



Grammatical Markers of Enggano Transitive Verb in Perfective and Imperfective Aspect

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Abstract. This paper discusses the grammatical markers of the transitive verb of Enggano language based on both perfective and imperfective aspects, as well as the morphophonemic processes that occur in the grammaticalization process of verbs. Enggano language is a language with aspect but the markers of aspects in Enggano are not clearly stated. In fact, the Enggano language is stated to have an imperfective aspect marker which is characterized by lexical markers ‘sedang’. This kind of obscurity makes research on aspects in the Enggano language is needed. This research was conducted in three villages, namely Malakoni, Apoho, and Meok. The method used is a qualitative method with inductive data analysis techniques. The data source of this research is the speech of the Enggano community which is further reduced based on the needs of the researcher. The results of this study indicate that Enggano is a language with aspects. Aspects in Enggano language consist of perfective and imperfective aspects. The imperfective aspect in the Enggano language is characterized by the appearance of prefixes such as *kah-*, *k-*, and *ki-* while the perfective aspects are marked with *ho-* and *hodɣhɣɾ* markers. In the grammaticalization process of verbs, several morphophonemic processes were found, among others. First, changing phonemes /k/ into phonemes /r/, phonemes /k/ into phonemes /n/, phonemes /k/ to /b/, and phoneme /k/ phoneme changes be /j/. Second, phonemeal collapse that occurs because of the meeting of two same vowels and the meeting of vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes. Third, the morphophonemic process by adding phonemes.

Keywords: grammatical markers · transitive verb · Enggano language · perfective aspect · imperfective aspect

1 Introduction

The Enggano language is spoken by the people of Enggano Island, most of whom are spread across five villages (Khayapu, Kaana, Malakoni, Apoho, and Meok). In the Ethnologue page, Enggano language is an endangered language with a declining number of speakers, namely 1,500 speakers based on the 2000 census [1]. This is due to the migration of language speakers from outside Enggano to Enggano Island as well as interbreeding between speakers of Enggano language and speakers of languages outside Enggano.



Fig. 1. The map of Enggano island (*Personal documetation*)

On the Ethnologue page it is stated that the Enggano language has not been classified, in other words, the Enggano language has not been confirmed as an Austronesian language group but by the existence of foreign Austronesian language borrowings. In contrast to the Summer Institute of Linguistics (2006), SIL notes that Enggano is a language belonging to the Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian family with a note that Enggano is not closely related to other languages [2].

The lack of interaction with other language groups caused by geographical factors makes the Enggano language different from the surrounding languages. In other words, Enggano is a language of innovation created by a certain group of people who are geographically isolated.

Based on data from the Ministry of Fisheries (KKP) quoted from the website of the directorate for the utilization of small islands, it was stated that the population of Enggano Island was recorded at 2,760 people (843 families) spread over six villages namely Malakoni, Apoho, Meok, Kahiapu, Kaana, and Banjarsari village. The largest population is in Banjarsari Village (759 people) and the smallest is in Apoho Village (244 people). The total land area of Enggano Island is 68000 ha (680 km²) in a breakdown of 40 km long and 17 km wide. Enggano Island can be reached either by sea or by air. Besides Enggano Island, there are several small islands around it, including Merbau and Bangkai Island, but these small islands are uninhabited, sometimes only used by fishermen to rest when at sea [3] (Fig. 1).

On the Ethnologue page, Enggano is coded ENO (ISO 639-3) and is categorized as an endangered language. Therefore, research on the Enggano language needs to be carried out to avoid the extinction of the Enggano language. A research conducted by Chandra, et al. [4] classifies Enggano sentences into several categories. In their research, Chandra, et al. said that the Enggano language has a type of sentence whose predicates generally undergo a morphological process in certain conversational situations.

At the structural level, the Enggano language has not been thoroughly studied, especially the category of verb functions. Verbs are one of the important elements to be studied considering the richness of their syntactic forms and behavior in sentences. The presence of a verb will determine the presence of other elements in the sentence. The Enggano language has sentence types in which the form of the predicate word filler

changes according to certain speech situations [4]. This type of sentence has a verb class as the predicate as in the following example.

