

Syntactic Characteristic Analysis of Colloquial Makassar Indonesian Based on the Use of Personal Pronoun Affixes: From Interference to Borrowing

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Abstract—This paper will prove the existence of colloquial Makassar Indonesian (CMI) by showing its syntactic characteristics based on the use of personal pronoun affixes. This is very interesting and important because in general colloquial Indonesian languages are spoken in other cities in Indonesia, for example Jakarta, Manado, Ambon, etc. is a subsystem of the Indonesian language (hereinafter abbreviated as IND), but CMI is really a subsystem or subvariant of the Makassar language (MAK), the mother tongue of the Makassar people. Therefore, it is not easy for Makassar newcomers to master this CMI. To master it, they must first learn the basic rules of MAK syntax. The fundamental thing in this case is the change in language typology, namely CMI has been proven to have adopted the V-S-O (Verb-Subject-Object) typology of MAK. Meanwhile, IND has the S-V-O (Subject-Predicate-Object) typology. This happened because there was language contact between MAK and Malay (now IND), a language which became the forerunner to the birth of IND as the national language and the state language of the Republic of Indonesia. In this case, at first Makassar city residents tried to use Malay, but with MAK syntactic interference. Gradually this form of interference became the entry point for the borrowing of the MAK syntactic subsystem in the IND speeches of Makassar city residents. IND utterances with the characteristics of MAK syntax then become the characteristics of CMI, which has now reached the level of integration and convergence.

Index Terms—colloquial Makassar Indonesian, syntactic characteristics

I. INTRODUCTION

The existence of colloquial Makassar Indonesian (hereinafter abbreviated as CMI) is very important to study for several reasons. First, CMI is actively and widely used actively in informal communication, not only by native MAK speakers in Makassar city, but also by speakers of other regional languages in South Sulawesi Province, both at home, in the community, and in government and private offices. Second, CMI has its own syntactic characteristics that are different from colloquial Indonesian languages in other provinces in Indonesia (IND), namely it does not adopt the IND syntax system, but MAK instead. Third, CMI offset the nationalization of the use of colloquial Jakartan Indonesian (hereinafter abbreviated as CJI) for the purposes of diglossia, namely IND is used in formal situations and regional languages in informal situations within the internal ethnic sphere (see Nomoto, 2006, p. 98; Yilmaz, 2013), while CMI exists to be used in informal situations that cross ethnic groups in the Province South Sulawesi.

Previously, Sneddon (2006, p. 14) had researched CJI. Unlike CMI, CJI is an informal variant of formal Indonesian. However, CJI has become an informal variety of Indonesian that applies nationally. On that basis, in Makassar a collective awareness arose to empower CMI. This is indicated by the emergence of a motto that reads, *Makassar bisa*

tonji! 'Makassar can too' which indicates the need to inflame the spirit of empowering local culture which is a symbol of regional or regional pride and identity. In other words, strengthening the existence of CMI is intended as a form of counterweight to the increasingly widespread use of CJI. In this regard, Arka (2016, p. 1) has mentioned the negative influence of CJI on the Indonesian language. It is said that the suffix *-in* of CJI has its own place in Indonesian grammar, but this suffix overlaps with the suffix *-i-kan* in standard Indonesian grammar. However, what needs to be underlined is that this Arka (2016) study states that the JCI morphosyntax remains a subsystem of the IND morphosyntax, not a local language subsystem as is characteristic of the CMI syntax.

An article related to the topic of this paper is the writing of Mokhtar (2000, p. 219). This article discusses how the Bugis language interferes with MIC morphologically. It is said that the dominant or productive ones that interfere with the use of MIC morphologically are the morphemes *-mi*, *-ji*, and *-pi*. It seems it went unnoticed that these forms are actually from MAK, not from Buginese except for the *-pi* morpheme. In addition, it is also not realized that these morphological forms do not consist of one morpheme, but are two convergent morphemes, namely each morpheme *-ma-*, *-ja-*, and *-pa-* is joined by a singular third person pronoun suffix *-i*.

