Definiteness Using Suffix *-nya* in Word Class Other than Nouns in Colloquial Jakartan Indonesian

Norma Gesita and Totok Suhardijanto(✉)

Linguistics Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia
suhardiyanto@gmail.com

Abstract. In general, nouns are the only word class that could be regarded as definite. In Indonesian language, suffix *-nya* could functioned as a definite marker as well. However, word with suffix *-nya* that has definite meanings are not limited to nouns. By corpus-based analysis combined with dependency theory, evidence obtained that word with the suffix *-nya* as a definite marker are found in word class other than nouns in Colloquial Jakartan Indonesian. The suffix *-nya* as a definite marker could be attached to the other word class such as verbs, adjectives, interrogatives, pronouns, numerals, and proper names.

Keywords: Corpus · Definiteness · Definite Marker · Dependency Grammar · Suffix –nya

1 Introduction

Many linguists agree that basically the definiteness is related to nouns. Lyons [1] said that there is a general principle of nouns and nominal phrase that can be regarded as definite and indefinite. It is also supported by Hawkins [2] which says that the information contained in the nouns is generally divided into two, definite and indefinite based on whether the information to be submitted is specific or generic. Indefinite meaning appears when the information conveyed through the noun is generic. Meanwhile, the definite meaning that comes up with nouns indicates that the noun is meant to be specific or more conceivable by the hearer than indefinite nouns.

In many languages, a noun phrase may contain an element which seems to have as its sole or principal role to indicate the definiteness or indefiniteness of the noun phrase. According to Lyons [1] this element may be a lexical item like the definite and indefinite articles of English (*the*, *a*), or an affix of some kind like the Arabic definite prefix *al-* and indefinite suffix *i*. Such definite and indefinite markers are called articles, an element used to limit or modify nouns [3].

Indonesian language is one of the languages that does not have special article as definite or indefinite markers. Sneddon and Ewing [4] said that, to modify the noun phrase to have a definite meaning, it is always marked by a demonstrative, a possessive or some other element which identifies it. One element that can be a definite marker in

Indonesian is the suffix -*nya*. This can be concluded from the results of Kridalaksana [5], Englebretson [6], Sneddon [7], and Perangin-angin [8]. The term of suffix -*nya* as a definite marker is different in each of these studies. Kridalaksana called it a certain meaning (*bermakna tentu*), Englebretson called it suffix -*nya* as an identifiability marker, Sneddon called it suffix -*nya* as a marker of definiteness and as an emphasizer, and Perangin-angin called it suffix -*nya* as a determinator like element. However, even though it has a different term for suffix -*nya* function, basically four of them have the same definition.

The data used for the four studies are different. Kridalaksana took an example from Indonesian in a variety of spoken and written forms. Englebretson and Sneddon use the corpus data in the form of spoken Indonesian, while Perangin-angin uses data in the form of formal Indonesian. Thus, Perangin-angin research does not cover some of suffix -*nya* functions which are only found in spoken varieties such as those found in Englebretson and Sneddon's research.

(1)   Abu-abu, kayaknya *handphonenya* aku.

grey seems handphone*nya* my

(2)   *Blewahnya* itu jangan dijus.

Watermelon*nya* that don't be juiced

The sentence (1) is one example from the research data of Sneddon [7]. The use of the suffix -*nya* serves as a link before possessive noun *aku* (my, mine), or a function called as a ligature by Sneddon. Meanwhile, sentence (2) is the data used by Englebretson [6] as one of the types of nominal phrases that have definite meaning, that is nouns with suffix -*nya* and followed by demonstrative. The two types of suffixes like that are spoken variances that do not appear in written data. In written variety, generally the suffix is omitted. From previous studies that have been mentioned, it can be concluded that the suffix -*nya* as a definite marker in colloquial Indonesian still need to be examined in depth.

Considering this, the most appropriate data for this research is Indonesian spoken variety. Brown and Yule [9] also state that spoken language has a more important role in direct communication compared to written language. Regarding the importance of spoken language, Kridalaksana [3] states that data for linguistics is speech. Utterance can be analyzed to obtain language facts. Colloquial Jakartan Indonesian is considered as standard colloquial Indonesian language [7].