- (1) *Bakri kaditaha'a paranau io nae dai.*
3SG ka-ditaha'a paranau untuk ibu dia.poss..
"Bakri is writing to her mother."
- (2) *Ua kaditaha'a'ua paranau io hui'u.*
1SG ka.DAT-ditaha'a-'ua surat untuk adikku.poss..
"You will write the letter to your brother"
- (3) *Ahi'u hobaditaha'a paranau.*
Ahi-'u.poss hoba-ditaha'a paranau.
"My brother is writing a letter."

The word forms *kaditaha'a*, *kaditaha'a'ua*, and *hobaditaha'a* come from the same basic verb, namely *ditaha'a*. The difference in form is due to a change in the speech situation. The first sentence is an imperfective or progressive sentence, the second sentence contains a modality, and the third sentence is a perfective sentence. In their study, Chandra, et al. provide examples of how the behavior of the verb changes based on the speech situation and the morphological patterns and processes that occur in the function of the verb. This is their conclusion that the Enggano language has a fixed pattern in terms of aspects, modals, imperative sentences, interrogative sentences, and compound sentences. In line with this, the Enggano language can be said to be an aspect language if the emergence of these aspects of the language can be demonstrated through further studies. One form of aspect disclosure is the process of grammaticalization of the verb function in the form of affixation.

A similar study was also conducted by Nikleas et al. from the Center for Language Development and Cultivation under the Ministry of Education and Culture in 1994 which stated that the Enggano language only had one aspect marker, namely the word '*sedang*', for example in the following sentence [5]:

- (4) *Adik sedang kuhayar.*
"Little brother is studying."
- (5) *Pak sedang kahbato parna.*
"Father is reading newspaper."
- (6) *Mak sedang kah pi.*
"Mother is going to the field."

However, these findings do not fully represent the aspect markers because in their research report they also mention that the Enggano language has perfect sentences as in example (7);

- (7) *Yasir ho dahadia pak lurah*
"Yasir has been called by pak lurah."

In other words, a deeper study is needed regarding aspect markers in the Enggano language, whether it is only the word '*sedang*' as previously mentioned, or are there

other markers that show aspects in the Enggano language. Meanwhile, based on the data owned by the researcher, it shows that the behavior of Enggano language verbs undergoes affixation in line with certain speech situations but is not influenced by gender, number, or other determining factors, as can be seen in the following example.

- (8) *Hamek kahnok yeper.*
3PL kah-nok yeper.
“They are washing the clothes.”
- (9) *Hamek kahai bamanok yeper.*
3PLDAT. ba<ma>nok yeper.
“They will wash the clothes.”
- (10) *Hamek hodeher yah-nok yeper.*
3PLPFV yah-nok pakaian
“They has washed the clothes.”

The verbs in the three sentences above come from the same basic verb, namely *anok*. The verb phrases in sentences (9) and (10) consist of two words, namely particle markers of speech situations and verbs that undergo an affixation process.

(9a) *kahai + ba<ma>nok*
will wash

(10a) *ho deher + yah-nok*
has washed

If sentences (9) and (10) the situational markers are omitted, then the sentence becomes:

(9b) *Hamek ba<ma>nok yeper.*
They wash the clothes.

(10b) *Hamek yoh-nok yeper.*
They Wash the clothes.

However, in Enggano the above form is not grammatically acceptable. In other words, the researcher suspects that the appearance of speech situation markers will and has influenced the appearance of affixes in the verbs that follow them. It's different with the sentence.

(8b) *Hamek kah-nok yeper.*
They are washing the clothes.

The verb in sentence (8b) also undergoes an affixation process, but the medium speech situation markers in the sentence structure (8b) do not have their own lexeme but are represented in the word *kahnok*. Therefore, this study is interesting if further

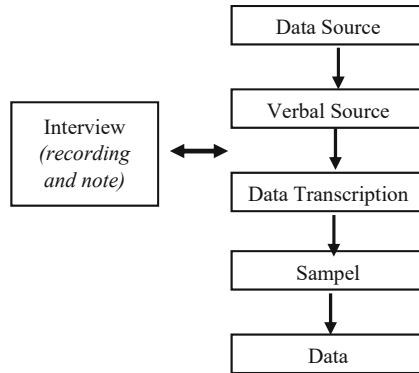


Fig. 2. Scheme of data collection

research is carried out related to the behavior of Enggano language verbs, especially in relation to aspectuality.