The aim and focus of this study is to show the syntactic characteristics of CMI. In general, there are two things that influence the characteristics of CMI syntax, namely (1) MAK morphological forms and (2) MAK sociopragmatic rules. The morphological forms of MAK manifest in the use of pronominal affixes (Uhlenbeck, 1982). This causes a change in typology, namely from S-V-O (IND) to V-S-O (MAK). The MAK sociopragmatic rule is the use of the inclusive plural personal pronoun for the second person singular honorific. This will be explained one by one with examples of each in this paper dominance of the use of CJI as an informal variant of Indonesian.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The MAK sentence can be formed by a word, of course it is a word formation which plays a very important role in this case are pronoun affixes. There are pronoun affixes in the form of prefixes and some are in the form of suffixes. The two forms of affixes produce polymorphemic words which have the status of a grammatical single sentence. Therefore, to understand the intricacies of the formation of MAK sentences, it is very important to study the pronoun system first. In this case, besides having personal pronouns which are free morphemes, there are also personal marker affixes which are bound morphemes (Darwis, 2014; Darwis & Kamsinah, 2018).

Grammatical sentences can be formed with personal marker affixes or simply called pronoun affixes, both with and without free personal pronoun morphemes. In the form of personal pronouns in MAK, some are in the form of free morphemes and some are in the form of bound morphemes (Jukes, 2013a, p. 101). The free morphemes can be seen in the following table.

TABLE 1
THE FREE MORPHEMES OF MAK

Personal pronouns	Personal pronouns
First singular	inakke
First plural	ikatte
Second singular: familiar	ikau
honorific	ikatte
Third singular	ia

Furthermore, pronoun affixes are divided into two, namely pronoun affixes for verbs and pronoun affixes for nouns. The first is divided into two more, namely in the form of prefixes and those in the form of suffixes. The pronoun affixes in question can be seen in the following table.

TABLE 2
THE PRONOUN AFFIXES OF MAK

Personal pronouns	Personal pronoun prefixes to verbs
First singular	ku-
First plural	ta-
Second singular: familiar	nu-
honorific	ta-
Third singular	na-

The use of pronoun prefixes for the formation of verbs can be said to be simple because it does not require complicated morphophonemic rules as is the case with the use of pronoun suffixes for verbs. Examples of the basic verb *alle* 'take' can be formed into *kualle* 'I take', *nualle* 'you take', *taalle* 'we take', and *na(a)lle* 'he takes'. The pronoun suffixes to nouns and verbs can be seen in the following Table 3 and Table 4.

TABLE 3
THE PRONOUN SUFFIXES TO NOUNS OF MAK

Personal pronouns	Pronominal suffixes to nouns
First singular	-ku
First plural	-ta
Second singular: familiar	-nu
honorific	-ta
Third singular	-na

TABLE 4
THE PRONOUN SUFFIXES TO VERBS OF MAK

Personal pronouns	Pronominal suffixes to verbs
First singular	-(k)ak
First plural	-kik
Second singular: familiar	-ko
honorific	-kik
Third singular	-i

The form of interference here is defined as the use of patterns or grammar from the source language which is negative and leads to errors or unusual use of constructions in the target (recipient) language (Azzouz, 2013, p. 21; Eppler, 2005, p. 63; Kamsinah et al., 2021). The interference has the characteristics of an idiolect and occurs accidentally and causes systemic disturbances in the recipient's language, while borrowing has dialect characteristics and is a deliberate form based on certain reasons, so it does not cause systemic disturbances in the recipient's language. In other words, borrowing is a form of using borrowed words or phrases from other languages that stand alone and are established (see Diallo, 2010; Esser, 2006; Hsin, 2014).

III. METHODOLOGY

The primary data of this study are IND sentences of informal varieties of Makassar city residents, both spoken and written utterances, taken from public spaces, such as buying and selling interactions at traditional markets, public transportation, and social media. Spoken speech was taken by tapping, either with or without speaking involvement, while written data was taken by copy-paste. This data is then analyzed with a structural grammar theory approach. This research was designed as qualitative research with grounded research efforts. That is, this research is not intended to test the legitimacy of a theory, but instead seeks to produce a new theory based on the strengths of identification, classification, and characterization of research data conducted in the research arena, so that the latest results are obtained in classifying the phenomenon of language contact (between IND as national language and MAK as a regional language in South Sulawesi).

