

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter deals with the research findings and discussion found in Clitics Analysis in *Sherlock Holmes Novel By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*. Here are the research findings as the answers to the research questions. The analysis study based on the problem in chapter I.

#### A. The Type of Clitics in Sherlock Holmes Novel

Based on the research findings, it has been classified data which are taken from the *Sherlock Holmes Novel By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*. There were the type of clitics in *Sherlock Holmes Novel* :

##### 1. Proclitic

A proclitic is a clitic that precedes the word to which it is phonologically joined.<sup>1</sup> In linguistics proclitic is a word pronounced with so little emphasis that it is shortened and forms part of the following word, e.g. at in at home. Compare with enclitic.<sup>2</sup> Sentences from the novel :

(1) I find it recorded in my notebook that it was a bleak and windy day towards the end of March in **the** year 1892.( *Page 683*)

- “*Aku menemukannya direkam dalam notebook saya bahwa itu adalah hari yang suram dan berangin menjelang akhir Maret di tahun 1892. (Page 683)*”. Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **the** as a article but when unstressed and reduced vowel, is a proclitic. As in the following : **the** year 1892.

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<sup>1</sup> Crystal 1980 : 64

<sup>2</sup> <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/proclitic> (November, 11th 2016)

(2) He made no remark, but the matter remained in his thoughts, for he stood in front of **the** fire afterwards with a thoughtful face, smoking his pipe, and casting an occasional glance at **the** message.( Page 683)

- *Dia tidak membuat pernyataan, tapi hal itu tetap dalam pikirannya, karena ia berdiri **di** depan api setelah itu dengan wajah bijaksana, mengisap pipa, dan casting melirik sesekali **di** pesan. (Page 683).* Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **the** as a article but when unstressed and reduced vowel, is a proclitic. As in the following : **the** fire and **the** message.

(3) That was grotesque enough in **the** outset, and yet it ended in a desperate attempt **at** robbery.( Page 683)

- *Itu cukup aneh **di** awal, dan belum berakhir dalam upaya putus asa **di** perampokan. (Page 683).* Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **the** as a article but when unstressed and reduced vowel, is a proclitic. As in the following : **the** outset. From contextual meaning, the function of the word **at** as preposition but when the word pronounced with so little emphasis that it is shortened and forms part of it become proclitic. As following : **at** robbery.

(4) The word puts me on **the** alert.” ( Page 683)

- *Kata tersebut menempatkan saya **di** siagakan. (Page 683).* Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **the** as a article but when unstressed and reduced vowel, is a proclitic. As in the

following : **the** alert.

- (5) A measured step was heard upon **the** stairs, and a moment later a stout, tall, gray whiskered and solemnly respectable person was ushered into **the** room.( *Page 683*)

- *Sebuah langkah diperkirakan terdengar **di** atas tangga, dan sesaat kemudian gagah, tinggi, abu-abu orang berkumis dan sungguh-sungguh terhormat **di** antar ke ruangan. (Page 683).* Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **the** as a article but when unstressed and reduced vowel, is a proclitic. As in the following : **the** stairs and **the** room.

- (6) “Quite so. But, in **the** second place, why did you not come at once?”  
( *Page 684*)

- *"Kira-kira. Tapi, **di** tempat kedua, kenapa kau tidak datang sekaligus? "(Page 684).* Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **the** as a article but when unstressed and reduced vowel, is a proclitic. As in the following : **the** second place.

- (7) You traced him through **the** telegram, no doubt,” said Holmes.  
( *Page 684*)

- *Anda **ditelusurinya** melalui telegram, tidak diragukan lagi, "kata Holmes. (Page 684).* Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **the** as a article but when unstressed and reduced vowel, is a proclitic. As in the following : **the** telegram.

(8) “Exactly, Mr. Holmes. We picked up **the** scent at Charing Cross Post-Office and came on here.”( *Page 685*)

- *"Tepat, Mr. Holmes. Kami mengambil baunya **di** Charing Cross kantorpos dan datang ke sini. "(Page 685). Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **the** as a article but when unstressed and reduced vowel, is a proclitic. As in the following : **the** scent.*

(9) “Mr. Eccles was going to tell us about it when you entered **the** room. ( *Page 685*)

- *"Mr. Eccles akan memberitahu kami tentang hal itu ketika Anda masuk **ke** ruangan.(Page 685) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **the** as a article but when unstressed and reduced vowel, is a proclitic. As in the following : **the** room.*

(10) “I drove to **the** place about two miles on **the** south side of Esher. ( *Page 685*)

- *"Saya pergi **ke** tempat sekitar dua mil **di** sebelah selatan dari Esher. (Page 685) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **the** as a article but when unstressed and reduced vowel, is a proclitic. As in the following : **the** place and **the** south side.*

(11) He continually drummed his fingers on **the** table, gnawed his nails, and gave other signs of nervous impatience. ( *Page 687*)

- *Dia terus mengetuk-ngetukkan jarinya **di** atas meja, menggerogoti kukunya, dan memberi tanda-tanda lain dari ketidaksabaran dan*

*gelisah.* ( *Page 687*) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **the** as a article but when unstressed and reduced vowel, is a proclitic. As in the following : **the** table.