2 Method

This study uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative methods are most suitable to be used to develop theories that are built from data obtained from the field, with qualitative methods, researchers carry out exploration, data collection and further verification [6]. In this study, the observed linguistic symptoms were synchronous, namely based on the data that was in the field at that time. Synchronous also means that the study and description of the language system or certain aspects of the language used today in a certain period of time.

The data source of this research is an oral source in the form of Enggano speech. The speech is taken by illustrating pictures. The collection of images was made based on the needs of the researcher which was then asked using an inducement technique so that data would be obtained in accordance with the state of language use at that time. The statements submitted by the informants were then recorded, transcribed, and transliterated (Fig. 2).

The researcher took data in three places, namely: Meok Village, Malakoni Village, and Apoho Village. This is in line with Yoder's statement that the majority of the three villages are inhabited by native speakers of the Enggano language [7]. Informants in this study were several tribal chiefs (Kaitora Tribe, Kaeha Tribe, and Kaharubi Tribe) who met the requirements to serve as informants, as well as the original Enggano family. In addition to tribal chiefs and families, the researcher also visited the community to see and find out the vocabulary that they use in social life.

The interview technique was carried out with face-to-face techniques. This technique is a way of collecting data through conversations between researchers and informants [8]. The face-to-face technique is a technique in which the researcher directly conducts a conversation by using language as an informant sourced from a prepared inducement (in the form of an image) or spontaneity, meaning that the inducement can appear in

the middle of a conversation. In addition to the face-to-face conversation technique, the researcher also uses listening technique. The technique is used to obtain data through the process of listening to the use of the language used. This method has a basic technique in the form of tapping techniques.

The purpose of this research is to find the grammatical markers of transitive verbs in the Enggano language in terms of perfective and imperfective aspects, and to find out what morphophonemic processes occur in the process of formation/grammaticalization of words in the Enggano language.

3 Results and Discussion

The results of the data analysis show that aspects of the Enggano language consist of perfective and imperfective aspects. Both aspects are characterized by the appearance of affixation on transitive verbs. In addition to finding the perfective and imperfective aspect markers, in the affixation process, Enggano language verbs also undergo a morphophonemic process which causes changes in form and phonemes in complex words. In this section, the three aspects (perfective aspects, imperfective aspects, and morphophonemic processes) are discussed one by one.

3.1 Imperfective Aspect

The imperfective aspect in Enggano is characterized by the appearance of affixes in transitive verbs and can be explained by the following two processes.

First, the process of lexemes into words through a grammaticalization process in the form of adding prefixes that occurs in most of the transitive verbs of the Enggano language, such as the words *kahmanaʔ*, *kahmujaʔ*, and *kahmitãʔ* which undergo a prefixation process by adding the prefix *kah-* while the words *kakaraj*, *kakũhãʔ*, and *kabɛbɛh* undergo the process of prefixation with the addition of the prefix *ka-*, as well as the words *kipahu*, *kipapãʔ*, and *kipahbøh* which are prefixed with the addition of the prefix *ki-*. The chart of the word formation process is as follows.



In the context of the verb sentences with the prefixes *kah-*, *ka-*, and *ki-* can be seen in sentences (11), (12), and (13).

- (11) *Ena kahbare eyar de*
 3SG kah-barə~IPFV anak dia.poss
 A mother is taking her child.
- (12) *Be kakaray eyob*
 3SG ka-karaj~IPFV babi
 Adog is chasing a pig
- (13) *Am kipahu eyah*
 3SG ki-pahu~IPFV anak
 A father is angry to his child

Second, the lexeme process becomes a word in the imperfective aspect without undergoing an affixation process or what is called zero derivation. The output of this grammaticalization process is a single word that has the same phonemic construction as a lexeme. Words that undergo a zero derivation process include: *pahkə*, *pahpu*, *pahkok*, *pahkəaʔ* as in sentences (14) and (15).

- (14) *Ki pahkok eyar de*
 3SG stem~IPFV anak dia
 Dia sedang menyusui anaknya
- (15) *Ki pahkea' ku*
 3SG stem~IPFV kayu
 Dia sedang mematahkan kayu

The morphological process of zero derivation can be described by the following chart.