IV. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

A. MAK Personal Pronoun Affixes

Personal pronoun affixes in MAK are divided into prefixes and suffixes. Personal pronoun prefixes construct verbal clauses, while personal pronoun suffixes are divided into two more, namely suffixes that construct verbs and suffixes that construct noun phrases with possessive meanings.

(a). Pronominal Prefixes on Verbs

In CMI there are also pronominal prefixes for verbs borrowed from MAK. These pronominal prefixes are divided into the first person singular (p1sg), the second person singular familiar (p2sg-fam), the second person singular honorific (p2sg-hon), and the third person singular (p3sg). The personal pronouns in question are *ku-* (p1sg), *nu-* (p2sg-fam), *ta-* (p1pl), *ta-* (p2sg-hon), and *na-* (p3sg). Three of the four pronominal prefixes have equivalent concepts in IND, namely the prefixes *ku-*, *nu-*, and *na-*. In this case, the p1sg prefix in IND is also expressed in the same form, namely *ku-*, while *nu-* corresponds to *kau-*, and *na-* corresponds to prefix *di-*. Meanwhile, *ta-* does not have an equivalent in IND. What characterizes CMI syntax is that these pronominal prefixes can be used in parallel with pronominal suffixes in verbs in the construction of IND sentences

(b). Pronominal Suffixes

The syntactical behavior of MAK pronominal suffixes carries out three functions, namely (1) pronominal suffixes as subject fillers (S), (2) pronominal suffixes as object fillers (O), and (3) pronominal suffixes as possessive meaning constructors.

1. Pronominal Suffix as a Filler for S

There are at least six categories of words that can fill the P function in sentences, namely verbs, adjectives, numerals, prepositions, adverbs, interrogatives, and nouns. Therefore, the characteristic of the CMI syntax is itself an inversion

pattern, namely P flows S. Below is an explanation and examples of each.

(1). *Pronominal Suffixes to Verbs*

The use of pronominal suffixes in verbs constructs two types of sentences, namely transitive verbal sentences and intransitive verbal sentences. Transitive sentences construct P/S/O functional structures (VSO typology), while intransitive sentences construct P/S functional structures.

i. *Transitive verbal sentences*

(66) *Minumkak* kopi.

<i>Minum</i>	<i>kak</i>	<i>kopi</i>
drink	p1sg	coffee

'I drink coffee.'

(67) *Masakkak* nasi goreng.

<i>masak</i>	<i>kak</i>	<i>nasi goreng</i>
cook	p1sg	fried rice

'I cooked fried rice.'

(68) *Menulisko* buku dan naskah teater?

<i>menulis ko</i>	<i>dan</i>	<i>naskah teater?</i>
write p2sg-fam	and	books and theater scripts

'You write books and plays?'

Apart from that, there are still examples of sentences that confuse the IND and MAK syntax systems, resulting in redundancy symptoms. Example:

(69) *Saya minum kak kopi* di warkop.

<i>Saya</i>	<i>minum</i>	<i>kak</i>	<i>kopi</i>	<i>di warkop</i>
P1sg	drink	p1sg		at the coffee shop

'I drink coffee at the warkop.'

Sentence (69) comes from two sentence systems, namely *Saya minum kopi* 'I drink coffee' (IND) and *Minumkak kopi* 'drink-kak coffee' (MAK).

ii. *Intransitive verbal sentences*

(70) *Pulangkak* tadi waktu Magrib.

<i>Pulang</i>	<i>kak</i>	<i>tadi waktu Magrib</i>
go home	p1sg	just now at Maghrib

'I came home just now at Maghrib.'

(71) Masih *tidurko*, rupanya.

<i>Masih tidur ko</i>	<i>rupanya</i>
still sleep p2sg-fam	apparently

'You're still sleeping, apparently.'

(72) *Mandikik* dulu, sayang.

<i>mandi</i>	<i>kik</i>	<i>dulu</i>	<i>sayang</i>
bathe	p2sg-hon	first	honey

'You take a bathe first, honey.'

(73) *Pulangngi* ke Toraja.

<i>pulang</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ke Toraja</i>
return	p3sg	to Toraja

'He returned to Toraja.'