The definiteness of certain words or phrases can be identified based on the concept that initiated by Lyons [1]. Lyons [1] mentions that there are four basic concepts that are closely related to definiteness, such as (1) familiarity, (2) identifiability, (3) uniqueness, and (4) inclusiveness. Hawkins [2] states that, to identify the definiteness of nominal phrases, two analyzes are needed at once, namely semantics and syntax. Semantic analysis is needed to determine what is designated by the element which is a definite marker. After successfully identified, then it can be seen the grammatical order shown by the

nominal phrase. However, Lyons [1] argues that a general view of the definiteness that can only be formed from nominal phrases may not be applicable to all languages. The evidence of Lyons's statement can be seen in the results of the Perangin-angin research which shows that in Indonesian, interrogative with suffix *-nya* can also have definite meaning.

(3)   Budi bilang dia mau pergi.

   Budi said he want to go

(4)   *Ke mananya* saya tidak tahu.

   where *nya* I don't know

Interrogative *ke mana* in sentence (4) that followed by suffix *-nya* shows the destination where Budi wants to go. On that basis, where has a definite meaning even though it is formed from the class of interrogative words, not nouns.

From the results of Perangin-angin research [8], it was concluded that suffix *-nya* in Indonesian could not only be a definite marker of nouns. This study will discuss further about word classes other than nouns which can have definite meanings after following by suffix *-nya*. The four basic concepts of definiteness by Lyons [1] are used to determine the definition or definite or indefinite of the suffix *-nya* which has a word class other than nouns. Then, using corpus analysis and dependencies, the characteristics of the words following by suffix *-nya* as definite marker can be explained in detail.

2   Definite and Indefinite

Most languages in the world have definitions of definite and indefinite. Lyons [1] reveals that definite and indefinite are determined based on whether something that is discussed is something specific and can be identified by the other person or not.

(1)   I bought **a car** this morning.
(2)   I bought **the car** this morning.

Two examples of the sentence above have similar meanings. It's just that the word car in the sentence (1) is indefinite, while in sentence (2) is definite. According to Crystal [10] definite is a term used in grammar and semantics to refer to certain entities that can be identified. Thus, the word *car* in the sentence (1) talks about cars in general, that is cars that cannot be identified by the hearer, or cars that are not in the memory of the hearer. While in the sentence (2), the *car* purchased is a certain car that is already in the memory of the hearer. With the article pinned by speakers, he intends to convey that the car he bought was not a generic car or a car in general, but a car that was known or familiar to the hearer. We can assume that the speaker and the hearer discuss the specific car before. So, when the speaker said that he bought the car, the word car referred to the specific meaning of the car they had previously discussed.

Generally, definite is the meaning that can be attached to a noun or nominal phrase. Lyons [1] explains that definite meanings are always related to referent, a specific meaning that can be identified or can be imagined. Kridalaksana [11] states that referent are outside language elements referred by elements of language. Hawkins [12] concludes, what is meant by definite meaning is (1) introduces a referent to the hearer, (2) instructs the hearer to locate the referent in some shared set of objects, (3) refers to the totality of the objects or mass within this set which satisfy the referring expression.

Meanwhile according to Lyons [1] there are four basic concepts that are closely related to definiteness, such as (1) familiarity, (2) identifiability, (3) uniqueness, and (4) inclusiveness.

Familiarity means referring to something previously known. In definiteness, something can be said to be sure if it is familiar not only to speakers but also to the hearer. In order for this entity to be said to be something familiar, it depends on the linguistic context available in discourse or utterance. What is meant by this linguistic context is that the entity has been mentioned before in a narrative or conversation. In other words, the entity becomes familiar not only to the speaker but also to the hearer because the linguistic context allows the entity to be mentioned before. Not only the linguistic context, but the extra-linguistic context also stands out in the familiarity of certain entities. The extra-linguistic context includes aspects beyond language and linguistic construction. This emphasizes social arrangements and others. The extra-linguistic context that can be explained in the field of certainty is a physical situation.

(3)   Please wipe **the shelf** before I put my books on it.

In the example sentence (3), the word *shelf* is not mentioned before, so that is no linguistic context that supports the *shelf* becomes definite. However, the hearer can identify easily because he sees the physical situation of the room where he is. Speakers mention the shelf assuming that the other person can understand which shelf is meant by the speaker. This is called an extra-linguistic context.

The examples of objects that are familiar to speakers and the hearer have been mentioned previously. In general, we know that to form familiar meanings, you can add article the in English. But definiteness not only concerns the knowledge of speakers and hearer, but also the speaker's assumptions about the ability of the other person to identify something.