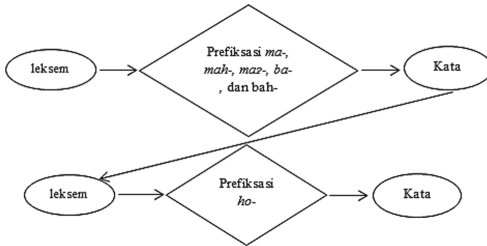


3.2 Perfective Aspect

The perfective aspect of transitive verbs in Enggano is characterized by two grammatical markers, namely *ho-* and *hodʒhɣr*. In the process of word formation, the marker *ho-* is a bound morpheme that marks the perfective aspect attached to the verb. The verbs that follow the previous *ho-* marker also undergo a prefixation process, namely by adding the prefixes *ma-*, *mah-*, *maʔ-*, *ba-*, and *bah-*. In addition, there are also some transitive verbs that do not undergo the prefixation process before following the prefix *ho-*. If described in the form of a schematic, it can be seen as follows.

<i>ho-</i> +	ba-	<i>hobabari', hobabato, hobakaray</i> "membuat, membaca, mengejar"
	ma-	<i>homakum, homaham, homapa'</i> "mencubit, memancing, menyeberangkan"
	mah-	<i>homahmok, homahmita, homahmitin</i> "mencuci, meminta, menggunting"
	maz-	<i>homa'ku', homa'na', homa'kuha'</i> "menaiki, mengambil, menjemur"
	bah-	<i>hobahbay', hobahdobi, hobahmata</i> "melempar, menyetrika, memasang"
	∅	<i>hopahbeh, hopahke, hopahki'</i> "memukul, menyetir, menghidupkan"

The chart of the morphological process of verbs in the perfective aspect with *ho-* markers can be illustrated by the following chart.



The morphological process chart above can be clarified with the context of the sentences (16), (17), (18), (19), and (20).

- (16) *Ena hobahbare eyar de*
 3SGPFV bah-barə anak dia.Poss
 A mother has taken her child
- (17) *U hobara deda*
 1SGPFV b^{morfofonemik} k-ara jendela
 I have closed the window
- (18) *A' homakum pa'*
 3SGPFV ma-kūm pipi
 A brother has pinched my cheek
- (19) *Ki homahmita' yuk*
 3SGPFV mah-mitā? uang-uncount
 He has asked for money
- (20) *Enahoma'kuha' yeper*
 3SGPFV ma?-kūhā? pakaian
 A mother has dried the clothes

Unlike the case with *ho-*, *hodʒhʒr* markers are marked by the appearance of prefixes *ja-*, *jah*, and zero derivation. The formation process can be explained by the following chart.

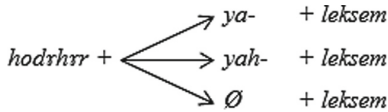
a. proses pembentukan *hodʒhʒr*



b. Proses pembentukan kata



Like the markers of the perfective aspect in the form of bound morpheme *ho-* followed by a verb that undergoes a morphological process, the marker of the perfective aspect in the form of the lexeme of *hodʒhʒr* is also followed by a verb that undergoes a morphological process. However, the morphological process that occurs is by adding different prefixes at the beginning of the verb. As previously mentioned, the prefixes that appear in verbs include, *ya-*, *yah-*, and zero affixation. The following the process of affixation of each prefix in transitive verbs is described with the lexical marker *hodʒhʒr*.



(21) *Kuru hodeher yahayar kapa a takora*
 3SG PFV jah-ajar anak-PL Prep sekolah
 The teacher has taught the students at school.

(22) *Ki hodeher yapa' eko*
 3SGPFV ja-pãʔ jalan
 He has already crossed the road.

(23) *Am hodeher pahu eyah*
 3SG PFV stem adik
 A father has already angry to his child.

3.3 Morphophonemic Process

The morphophonemic process in the Enggano language occurs through 1) Phoneme changes, 2) Phoneme deletion, and 3) Phoneme addition.

3.3.1 Phoneme Change

In the following, the morphophonemic process in Enggano verbs will be described.

a. Change the phoneme /k/ to /r/

Generally, transitive verbs that undergo a process of changing phonemes from the phoneme /k/ to the phoneme /r/ are verbs that have the first syllables in the CV and CVC patterns. Verbs that have the first syllable pattern CV which undergo the process of changing the phoneme /k/ to /r/, among others;