(2). *Pronominal Suffixes to Adjectives*

(74) *Malaskak* pergi les.

<i>Malas kak</i>	<i>pergi</i>	<i>les</i>
lazy p1sg	go	lessons

'I am too lazy to go to lessons.'

(75) *Rajin-rajinkik* bekerja, Deng.

<i>rajin-rajin kik</i>	<i>bekerja, Deng</i>
diligently p2sg-hon	work, Deng

'You work diligently, Deng.'

(76) *Beraniko* datang?

<i>berani ko</i>	<i>datang</i>
dare p2sg-fam	come
<i>berani p2sg-fam</i>	<i>datang</i>

'Do you dare to come?'

(77) *Lamai* menunggu antrian.

<i>lama i</i>	<i>menunggu</i>	<i>antrian</i>
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long p3sg waiting queue
'He's been waiting in line for a long time.'

(3). *Pronominal Suffixes to Numerals*

- (78) Duakak (lulus).
dua kak
two p1sg
'We are two (passed).'
- (79) Duako (lulus).
dua ko
two p2sg
'You are two (passed).'
- (80) Duakik.
dua kik
two p1pl
'We are two (passed).'
- (81) Duai.
dua i.
two p3sg
'They are two (passed).'
- (82) Katanya *sepuluhko*, cuma delapan?
Katanya sepuluh ko, cuma delapan?
You saidten p2sg-fam only eight
'You said, you are ten, only eight?'

(4). *Pronominal Suffixes in Prepositions*

- (83) Di mobil**kak** sekarang.
Di mobil **kak** sekarang.
in car p1sg now.
'I'm in the car now.'
- (84) Iye, masih di sinikak (masih di Jakarta).
Iye, masih di sini kak
yes still prep here p1sg
'Yes, I'm still here (still in Jakarta)'
- (85) Ke siniko (berkelahi).
Ke sini ko
Prep here p2sg
'You come here (to fight)'
- (86) Ke sanakik dulu.
ke sana kik dulu.
Prep there p2sg hon first
'You go there first.'
- (87) Dari Bonei tadi.
Dari Bone i tadi.
Prep Bone p3sg just now
'He's from Bone just now.'

(5). *Pronominal Suffixes to Adverbs*

- (88) *Sudahkak* mandi tadi.
sudah kak mandi tadi
already p1sg bathes just now
'I already bathes just now.'
- (89) *Pernahkik* ke Parepare?
pernah kik ke Parepare
ever p2-hon to Parepare
'Have you ever been to Parepare?'
- (90) *Selalukak* capek.
selalu kak capek
always p1sg tired
'I'm always tired'
- (91) *Jarangi* mandi.

jarang i mandi.
rarely p3sg bathe.
'He rarely bathes'

(6). *Pronominal Suffixes to Nouns*

- (92) Kepala *sekolah* *kak* di situ.
Kepala sekolah kak di situ.
the principal of the school p1sg there
'I am the principal there'
- (93) Orang *basket* *ko* *kah*
basketball person p2sg questions mark
'Are you a basketball person?'
- (94) *Camat* *kik* di sini
the head of the district office p2hon here
'Are you the head of the district office here?'

2. *Pronominal Suffix as Filler for O*

Personal pronoun suffixes in verbs, namely *-kak* (p1sg), *-ko* (p2sg), *-kik* (p1pl), and *-i* (p3sg) can also fill the object function (O) in transitive active sentences. Actually, the four pronominal suffixes in these verbs each have an equivalent in IND. In this case, *-ko* corresponds to *-mu*, *-kak* corresponds to *-ku*, and *-i* corresponds to *-nya*. Example:

- (95) Barupi lagi *kulihatko* muncul.
barupi lagi *ku* *lihat* *ko* muncul.
Just this again p1sg see p2sg appear
TEMP S P O COMP
'It was only recently that I saw you appear.'
- (96) Lamami *nacarikak* di semua tempat.
lamami *na* *cari* *kak* di semua tempat
for a long time p3sg look for p1sg all over the place
TEMP S P O LOK
I've been looking for sis all over the place
- (97) *Kapanna* *nulihatkak* makan sayap?
kapanna *nu* *lihat* *kak* makan sayap.
When p2sg-fam see p1sg eating wings
TEMP S P O COMP
'When did you see me eating (chicken) wings?'
- (98) Besokpi *nu* *lihat i*, nah?
besokpi nu *lihat i*, nah
tomorrow p2sg-fam see p3sg OK
K S P O
'You'll see him tomorrow, OK?'

