction in the future.

Then, based on the explanation above, I would like to give more elaboration in the grammar focus in detail. However, the main source of this language will be taken from The World Atlas Language Structure (WALS) database, some articles such as Druce, S. C. (2016); Jukes (2020); Klamer, M. (2019); Yassi, A. H. (2018). Makassar people and also the researcher's own experiences as one of Makasarese user who grown up in Makassar.

Therefore, in this paper I will give the complete explanation of Makasarese grammar regarding phonological, morphological, and syntactical features of Makasarese on the basis of the five following basic parameters: Consonant Inventories, Vowel quality inventories, selected inflectional formatives, case syncretism, reduplication, inflection, perfective/imperfective aspect, the morphological imperative, semantic distinctions morphosyntactic alignment of nouns, alignment of verbal person marking, order of person markers on the verb.

METHOD

This research is a corpus data analysis. The data sources of this paper is divided into two types as mentioned in the background, the source types are spoken and written data sources. The spoken data sources are collected through my own experience using Makasarese, and the written data sources are collected through the published and unpublished sources.

A. My Own Experience

As a Makasarese citizen, I have used Makasarese for the mean of communication for many years. It is because in Makassar, most of the family usually use their indigenous language in order to communicate with their parents or children. It makes me enable to talk fluently in Makasarese. Hence, the data that I have in my own repertoire will be administered in this paper as the spoken data.

B. Written Sources

In this written sources, the researcher used both published and unpublished written sources. Both of the published and unpublished sources are taken from the articles and books. Then there are also data corpus from manuscripts entitled Gowa Chronicles and The Karaeng who gave birth to a goat as the appendix taken from the Jukes (2016) dissertation.

I. Data Analysis

Data analysis of this paper administered the investigation of the language comparison through cross-linguistics on the basis of descriptive linguistics (Haspelmath 2010). The possible language investigation used is describing the comparison and particular descriptive categories. Hence, the data taken from

interview and written source were extracted based on five basic parameters which are **Consonant Inventories, Vowel quality inventories, reduplication, perfective/imperfective aspect, alignment of verbal person marking.**

After analysing all the data collected based on the mentioned parameters, the researcher formulate the finding by using the cross-linguistic comparison and particular descriptive concept. The explanation used sentence glossing, and describe the comparison of Makasarese with Indonesian and English.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Consonant Inventories

Consonants	bilabial	dental/ alveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
voiceless stop	p	t	c	k	? < >
voiced stop	b	d	j < j >	g < g >	
nasal	m	n	ɲ < ny >	ŋ < ng >	
fricative		s			h
lateral		l			
trill		r			
glide			j < y >	w	

Table 1: Makasarese Consonant Inventory (Jukes, 2020)

From the table above it could be seen that there are five voiceless stop, four voiced stop, four nasal, two fricative, one lateral, one trill, and two glide consonants. If it is analysed closely in the table 1, and compare with the consonant in Indonesian language or English, it could be seen that there are no consonants /ʃ/, /f/ and /z/. Hence, if there is the name or word in Makasarese using those consonants, it must be loan consonants. Besides, in Makasarese, only two consonants are possible word-finally: the glottal stop /ʔ/ and the velar nasal /ŋ/ (Jukes 2020).

ʔ<'>

- | | | | | |
|-----|----|-------------|----|--------------|
| (1) | a. | Juku' | b. | Sekke' |
| | | <i>lkan</i> | | <i>Pelit</i> |
| | | Fish | | Singy |

ŋ<ng>

- | | | | | |
|-----|----|----------------|----|---------------|
| (2) | a. | <i>Mattung</i> | b. | <i>Balang</i> |
| | | <i>Jatuh</i> | | <i>Sungai</i> |
| | | Fall | | River |

Besides, when talking about Indonesian and English, the final-word are not limited in the glottal stop /ʔ/ and the velar nasal /ŋ/ only. Both of those language are more flexible in using the consonant as their word ending.

B. Vowel Inventory

Vowels	front	central	back
high	i		u
mid	e		o
low		a	

Table 2: Makasarese Vowel Inventory

Vowel in Makasarese could be used in the beginning, middle, or at the end of the word. Furthermore, the interesting thing about the use of vowel in Makasarese, it has the fix pattern when used in the words. The pattern is when it appears in the closed and unstresses syllables, it will be pronounced shortly, and when it appears in the open stressed syllables, it will be pronounced long (Jukes 2020).

i

- (3) #_ *iru'*
 hirup
 slurp

e

- (4) _# *je'ne'*
 air
 water

Comparing with English and Indonesian vowel rules, Makasarese vowel is used limitedly while English and Indonesia is quite larger in used. In English and Indonesian language, the long vowel is not only used in the stressed syllables, but also used in the unstressed syllables.