Next is the concept of **identifiability.** Some experts say the concept of identifiability complements the concept of familiarity. Something doesn't need to be familiar to be definite or certain. Sometimes, in some cases, it needs to be identified to be definite. This means that the use of certain articles directs the other person to speak to certain references by giving a sign that he is in a position to identify him.

If the concept of familiarity functions because the knowledge of the speaker and the hearer in the entity and identification is in accordance with the ability of the hearer in identifying an entity, then the **uniqueness** associated with the association of the hearer with the entity. Definite meaning of this entity occurs on the basis of absolute uniqueness. Absolute uniqueness refers to a single entity in the world or does not have another copy. For example, like the moon, sky, earth and so on which are single entities.

If familiarity and identifiability can complement each other, so does the uniqueness and inclusiveness. **Inclusiveness** means a situation when an entity becomes part of something. If it is associated with definiteness, it can be stated that something can be definite if it is part of something else. For example, a kitchen is a part of a house or a tire is part of a bicycle.

Saying something is part of something else, can be based on prior knowledge of speakers and hearers. Speakers and hearers already know the truth that, for example, tires are part of a bicycle. They share general knowledge about it. Therefore, even if a word or phrase does not have a definite description, it is still possible to know the referent of the knowledge that has been previously possessed.

(4) I bought **the car** this morning.
(5) Pass me **the hammer**, will you?
(6) **The president** will not run for the election.
(7) I've just been to a wedding. **The bride** wore blue.

Examples of sentences (4) to (7) describe the meaning of definiteness based on concept by Lyons [1]. The sentence (4) describes the meaning of familiarity, that is, when the hearer can identify the car mentioned by the speaker because it has been mentioned before. The sentence (5) describes the meaning of identifiability because the speaker assumes the hearer can identify the hammer directly based on the current situation. The sentence (6) illustrates uniqueness, that is, only one unique entity and no substitute. The sentence (7) shows inclusiveness because in the concept of marriage there is a sense of bride.

Hawkins [2] argues that to know the definite meaning of a phrase, logical intuition is the most important. Semantic and syntactic analysis must be carried out simultaneously to detect whether or not there is a definite meaning of a phrase. Logic plays an important role in determining the definite or indefinite meaning that can arise from certain words or phrases. This means, whether the word or phrase mentioned is something familiar, identified, unique, or related to a particular concept.

3   Suffix *–nya* as Definite Marker

In Indonesian language, the suffix *-nya* can be function as a third personal pronoun or as a possessive marker. The suffix *-nya* can also be attached to nouns as a head of a phrase and translated in to article the in English. This can occur depending on whether the noun has been mentioned before, or can be understood from the existing context [4].

The suffix *-nya* as definite marker has been explained in Kridalaksana's research [5]. By using the definition of definiteness that arise because of the existence of article the in English, or with the second mention concept, Kridalaksana describes *-nya* as a definite marker as part of *-nya* as the anaphoric marker.

(1) Kemarin aku berjanji meminjamimu uang lima ratus.

   Yesterday I promised lend you money five hundred

Ini *uangnya.*

this money*nya*

(2) Kulihat engkau naik sepeda kemarin. Mana *sepedanya*?

I saw you ride bicycle yesterday. Where bicycle*nya*

The sentences (1) and (2) are examples in Kridalaksana's research [5]. The suffix *-nya* in two sentences does not replace an antecedent, but the antecedent is expressed again or repeated with the addition. Such endings can be interpreted as "already mentioned or understood first."

The suffix *-nya* that attached to the nominal phrase and serves as a definite marker in Indonesian language, is described specifically and in more detail by Englebretson [6]. From the results of his research, the Englebretson agreed to the opinion previously stated by Sneddon [4] that it was a definite marker, or that in his research referred to as identifiability markers would be attached to nouns that had never been mentioned in previous sentences, so can't use demonstrative word such as *itu* (that).

An example can be seen from the research data of Sneddon [7] as follows:

(3) A: Kayak kemaren gua nonton film Bone Collector.

Like yesterday I watch film Bone Collector
Sampe gua takut naik taksi.
Until I scared take a cab

(4) B: Loh emang kenapa?

loh so why?

(5) A: Iya karena emang *penjahatnya* nyetir taksi.

yes because so criminalnya ride taxi

The word *penjahat* (criminal) in sentence (5) is not mentioned in sentence (3) or (4), so that cannot be replaced by demonstrative. However, there are still referent from the word *penjahat*, that is criminal in the *Bone Collector* movie. In criminal films like *Bone Collector*, there are generally criminal characters. So, to refer to criminal in the film, the suffix *-nya* is used. So automatically, the word penjahat has a definite meaning after the suffix *-nya* is added.