(12) Some time later Garcia looked in at my door **the** room was dark at the time and asked me if I had rung.( *Page 687*)

- *Beberapa waktu kemudian Garcia tampak di ambang pintu saya ruangan itu gelap pada waktu itu dan bertanya apakah saya telah menelepon.* ( *Page 687*) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **the** as a article but when unstressed and reduced vowel, is a proclitic. As in the following : **the** room.

(13) I shouted in **the** hall. ( *Page 687*)

- *Aku berteriak di koridor.* ( *Page 687*) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **the** as a article but when unstressed and reduced vowel, is a proclitic. As in the following : **the** hall.

(14) Then I made my way to town and called at **the** Spanish embassy.

( *Page 688*)

- *Lalu aku berjalan ke kota dan disebut di kedutaan Spanyol.* ( *Page 688*). Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **the** as a article but when unstressed and reduced vowel, is a proclitic. As in the following : **the** Spanish embassy.

## 2. Enclitic

An enclitic is a clitic that is phonologically joined at the end of a preceding word to form a single unit.<sup>3</sup> In linguistics is a word pronounced with so little emphasis that is shortened and forms part of the preceding word, for example n't in can't.<sup>4</sup> Sentences from the novel :

(1) I **don't** quite understand. (page 693)

- *Aku tidak mengerti.*(page 693). Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **don't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following *do not - don't*. The word with the (') from do not become **don't** it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only *do not* without (') it's not enclitic.

(2) It has been a long evening, and I **don't** think my nerve is a good as it was. (page 694)

- *Ini telah menjadi malam yang panjang, dan saya tidak berpikir nerves saya adalah baik seperti itu.*(page 694). Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **don't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following *do not - don't*. The word with the (') from do not become **don't** it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only *do not* without (') it's not enclitic.

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<sup>3</sup>Mish, 1991 :409

<sup>4</sup> <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/enclitic> (November, 11th 2016)

(3) I **don't** know what made me look up, but there was a face looking in at me through the lower pane. (page 694)

- *Saya tidak tahu apa yang membuat saya melihat ke atas, tapi ada wajah melihat saya melalui panel bawah.*(page 694). Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **don't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **do not** - **don't**. The word with the (') from do not become **don't** it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only **do not** without (') it's not enclitic.

(4) I tell you sir, I **couldn't** move a finger, nor get my breath, till it whisked away and was gone. (page 694)

- *Aku berkata kepadamu Pak, saya tidak bisa bergerak jari, atau mendapatkan napas, sampai ia dibawa pergi dan menghilang.*(page 694) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **couldn't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **could not** - **couldn't**. The word with the (') from **could not** become **couldn't** it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only **do not** without (') it's not enclitic.

(5) If I **didn't** know you were a good man, Walters, I should put a black mark against you for this.(page 694)

- *Jika saya tidak tahu kau adalah orang yang baik, Walters, saya harus meletakkan tanda hitam terhadap Anda untuk ini.*(page 694).

(6) You **don't** mean that Baynes has got him? (page 698)

- *Anda tidak berarti bahwa Baynes telah punya dia? (page 698).*

Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **don't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **do not** - **don't**. The word with the (') from do not become **don't** it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only **do not** without (') it's not enclitic.

(7) Pray **don't** think it a liberty if I give you a word of friendly warning.(page 698)

- *Berdoa tidak berpikir itu kebebasan jika saya memberikan kata peringatan ramah. (page 698).* Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **don't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **do not** - **don't**. The word with the (') from do not become **don't** it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only **do not** without (') it's not enclitic.

(8) I **don't** want you to commit yourself too far, unless you are sure.

(page 698)

- *Saya tidak ingin Anda melibatkan diri terlalu jauh, kecuali Anda yakin. (page 698)* Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **don't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **do not** - **don't**. The word with the (') from do not



become **don't** it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only **do not** without (') it's not enclitic.

(9) **Don't** blame me. (page 699)

- *Jangan salahkan saya.*(page 699) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **don't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **do not** - **don't**. The word with the (') from do not become **don't** it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only **do not** without (') it's not enclitic.