B. Reduplication

The discussion about reduplication regarding English and Indonesian language is very common, including in Makasarese. Makasarese reduplication phenomenon is almost similar to Indonesian language as they come from the Austronesian language. However, Makasarese is richer in variation. Based on Jukes' (2020) study, he separated reduplication into three kinds in Makassarese. They are reduplication of roots, reduplication of prefixed forms, and reduplication of suffixed forms which in in WALS it is divided into full reduplication and partial reduplication. The examples are as followed:

1. Reduplication of roots

This kind of reduplication that use the root word in order to express the number of the things is more than one. The way to make this reduplication is by repeating entire word twice.

- (5) a. *ana'-ana'*
 anak-anak
 children

- b. *potolo'-potolo*
 pulpen-pulpen
 pens

The other interesting thing about reduplication in Makasarese, the reduplication of roots not only used intentioned to talk about the number of the things, but also used in order to tell the people that the things is just the replica or toys.

b. Reduplication of prefixed

if the word reduplicated is verb, it means that the activity is just for fun or not to do it seriously. Comparing with Indonesian, it also has the similarity to Makasarese way of reduplication. However, if comparing to English, the reduplication is "No productive reduplication" or have no reduplication words used.

- (6) a. *a'jappa-jappa*
 jalan-jalan
 stroll
 b. *sitaba-tabai*
 cocok
 match

c. Reduplication of suffixed

This kind of reduplication in Makasarese is the reduplication in order to tell someone to do something more or less than before. However, the reduplication is done by repeating entire word, and add the prefix or suffix to the reduplication.

- (7) a. *tippa'-tippaki*
 lebih cepat
 faster
 b. *pelang-pelangi*
 lebih pelan
 slower

Comparing with Indonesian and English, it looks like that the reduplication with the objective of telling to be more or to be less in effort is only found in Makasarese. Both in English and in Indonesian, they have to use the word *lebih* [more/less].

C. Perfective/imperfective Aspects

In order to refer to the activities that is perfective or imperfective, Makasarese also has the way of saying it. The perfective aspect of Makasarese is -*mo*, and the imperfective aspect of Makasarese is -*pa*. The examples are as followed.

a. Perfective aspect =mi

- (8) *am-mempo=mi*
 MV-sit=PFV
 Telah duduk
 'sit'

b. Imperfective aspect =pa

- (9) *ang-nganre=pi*

MV-eat=IPF
nanti ketika dia makan
 'When he/she eats'

From the example (8) and (9), the use of =*mi* and =*pi* in order to express perfective and imperfective in Makasarese is very clear. When the people in Makassar would like to state the activity that is perfect, they use perfective aspect =*mi*, and when they would like to state that the activity is imperfect, they use aspect =*pi*. Then, if we compare with Indonesian and English, there is no perfective and imperfective aspect or based on WALS, they only have no grammatical marking perfective/imperfective distinction.

D. Alignment of Verbal Person Marking

In Makasarese, there are two kinds of verbal person marking that usually use in everyday communication. Those two alignments are **accusative alignment** and **ergative alignment** (WALS).

a. Accusative alignment

The **accusative alignment** is understood a common treatment of the S and A and a different treatment of the P (WALS). It could be seen in the sentence below, where the S and A markers are prefixes and the P markers are suffixes.

- (10) *na-kio'-ka'*
 3SG.A-call-1SG.P
Dia memanggil saya
 'He calls me'

If we observe, the sentence (10) showed that the form of the third person singular marker is *na-* for A and *-ka'* for P.

b. Ergative alignment

In **ergative alignment**, by contrast, it is the S and P that are treated alike, while the A is treated in another way. This is illustrated in sentence below:

- (11) a. *na-peppe'-ki Aco' asu-ku'* b. *a'lampai-l Aco'*
 3.A-hit-3.P Aco' Dog-1 INTR-go-3.S Aco'
Amir memukul anjingku *Aco' pergi*
 'Amir hit my dog' 'Aco' goes'

Observing the sentences above, it can be seen that that the 3rd person markers of the P in (11a) and of the S in (11b) are the same and are distinct from that of the A in (11a).

In conclusion, if we compare this kind of alignment of verbal marking in among Makasarese, Indonesian, and English, it is known that Makasarese and Indonesian have the accusative alignment, and only Makasarese has both accusative and ergative alignment. Besides, for English the alignment of verbal marking is neutral or no verbal person marking. The example of accusative alignment of Indonesian could be seen in sentence (10). In order to show that the action was done by third person singular the prefix *me-* is added in the verb.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Makasarese as the part of Austronesian language has many similarity with Indonesian language. However, based on the findings and discussions above, there are also some fundamental differences between them. It is known from the description and the example regarding consonant in sentence (1) and (2), reduplication in suffix (7a,b), perfective/imperfective aspects (8) and (9), and alignment of verbal sentence marking (10) and (11). Furthermore, comparing with English, Makasarese has a very various features in language. Especially when comparing with the five features explained above. However, as the suggestions, there are still many features in language that could be observed in Makasarese because the language features explained in this paper is only the basic features. However, I hope it could give the view and crucial initial introduction and knowledge regarding Makasarese or Makassar language.

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