3. *Pronominal Suffix With Possessive Meaning*

In CMI there are also pronominal suffixes to nouns: *-ku* (p1sg), *-nu* (p2sg-fam), *-na* (p3sg), and *-ta* (p1pl). All of these come from MAK. Only the suffix *-ta* has no equivalent in IND, but is often substituted with inclusive first personal plural pronoun. The previous third pronominal suffix has a similar equivalent in IND, namely the *-ku* suffix corresponds to the same form, namely *ku-* too. As for *-nu* and *-na*, respectively, are equivalent and consonant with the use of the forms *-mu*, and *-nya* in IND, for example, *mentalku* 'my mental', *rumahnu* 'your house', *kantorna* 'his office', and so on. Example:

- (99) Kupikir kenapa bisa selalukak capek padahal banyakji *istirahatku*, eh ternyata, *mentalku* yang lelah.
'I thought how come I'm always tired even though I've had a lot of rest, uh, in fact, *mentalku* 'my mental' was tired.
- (100) Kalo mauko datang tepat waktu damkar, telpon memangmi damkar baru nubakar *rumahnu*!
'If you want the fire department (fire engine) to arrive on time, you should have called the fire department before you set your house (*rumahnu*) on fire.'
- (101) Tadi siang singgahkak di *kantorna* teman. *Kantorna* itu 'kan baru satu tahun selesai direhab, tapi *hancurnamo* itu *gedungna*.
'This afternoon I stopped at a friend's office. His office (*kantorna*) has only been rehabilitated for one year, but what a ruined building it is.'
- (102) Habismi datana.

habis ma i data na
 finished PF p3sg data p3sg
 'Data exhausted'

(103) Ikuti protokol kesehatan demi *kesehatanta* juga.

ikuti protokol kesehatan demi kesehatan ta juga.
 follow health protocols for health p2-hon too
 'Follow the health protocol for your health (*kesehatanta*) too'.

B. The Use of Inclusive Plural Personal Pronoun Affixes for the Second Person Singular Honorific

There are three inclusive personal pronoun affixes in MAK, namely the prefix *ta-* for verbs, the suffix *-ta* for nouns, and the suffix *-kik* for verbs. All three tend to be used as the second personal singular honorific pronouns. This follows the sociopragmatic rule in MAK, namely to greet the second person honorably (respect) using inclusive personal pronouns. Example:

(104) Apa *tabikin* di Jogja?

apa ta bikin di Jogja
 what p2sg-hon make in Jogja
 'What did you make in Jogja?'

(105) Mohon *infota* kalau ada.

mohon info ta kalau ada.
 please info p2sg-hon if any
 'Mohon info Anda kalau ada.'

(106) Makanya, *jangan kik* lale sekali jadi orang.

makanya jangan kik lale sekali jadi orang
 so don't p2sg-hon flirtatious so as person
 'So, don't be so flirtatious as a person.'

In the Makassar language civilization, as well as in the Bugis language, the first person plural form is used to greet the second person respectfully. Therefore, the prefix *ta-* is often substituted with our inclusive plural personal pronoun: *kita* (MAK: *ikatte* 'we') to address the second person singular.

(107) Mau *kik* apa pergi berenang?

Mau kik apa pergi berenang?
 want p2sg-hon what go swimming
 'What do you want to go swimming for?'

(108) Biar langsing badanku. Kan kalo langsingkak, *kita* tonji yang senang.

Kan kalo langsing kak, *kita* tonji yang senang
 Well if slim slim p1sg, p2sg-hon too be happy
 'Well, if I'm slim, you are happy too.'

(109) Kalo kita mau kirim no WA-ta, nanti saya telfon.

if kita mau kirim no WA-ta, nanti saya telfon.
 If p2sg-hon want send number WA-p2sg-hon, I'll call later.
 'If you want to send your WA number, I'll call later.'