(10) I **didn't** say so, Mr.Holmes; I **didn't** say so. (page 699)

- *Saya tidak mengatakan begitu, Mr.Holmes; Saya tidak mengatakan begitu.*(page 699) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **didn't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **did not** - **didn't**. The word with the (') from do not become **didn't** it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only **did not** without (') it's not enclitic.

(11) I **can't** make the man out. (page 699)

- *Saya tidak dapat membuat manusia itu.*(page 699) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **can't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **cannot** - **can't**. The

word with the (‘) from do not become **can’t** it’s called enclitic. But if the sentence only **cannot** without (‘) it’s not enclitic.

(12) I **don’t** pretend to understand it all yet, but very curious people anyway. (page 699)

- *Saya tidak berpura-pura mengerti semuanya, tapi orang sangat ingin tahu pula. (page 700)* Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **don’t** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **do not - don’t**. The word with the (‘) from do not become **don’t** it’s called enclitic. But if the sentence only **do not** without (‘) it’s not enclitic.

(13) We **can’t** such as a situation continue.(page 701)

- *Kita tidak bisa seperti situasi terus.(page 701)* Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **can’t** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **cannot - can’t**. The word with the (‘) from do not become **can’t** it’s called enclitic. But if the sentence only **cannot** without (‘) it’s not enclitic.

(14) We **can’t** arrest without herevidence, that is clear, so the sooner we get a statement the better. (page 702)

- *Kita tidak bisa menangkap tanpa bukti nya, yang jelas, sehingga semakin cepat kita mendapatkan pernyataan yang lebih baik.(page 702)* Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word

**can't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following *cannot* - *can't*. The word with the (') from do not become *can't* it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only *cannot* without (') it's not enclitic.

(15) No doubt we had, but I beg you **won't** try to drag me into the matter, Mr. Holmes. (page 719)

- *Tidak diragukan lagi kita punya, tapi saya mohon Anda tidak akan mencoba untuk menyeret saya ke dalam materi, Mr. Holmes. (oage 719)* Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **won't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following *will not* - *won't*. The word with the (') from do not become *won't* it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only *will not* without (') it's not enclitic.

(16) **Don't** drop the instrument, I beg. (page 723)

- *Tidak drop instrumen, saya mohon.(page 723)* Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **don't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following *do not* - *don't*. The word with the (') from do not become *don't* it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only *do not* without (') it's not enclitic.

(17) Well, perhaps it **won't** be so difficult after all. (page 724)

- Yah, mungkin tidak akan begitu sulit setelah semua.(page 724)

Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **won't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **will not - won't**. The word with the (') from do not become **won't** it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only **will not** without (') it's not enclitic.

(18) I **couldn't** even say if it were man or animal, but I just thought there was something there. (page 735)

- *Aku bahkan tidak bisa mengatakan jika itu manusia atau hewan, tapi aku hanya berpikir ada sesuatu di sana.*(page 735) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **couldn't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **could not - couldn't**. The word with the (') from **could not** become **couldn't** it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only **do not** without (') it's not enclitic.

(19) It **won't** do, Watson! (page 737)

- *Ini tidak akan melakukan, Watson!*(page 737) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **won't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **will not - won't**. The word with the (') from do not become **won't** it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only **will not** without (') it's not enclitic.

(20) I **don't** understand that. (page 752)

- *Saya tidak mengerti bahwa.*(page 752) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **don't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **do not** - **won't**. The word with the (') from do not become **don't** it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only **do not** without (') it's not enclitic.

(21) I've taken up the matter, and I **won't** lose sight of it. (page 752)

- *Aku sudah diambil masalah ini, dan saya tidak akan melupakan itu.*(page 752) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **won't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **will not** - **won't**. The word with the (') from do not become **won't** it's called enclitic. But if the sentence only **will not** without (') it's not enclitic.

(22) If we wait a little, Watson, I **don't** doubt that the affair will grow more intelligible. (page 753)

- *Jika kita menunggu sedikit, Watson, saya tidak ragu bahwa perselingkuhan akan tumbuh lebih dimengerti.*(page 753) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **don't** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **do not** - **won't**. The

word with the (‘) from do not become **don’t** it’s called enclitic. But if the sentence only **do not** without (‘) it’s not enclitic.

(23) I **don’t** see how that is to be managed, unless you break in the door.

(page 755)

- *Saya tidak melihat bagaimana yang akan dikelola, kecuali jika Anda istirahat di pintu.*(page 753) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **don’t** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **do not - won’t**. The word with the (‘) from do not become **don’t** it’s called enclitic. But if the sentence only **do not** without (‘) it’s not enclitic.