/kə/	kəjəz	→	(kah-, bah-, jah-) + rəjəz	'menuangkan'
/ko/	korez	→	(kah-, bah-, jah-) + rorez	'menggoreng'
/ke/	kejəz	→	(kah-, bah-, jah-) + rejəz	'membakar'
/ke/	kekez	→	(kah-, bah-, jah-) + rekez	'menggiling'
/ki/	kitəhəz	→	(ka-, ba-, ja-) + ritəhəz	'menulis'
/ka/	ka	→	(kah, bah-, jah-) + ra	'menutup'

Meanwhile, Enggano transitive verbs which have the first CVK syllable pattern include;

/kor/	kor	→	(kah-, bah-, jah-) + ror	'mangkat'
/kur/	kuzjəz	→	(kah-, bah-, jah-) + ruzjəz	'mendorong'
/kəz/	kəz	→	(kah-, bah-, jah-) + rəz	'menanam'
/kah/	kahrəz	→	(bah-, jah-) + kahrəz	'membuka'

b. Change the phoneme /k/ to /n/

Some transitive verbs in the Enggano language that undergo a morphophonemic process of changing the phoneme /k/ to /n/ are as follows;

/ki/	kiʒon	→	(kah-, mah-, jah-) + niʒon	'mengupas'
/kü/	kütin	→	(kah-, mah-, jah-) + nütin	'menggunting'
/küm/	küm	→	(kah-, ma-, jah-) + num	'mencubit'
/ke/	keno	→	(kah-, ma-, jah-) + neno	'menggendong'

c. Change the phoneme /k/ to /b/ and /j/

In contrast to the process of changing the phoneme /k/ to phoneme /r/ or phoneme /n/, the next morphophonemic process is changing the phoneme /k/ to /b/ and the phoneme /k/ to /j/. For more details can be seen in the following example;

/ka/	kaher	→	(ka-, ba-, ja-) → (kaher, baher, jaher)	'memetik'
	karaza	→	(ka-, ba-, ja-) → (karaza, baraza, jaraza)	'memecahkan'

3.3.2 Phoneme Loss

The next morphophonemic process of transitive verbs in Enggano is leaching. The process of disappearance that occurs is when two vowel phonemes meet, in this case the vowel phoneme /a/, except in some lexemes where the process of disappearance is not the result of a meeting between two vowel phonemes but between a vowel phoneme and a consonant phoneme. Here are some examples of basic verbs whose first phoneme is a vowel phoneme which then disappears along with the morphological process of affixation.

/a/	abeh → (ka-, ba-, ja-)	→(kabeḥ, babeh, jabeḥ)	'mencuri'
	aham → (ka-, ma-, ja-)	→(kaham, maham, jaham)	'memancing'
	abə → (kah-, bah-, jah-)	→(kahba, bahba, jahbə)	'memukul'
/o/	ohor → (ka-, ba-, ja-)	→(kahor, bahor, jahor)	'menyanyi'
/ah/	ahnək → (kah-, mah-, jah-)	→(kahnək, mahnək, jahnək)	'menarik'
	ahne → (kah-, mah-, jah-)	→(kahne, mahne, jahne)	'menyikat'
	ahnok → (kah-, mah-, jah-)	→(kahnok, mahnok, jahnok)	'mencuci'
	ahrəz → (kah-, bah-, jah-)	→(kahrəz, bahrəz, jahrəz)	'menanam'

3.3.3 Phoneme Addition

The third morphophonemic process is the addition of phonemes. The irregularities in the morphophonemic process in the form of adding phonemes can be seen from the following examples;

/i/	ikεz →	<i>mahnikez, jahnikez, kahnikez</i>	'mengiris'
/no/	no	<i>kinono, jono, homno</i>	'makan'
/a/	anok	<i>bamanok</i>	'mencuci'

Based on the findings in the study, the perfective aspect of transitive verbs in Enggano can be compared with other aspects of language in the world, such as Russian and Indonesian. The perfective (*soversennyj vid*) and imperfective (*nesoversennyj vid*) aspects in Russian actually have the same concept that in Russian and Enggano, affixes become grammatical markers that indicate aspects, but in Enggano language there are no suffixes as aspect markers. The Perfective aspect in Russian is marked by prefixes such as: *vz-* (*vzo-*, *vs-*), *voz-* (*vozo-*, *vos-*), *vy-*, *do-*, *za-*, *iz-* (*izo-*, *is-*), *na-*, *nad-* (*nado-*), *o-* (*ob-*, *oho-*), *ot-* (*oto-*), *pere-*, *pod-* (*podo-*), *po-*, *pri-*, *pro-*, *raz-* (*razo-*, *race-*), *s-* (*so-*), *u-*, and a suffix *-nu*. Meanwhile, the imperfective aspect is formed with the help of suffixes.