V. DISCUSSION

There are two prominent characteristics of the CMI syntax, namely (1) the typology of the CMI V-S-O and (2) the inclusive plural pronoun used as the second person singular honorific pronoun (p2sg-hon). The explanation is that IND actually has a typology of S-V-O (Subject-Predicate-Object) and MAK has a typology of V-S-O (Verb-Subject-Object). Now CMI has a V-S-O (Verb-Subject-Object) typology, which means it follows the MAK typology. This is conditioned by the use of MAK pronominal suffixes in six categories of words, namely verbs, adjectives, numbers, prepositions, adverbs, and nouns. This pronominal suffix fills the syntactic function of the subject (S) and the six categories of words fill the function of the predicate (P). So, the P function always precedes the S function (inversion pattern). This resembles the typology of Arabic syntax, which often makes VSO and SVO word order patterns an alternative to Arabic speech, both colloquial Arabic and standard Arabic (Belkacemi, 2013, p. 15; Fakhri, 2016, p. 21; Davies, 2010). However, Belkacemi hypothesizes that the VSO language is basically SVO (at the level of deep structure and typology VSO is actually transformed from SVO with movements).

In Arabic there is an example of the sentence *Anaa 'akaltu al'arz* 'I eat rice'. This sentence follows the SVO word order pattern. Another alternative is *'Akaltu al'arz* 'I eat rice'. This sentence follows the VSO word order pattern. In the second example, the subject of the sentence is marked by the pronominal suffix *-tu*, while in the first example, the subject is filled with the first personal pronoun *anaa* 'I'. In CMI there is a word order pattern that is similar and more varied. For example, *Makankak nasi* 'I eat rice'. This sentence follows the VSO word order pattern. In fact, there are still variations in the word order pattern of VSO *Makankak saya nasi*. However, this last example sentence seems to be symptomatic of interference. This sentence is a form of MAK translation, *A'nganreak nakke kanre* 'I eat rice'. Another

alternative that follows the SVO word order pattern is *Saya makankak nasi* 'I eat rice'. This sentence structure is usually used when the speaker aims to topicalize, namely to topic the agentive subject.

At first, the arrangement of sentences with the V-S-O typology or inversion pattern: P-S (Predicate-Subject) is still a symptom of interference, but over time this has become a feature of borrowing (Sofiane, 2015; Haugen, 1950; Hamers et al., 2000). In this paper, the forms of interference between MAK and IND can be classified into: (1) pronominal suffixes for verbs, (2) pronominal suffixes for nouns, and (3) pronominal prefixes for verbs. For example:

(110) ..., tapi herankak saya, kenapa ia, kalo di dekattakak, serasa melayang-layangkak. (but I wonder why, when I'm near you, it feels like I'm floating.)

The construction of *Herankak saya* clause is an example of a clause that is interfered with by MAK. In IND it is suffice to say:

(110a) Saya heran

Saya	heran
p1-sing	wonder
(I wonder)	

or in CMI it is suffice to say:

(110b) Herankak.

Heran	kak.
wonder	p1-sing
(I wonder)	

As for the constructions (110c) and (110d):

(110c) di dekattakak

di	dekat	ta	kak
pref	near	p2tg-hon	p1-sing
(I'm near you)			

(110d) melayang-layangkak

melayang-layang	kak
floating	p1-sing
(I'm floating)	

At first these clause constructions may have been a symptom of interference, but such constructions are now widely and deliberately used. A similar example is (111) below:

(111) Tidak maukak, deh, saya. Nanti namarahikak maceku.

(I don't want to, ah, I'll be scolded by my mother)

In example (111) there are two clause constructions:

(111a) Tidak maukak, deh, saya.

Tidak	mau	kak	deh	saya
Neg	want	p1sing	ah	p1-sing
(I do not want, ah)				

(111b) Nanti namarahikak maceku.

Nanti	na	marah	i	kak	mace	ku
Later	pref	scolded	suf	p1-sing	mother	p1-sing
(Later, I was scolded by my mother)						

The main reason is practicality. With the use of personal pronoun suffixes, the sentence that is built is only one simple word, for example the sentence *Saya heran* 'I wonder' it is enough to say it with the short sentence *Herankak* 'I wonder'.