(24) That **can’t** be all, watson? (page 756)

- *Yang tidak bisa semua, watson?* (page 756) Based on the contextual meaning the function of the word **can’t** as a part of grammar in negative sentence, but when merging phonologically with the word that precedes it. As following **cannot - can’t**. The word with the (‘) from do not become **can’t** it’s called enclitic. But if the sentence only **cannot** without (‘) it’s not enclitic.

The researcher have found two type of English clitics in novel, there were proclitic (the) and enclitic (doesn't, didn't, don't). It can be seen that the words in Sherlock Holmes novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The researcher are analyzed by separating the type of clitics, so it was clearly obtained type of clitics.

#### A. Function of Clitics in Sherlock Holmes Novel

According the researcher the functionn of clitics in this research has found two function of clitics, they were :

##### 1. Verbal Function

The functional categories associated with verbs include tense, aspect and mood marking as well as polarity (i.e., negation), in addition to agreement properties derived from pronouns, such as person, number, gender, animacy, definiteness and so on.<sup>5</sup> Sentences from the novel :

(1) I went to the house agents, you know, and they said that Mr. **Garcia's** rent was paid up all right, and that everything was in order at Wistaria Lodge. (page 684).

- *Aku pergi ke rumah agen, anda tahu, dan mereka mengatakan bahwa sewa Mr. Garcia dibayar tepat semua, dan bahwa segala sesuatu adalah dalam rangka di Wistaria Lodge. (page 684)*
- *Gracia + 's : Gracia's.*

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<sup>5</sup> Andrew Spencer and Anna R Luis, Clitics an Introduction

In (1) the auxiliary attaches the verb *Gracia* become *Gracia's*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(2) **I'm** sure it must look very bad, Mr. Holmes, and i am not aware that in my whole life such a thing has ever happened before. (page 684)

- *Saya yakin itu harus terlihat sangat buruk, Mr. Holmes, dan saya tidak menyadari bahwa dalam hidupku hal seperti itu belum pernah terjadi sebelumnya. (page 684)*

- *I + 'm (am) : I'm*

In (2) the auxiliary attaches the verb *I* become *I'm*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(3) With a dubious glance at the **inspector's** note-book, he plunged at once into his extraordinary sattement. (page 685)

- *Dengan pandangan meragukan di buku catatan inspektur, ia terjun langsung ke sattement luar biasa. (page 685)*
- *Inspector + 's : Inspector's*

In (3) the auxiliary attaches the verb *Inspector* become *Inspector's*.

In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(1) **It's** my way. (page 688)

- *Ini jalan saya. (page 688)*
- *It + 's (is) : It's*



In (4) the auxiliary attaches the verb *It* become *It's*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(2) It is a **woman's** writing, done with a sharp-pointed pen, but the address is either done with another pen or by someone else. (page 688)

- *Ini adalah tulisan wanita, dilakukan dengan pena runcing, namun alamat yang baik dilakukan dengan pena lain atau oleh orang lain. (page 688)*

- *Woman + 's: Woman's*

In (5) the auxiliary attaches the verb *woman* become *woman's*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(3) **I'm** bound to say that i make nothing of the note except that there was something on hand, and that a woman,as usual, was at the bottom of it. (page 688)

- *saya pasti akan mengatakan bahwa saya membuat tidak ada catatan kecuali bahwa ada sesuatu di tangan, dan bahwa seorang wanita, seperti usual, berada di bawah itu. (page 688)*

- *I + 'm (am) : I'm*

In (6) the auxiliary attaches the verb *I* become *I'm*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(4) It was the anvelope of this latter which gave us the dead **man's** name and address. (page 690)

- *Itu adalah anvelope dari yang terakhir ini yang memberi kami nama orang yang meninggal dan alamat. (page 690)*

- *man + 's : man's*

In (7) the auxiliary attaches the verb *man* become *man's*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

- (5) Well, taken with the disappearance of the **man's** companions, i should say that they were in some way concerned in the murder and had fled from justice. (page 690)

- *Nah, diambil dengan hilangnya sahabat pria itu, saya harus mengatakan bahwa mereka dalam beberapa cara yang bersangkutan dalam pembunuhan itu dan telah melarikan diri dari keadilan. (page 690)*

- *man + 's : man's*

In (8) the auxiliary attaches the verb *man* become *man's*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

- (6) We will suppose, for **argument's** sake, that the household of Wistaria Lodge are confederates in some design. (page 691)