Further research on the function of the suffix *-nya* was conducted by Sneddon [7]. The conclusion obtained is, the suffix *-nya* as a definite marker can arise when the speaker and the hearer both know the noun context discussed even though it does not appear in the previous sentences. In example (5), speakers and hearer understand that the word *penjahat* appear because the context of the discussion is a criminal film.

In general, research on the suffix *-nya* as a definite marker by Kridalaksana, Engle-bretson, and Sneddon only focuses on the meaning of definiteness as in English, only those that use article *the*. In fact, the understanding of the meaning of definiteness is very broad. Research on the functions of suffix *-nya* presented by Perangin-angin approached Lyons's opinion about the meaning of definiteness. The suffix *-nya* function as a pos-sessive marker and the third person pronoun previously grouped separately from the function suffix *-nya* as a definite marker, put together into a suffix *-nya* as a determinator like element.

4   Research Methodology

This study uses a spoken corpus composed of narrative transcription and Indonesian conversations by previously recorded Indonesian native speakers. The narrative theme is a story that was previously well known by native speakers so that it can be reiterated spontaneously. This is consistent with what Sinclair [13] says that spontaneous speech is the best data in the preparation of a spoken corpus. Meanwhile in recording conversa-tions no specific theme is specified. In one conversation recording, native speakers were gathered as many as 2–4 people and were welcome to converse naturally. Englebretson [6] argues that natural and unplanned conversations can show cognition and language production. This different data retrieval technique is expected to be able to contain all the functions of the suffix *-nya* in Indonesian, in spoken variety. From the results of the transcription of the narrative speech and conversation, the sentences are taken, in which there is a word followed by suffix *-nya* for analysis.

This research uses quantitative and qualitative approaches. Quantitative approaches are needed when describing sentences using the UD Pipe device as a basic framework and looking at the structure of phrases attached to the suffix *-nya*. UD Pipe is a device that can be used to tokenize elements in sentences, decomposition of entries, and decom-position of sentences based on dependency relations and word classes [14]. Dependence of sentences based on dependencies is only done for sentences in which there are suffix *-nya* those that are suspected as a definite marker. Analysis of structures is limited to the level of phrases and clauses with suffix *-nya* to find specific meanings referred to. Complete sentence analysis was not carried out to prevent too broad a discussion.

The results of the analysis using the quantitative approach are then classified using a qualitative approach. Careful observation of the structure and characteristics of its suffix *-nya* as a definite marker is done to categorize the suffix *-nya* as a definite marker in Colloquial Jakartan Indonesian. Categorization is done with an in-depth description of each characteristic found in the data.

5   Discussion

From the corpus of the spoken Indonesian language collected, as many as 23,278 tokens with several sentences as many as 2738, obtained 1386 words and phrases that attached by suffix *-nya*. The frequency of each in the narrative data and dialogue can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Comparison of Narrative and Dialogue Data

	Narrative	Dialogue
Token	11223	12055
Sentence	902	1836
Sentence with –*nya*	716	670
Sentence sith –*nya* as definite marker	502	460

Table 2. Comparison of Word Class with Suffix -*nya*

	Familiarity		Inclusiveness		Identifiability	
	N	D	N	D	N	D
Noun	168	94	257	251		8
Verb	4	11	34	61		
Adjective		2	15	16		
Numerals	3	9	4			
Pronoun		1	2	1		
Proper Name	10	6	5			
Interrogative				2		

Table 1 describes the emergence of the suffix -*nya* in the data along with the suffix -*nya* as a definite marker. It should be noted that the number of sentences is not related to the frequency of occurrence of suffixes because in one sentence allows the appearance of the suffix -*nya* more than once.

Table 2 shows the results of word class comparisons which can be followed by suffix -*nya* as a definite marker. The frequency of occurrence of the suffix -*nya* in the data is obtained from the results of the corpus analysis, while the division based on the word class is obtained from the results of analysis based on dependency relations using UD Pipe. In Table 2 above it can be seen that the word class with suffix -*nya* as a definite marker is indeed dominated by nouns. However, there are several other word classes which can also be followed by the suffix -*nya* as a definite marker, such as verbs, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, proper names, and interrogatives. From the table we can also find out that in addition to nouns, other word classes appear only slightly in narrative data. This shows that the class of words other than the noun followed by suffix -*nya* as a definite marker is more often used in conversation.