The use of inclusive plural pronouns as honorific singular second person pronouns (p2sg-hon) is due to the demand for obedience to MAK sociopragmatic rules. According to Helmbrecht (2004), in some languages such innovative plural pronouns are used to refer to the second person singular honorably. In this case, the respected second person is not addressed with the familiar second person pronoun, but is addressed with the inclusive plural pronoun. Thus, the familiar second person prefix in the verb: *nu-* is replaced by the first personal plural inclusive prefix of the verb: *ta-* or the first plural inclusive pronoun: *kita* 'we'. Likewise, the familiar second personal pronoun suffix in nouns: *-nu* is replaced with inclusive plural first person pronoun suffix in nouns: *-ta* or the first plural inclusive pronoun: *kita* 'we'. The same sociopragmatic rule applies to the use of the second singular pronoun suffix in verbs: *-ko* is replaced with the first plural plural inclusive suffix in verbs: *-kik* or the first plural inclusive pronoun: *kita* 'we'.

Actually, in IND there are a number of second person pronouns, such as *kamu*, *anda*, *kamu*, *kau*, *dikau*, dan *mu* (singular) dan *kalian*, *kamu*, *sekalian* (plural) (see Moeliono et al., 2017, p. 340). However, none of these pronouns can be chosen to express positive politeness as theorized by Brown and Levinson (1987). This void is filled by MAK linguistic forms, namely *-kik*, *-ta*, and *ikatte*. The use of honorific second personal pronoun forms in CMI realizes the two characteristics or reasons for using positive politeness as stated by Ide (2001). According to Ide (2001), politeness can be voluntary in the use of oral strategies that reflect the speaker's intention to be in a polite atmosphere at certain communication events. This is in line with the theory Brown and Levinson. In addition to this, politeness can also be a

person's assessment of social norms that exist in a society and is realized in certain linguistic forms.

In this connection, the use of honorific second plural personal pronouns is very important for CMI speakers to pay attention to. This is caused by many aspects of cultural understanding, greeting second person honorably is necessary because people want to avoid conflict, or at least avoid social sanctions, namely being ridiculed as uncivilized people. Actually, norms like this do not only apply in CMI. In Arabic there are also similar speech norms. In this case, when the second person is honored, we greet him with a plural second personal pronoun suffix, not a singular second personal pronoun suffix. For example, the sentence *Kaifa halukum* (plural) 'How are you'. This sentence is more polite than *Kaifa haluka* (singular) 'how are you' (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

In CMI there are four pronominal prefixes for verbs taken from MAK. Three of them are widely used in CMI because the sentences are simpler and give a relaxed, intimate, or informal effect. This cannot be achieved with the IND sentence construction. In this case, the prefix *ta-* (p1pl) has been explained above. The prefixes *ku-* (p1sg) and *na-* (p3sg) can be used to construct simple sentences *Kulihatko* and *Nalihatkak*. Compare with the IND sentence: *Saya melihatmu* 'I see you' and *Dia melihatku* 'He looks at me' longer and seems very formal and stiff. All of these are characterized by borrowing, not interference anymore. In contrast to the use of the prefix *nu-* (p2sg), for example in the sentence *Apa nubaca* still competes with the sentence IND: *Apa kaubaca* 'What did you read' in terms of practicality and informality, so that there are still symptoms of interference to date.

VI. CONCLUSION

The characteristic of CMI syntax is that it tends to have an inversion pattern, namely the predicate (P) element of the sentence precedes the subject (S). This happens because the S function is filled with pronominal suffixes. The P function is filled by the categories of verbs, adjectives, adverbs, numerals, nouns, interrogatives, and demonstratives. The most fundamental thing in this case is the change in language typology, namely CMI has been proven to have adopted the V-S-O (Verb-Subject-Object) typology of MAK.

In the beginning, these suffixes were still characterized as interference, but finally they were in borrowing status. In other words, interference becomes an entry point for borrowing the MAK syntax subsystem for CMI. This is caused by three factors, namely the simplicity factor of sentence construction, the need to reflect cultural identity, and the factor of informality or intimacy.

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