Glos Verba Imperfektif >< Verba Perfektif

membaca	citat'	procitat'
menulis	pisat'	napisat'
berjalan	idt'i	poidt'i
duduk	sidet'	posidet'
berdiri	stojat'	postojat'
lari	bezat'	pobezat'
berteriak	kricat'	zakricat'
menangis	plakat'	zaplakat'
menyanyi	pet'	spet'
ingat	pomnjit'	vspomnjit'
bercerita	rasskazyvat'	rasskazat'
lupa	zabyvat' zabyt'	
mengarang	socinjat' socinjit'	
berbicara	govorit' skazat'	
jatuh	padat'	upast'

(Tadjudin, 2005: 23)

This is different from the aspect in Indonesian which was presented by Tadjudin [9] in his book *Disclosure of Aspectualities of the Russian Language in Indonesian*. He mentioned that aspectuality in Indonesian is not a grammatical category in terms of the category of inflectional morphology. Although there are certain affixes which in

Table 1. Summary

Kategori	Subkategori	Pemarkah formal	Pf	If
Kuantitatif	Kesemelfaktifan	ter-,	+/-	
		pun, lah,	+	
	Keiteratifan	sudah,telah		+/-
		Reduplikasi, sering,		+
		jarang,		+
		kadang-		
		kadang, dll	--	--
	Kehabituatifan	Biasa, suka		
Tahapan	Keingresifan	Sudah,	+	
	Keinkoatifan	telah sejak	+	
	Keterminatifan	Pun, lah,	--	--
	Ke progresifan	baru, mulai	+	
		Selesai,	--	--
		usai,		+
	sampai		+	
	Sedang,			
	tengah lagi,			
	masih			
Intensitas	Kekontinuatifan	Terus, tetap		+
		ter-,	+/-	
	Kekompletifan	sudah, telah	+	
		Keduratifan	Selama,	--
	Keintensifan	dalam,		
		waktu		+
		terus-		+
		menerus,		+/-
	Keatenuatifan	tak henti-	--	--
		hentinya		
Kediminutifan	reduplikasi,		+/-	
	tak		+/-	
Kefinitifan	sungguh-	--	+/-	
	sungguh	--	--	
Kekomitatifan	reduplikasi,	--	--	
	pura-pura,			
	sedikit,			
	ala			
	kadarnya			
	batal,			
	gagal,urung			
	sambil			
	seraya			

certain usage constructions contain the meaning of perfective or imperfective aspects, the characteristics of the semantic and syntactic behavior of these affixes generally do not show the semantic and syntactic behavior of flexion aspects. The aspectuality in Indonesian has the characteristics of Russian actionality (Table 1).

4 Conclusion

Aspects of transitive verbs in Enggano consist of perfective aspects and imperfective aspects. The perfective aspect of transitive verbs in Enggano is characterized by prefixes *ka-*, *kah-*, *ki-*, and zero derivation. Lexically, the prefixes *ka-*, *kah-*, and *ki-* contain progressive meanings but cannot stand alone without the following verbs.

Meanwhile, the perfective aspect of transitive verbs in Enggano is characterized by the appearance of bound morphemes *ho-* and *hodʒhʒr*. The two bound morphemes affect the morphophonemic process of the verbs that follow. However, both have a perfect meaning. The difference is that the bound morpheme *ho-* does not have an endpoint while *hodʒhʒr* has an endpoint. When viewed from the morphophonemic process, transitive verbs in the Enggano language undergo a process of changing phonemes, removing phonemes, and adding phonemes. This morphophonemic process is influenced by the aspect of the verb.

5 Suggestions

Research on the structure of the Enggano language, especially the function of verbs, has indeed been carried out. Chandra, et al. and Niclass, et al. have previously conducted studies related to the structure of the Enggano language, but they are still at the inventory level, so there are still many grammatical aspects that can be studied more deeply. As with aspect studies conducted by researchers, similar studies can also be carried out by the research community, especially in the case of intransitive verbs, whether in intransitive verbs the grammaticalization and morphophonemic processes are the same as aspects in transitive verbs in the Enggano language. In addition, this research is also expected to be a reference for Enggano language observers in making teaching materials.

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