The following is a discussion of word classes other than nouns which can be followed by suffix -*nya* as a definite marker:

A. *Pronoun*

The term pronoun that followed by suffix -nya as a definite marker found in narrative and dialogue data can be the first, second, and third person pronouns.

(1) P1: Kalo gue makin gendut, sedih sih.

(2) *Guenya* susah nuruninnya.

(3) P2: Emang lo susah nurunin?

(4) P1: Iya.

The conversation above is between two women who are talking about weight. The ending in sentence (2) appears with my first personal pronoun *gue*. Therefore, the word *gue* has become definite. The definite meaning can be understood based on the referent that is formed from word *gue* in the sentence (1). Because in the sentence (1) the speaker said the word *gue*, then he repeats again in sentence (2). It becomes familiar to the hearer, which is then proven by word *gue* in the sentence (3), indicating that the other person can understand the specific meaning that the speaker wants to refer to.

The word *guenya i*n the sentence has a relation as a subject in the noun form (*nsubj*) to the root. The root of this sentence is the word *nuruninnya* which has the word class as a verb.(5)P1: Tapi yang salahnya itu adalah penerjemahnya itu nggak bisa menyampaikan sesuai apa yang ingin dia sampaikan.

(6) Bahasa isyaratnya panjang dia ngomongnya cuma sedikit.

(7) P2: Kalau untuk penerjemahan itu biasanya emang kayak gitu sih.

(8) P1: Nah kalau di luar negeri kan nggak kayak gitu.

(9) (Kalau *orangnya* titik, *dianya* titik.

The conversation above is about two people who are talking about sign language translation. In sentences (5) and (6), the first person (P1) says her complaint about sign language translators which she thinks are not ideal. She then explained in her sentences that a good sign language translator could finish translating not long after the sign language user finished moving his hand to reveal the sentence he wanted to convey. The purpose of sentence (9) is that when the sign language user is finished, the translator must also translate. So that the pronoun in the sentence is a second mention, the referent is a sign language interpreter formed because the information has been mentioned in the previous sentences.

The relation that the word *dianya* has to the sentence has the same relation in the previous sentence example, namely as a subject to the root. The word *titik* has a verb word class, because in that sentence it means to be completed. This sentence is rather difficult to describe using the UD Pipe device because the meaning of the word *titik* in the sentence is different from its actual meaning, making it difficult for the machine to analyze it. In a number of experiments, the point words were identified as nouns, so the results of deciphering the sentence using UD Pipe on this sentence cannot be said to be accurate.

From the suffix *-nya* data that appears together with pronouns, it can be concluded that the suffix *-nya* as a definite marker function as an emphasis. Because, the suffix *-nya* in sentences (2) and (9) can be removed and does not change the meaning. The suffix *-nya* with this construction only appears in spoken variety.

B. *Verbs*

Not all verbs that followed by suffix *-nya* can have a definite meaning. In general, verbs with suffix *-nya* can be categorized into two parts, such as transitive verbs and intransitive verbs. Verbs followed by suffix *-nya* as definite markers only appear in intransitive verbs, namely in verbs that do not refer to a particular object.

(1) Guenya susah *nuruninnya.*

(2) Dia tuh bisa nggak makan siang, entar *makannya* sore, terus bisa nanti jam dua belas malem makan.

The verb *nuruninnya* in sentence (1) does not have definite meaning because the verb refers to the antecedents of weight explained in the previous sentence. So, the word *nurunin* actually has an object of weight even though it is not mentioned again in the sentence. While the verb *makannya* in sentence (2) does not refer to a particular object. The suffix *-nya* in the verb *makan* serves to clarify the word *makan* itself so that the meaning becomes definite.

C. *Adjective*

Beside verbs, the suffix *-nya* can also be attached to the adjectives and make the meaning become definite.

(1)   P1: Ginza kan mahalnya minta ampun.

(2)   Brand in reasonable price.

(3)   P2: Tergantung sih.
(4)   Mahal dan murahnya itu kan relatif.

The conversation in sentences (1) to (4) is about someone who just read an article titled brand in reasonable price through a smartphone. The article mentions the prices of branded goods in Ginza, one of the districts in Japan. Speakers do not believe what

was written by the article because according to him the price of goods in Ginza is very expensive and has a price that cannot be said to be rational.

Adjective that followed by suffix -*nya* usually means exclamation. But in the context as above, the suffix -*nya* in the word *mahal* and *murah* serves as a definite marker. This can be known based on the referent formed, namely the price of goods in Ginza. So, the suffix -*nya* in the word *mahal* and *murah* gives a specific meaning, or points to a certain price to the hearer.

D. *Proper Name*

Proper name is the classification of nouns for names of people, places, etc. which generally do not need to be changed when translated into other languages. Like the previous category, the suffix -*nya* attached to proper name can be removed and does not change the meaning of the sentence at all. Sentences with proper names and suffix -*nya* as a definite marker also only appear in spoken variety.

(1) Terus *Cinderellanya* akhirnya lari-lari ke luar.

From the results obtained, the suffix -*nya* attached to proper name Cinderella can serve as an emphasis as well as a definite marker. The suffix -*nya* can be changed with the article *si* which also functions as a definite marker because it acts as a determinator.

E. *Numeral*

Forms of numerals can also appear along with the suffix -*nya* as a definite marker. The numeral word class that appears in the data can be in the form of basic numeral and derivative numeral.

(1) Yang ayam kremes kan tadi *satunya* dada yang *satunya* paha.
(2) Pelatihan militer itu ada tiga *bagiannya.*

The word one in sentence (1) is a basic numeral. The word refers to the two servings of crispy chicken ordered, so it clearly means definitions based on context. The three-part phrase is derivative numeral which shows part of military training.

F. *Interrogative*

The most interesting finding from this research is the interrogative which turns out to appear along with suffix -*nya* and have definite meaning.

(1) Cuman orang Indonesia tulinya nggak mau dia jadi ketuanya.
(2) Mereka nggak mau dia jadi ketuanya.
(3) Cuman sih orang luar negeri itu kalau dia nggak jadi ketuanya mereka nggak mau ngadain Deaf Conference di situ gitu loh.
(4) Jadi gua bingung sebagai orang yang mendampingi itu.
(5) Gua harus cari cara nih *gimananya.*

The conversation above is about the woman who told her friends about her confusion at that time. She was chosen to be one of the companions of a deaf person as well as being her translator. She uses word *gimana* together with suffix *-nya*, assuming that the hearers can understand the context in the question. The word *gimana* is a spoken variety of how to designate referrals on how to unite deaf communities in Indonesia with international deaf communities who want to hold deaf conferences in Indonesia. Thus, it can be concluded that suffix -nya attached to the word *gimana* is a definite marker.

(6) Terserah elo berapa halaman.
(7) Ya chapternya jangan panjang-panjang.
(8) Bosen juga kalo satu chapter kepanjangan.
(9) Jadi, kalo mao, kan lo udah ada gambaran nih kayak *gimananya*.

Subsequent findings related to the suffix *-nya* attached to the interrogative in the data are in the conversation pieces above. The conversation is about the target of writing a novel. The word *gimananya* in the sentence (9) refers to the description of the contents of the story of the novel as what will be written.

Such findings are found in Sneddon [7] and Perangin-angin [8]. In the Sneddon study, the interrogative followed by the suffix *-nya* was considered as emphasis. Meanwhile, in the research of Perangin-angin [8] such findings were considered to have definite meanings. Even so, Perangin-angin does not find the data of the word *gimana* and how that can be attached to the suffix *-nya*. According to him, the suffix *-nya* on the interrogative can only appear when the answer is a noun, like *apa* (what), *di mana* (where), *kapan* (when), and *siapa* (who). The existence of this finding proves that interrogative *bagaimana* is also possible to stick with the suffix *-nya* and have definite meaning. In further research, it is not impossible to find an interrogative *kenapa* (why) with suffix *-nya* as a definite marker.

6   Conclusion

In Colloquial Jakartan Indonesian the word with suffix *-nya* as a definite marker can be found in a word class other than nouns. The suffix *-nya* as a definite marker can be attached to the other word class such as verbs, adjectives, interrogatives, pronouns, numerals, and proper names. Word classes other than nouns that followed by suffix -*nya* and having definite meanings generally appear in the dialog data so that it can be assumed that their use is more often in the context of conversation. Each class of words ends with a definite meaning that has certain characteristics such as the proper name which is generally followed by demonstrative, or a verb that can only mean definite when it is an intransitive verb.

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