- Kami akan kira, demi argumen, bahwa rumah tangga Wistaria Lodge adalah sekutu dalam beberapa desain. (page 691)

- *argument+ 's : argument's*

In (9) the auxiliary attaches the adjective *argument* become *argument's*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(7) An answer had arrived to **Holmes's** telegram before our surrey officer had returned. (page 693)

- *Sebuah jawaban telah tiba untuk Holmes's telegram sebelum petugas surrey kami telah kembali. (page 693)*
- *holmes + 's : holmes's*

In (10) the auxiliary attaches the verb *holmes* become *holmes's*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(8) **There's** a constable in possession,' said Baynes. (page 693)

- *Ada seorang polisi dalam kepemilikan, "kata Baynes. (page 693)*
- *there + 's : there's*

In (11) the auxiliary attaches the adverb *there* become *there's*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(9) **I'll** knock the window. (page 693)

- *Aku akan mengetuk jendela. (page 693)*
- *I + 'll (will) : I'll*

In (12) the auxiliary attaches the verb *I* become *I'll*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(10) **What's** the matter, Walters?' asked Baynes, sharply. (page 694)

- *Ada apa, Walters? "Tanya Baynes, tajam. (page 694)*
- *what + 's : what's*

In (13) the auxiliary attaches the verb *what* become *what's*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(14) Well, sir, **it's** this lonely, silent house and the queer thing in the kitchen. (page 694)

- *Nah, Pak, itu kesepian, rumah ini diam dan hal aneh di dapur. (page 694)*
- *it + 's (is) : it's*

In (14) the auxiliary attaches the verb *it* become *it's*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(15) **I'll** see it in my dreams. (page 694)

- *Aku akan melihatnya dalam mimpi saya. (page 694)*
- *I + 'll (will) : I'll*

In (15) the auxiliary attaches the verb *I* become *I'll*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(16) Well,' said the inspector, with a grave and thoughtful face, whoever he may have been, and whatever he may have wanted,

**he's** gone the present, and we have more immaediate things to attend to. (page 694)

- *Nah, "kata inspektur, dengan kuburan dan wajah bijaksana, siapa pun dia mungkin telah, dan apa pun yang mungkin ingin, dia pergi sekarang, dan kami memiliki hal-hal yang lebih immaediate untuk menghadiri. (page 694)*

- *He + 's : He's*

In (16) the auxiliary attaches the verb *He* become *He's*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(17) The table was piled with half-eaten dishes and dirty plates, the debris of last **night's** dinner. (page 695)

- *meja ditumpuk dengan hidangan setengah dimakan dan piring kotor, puing-puing dari makan malam terakhir. (page 695)*
- *Night + 's : Night's*

In (17) the auxiliary attaches the adjective *night* become *night's*. In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(18) Inspector **Baynes's** small eyes twinkled with pleasure. (page 697)

- *mata kecil Inspektur Baynes berbinar dengan kesenangan. (page 697)*
- *Baynes + 's : Baynes's*

In (18) the auxiliary attaches the verb *Baynes* become *Baynes's* In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(19) **You're** right, Mr. Holmes. (page 697)

- *Kau benar, Mr. Holmes. (page 697)*
- *You + 're : You're*

In (19) the auxiliary attaches the verb *You* become *You're* In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

(20) **You've** seen the paper, Mr. Holmes?' he asked, holding one out to us. (page 698)

- *Anda telah melihat kertas, Mr. Holmes? "Tanyanya, memegang satu kepada kami. (page 698)*
- *You + 've : You've*

In (20) the auxiliary attaches the verb *You* become *You've* In this function, the clitic attaches to the right of a host, so the type is enclitic.

## 2. Other function

Some languages, however, have conjunctions which are always clitics. An example of a conjunction which occurs in the normal syntactic position of conjunctions would be the reduced form of English *and* pronounced as a syllabic /n̩/: *Chomsky 'n' Halle, Laurel 'n' Hardy*. In English it's also common for monosyllabic prepositions to be pronounced without any stress (and hence with a reduced vowel): *for four dollars* (British English pronunciation). Such prepositions alternate with stressed full forms, of course. Sentences of novel :

- (1) I find it recorded in my notebook that it was a bleak **and** windy day towards the end of March in the year 1892. (*page 683*)
  - *Saya merasa disimpan di notebook saya bahwa itu adalah hari yang suram dan berangin menuju the end Maret di tahun 1892. (page 683)*
  - The word of this function is **and**. The reason this is a clitic and not a suffix is that it attaches to words of any category (promiscuous attachment). The clitic attaches to the left of a host, so the type is proclitic.
- (2) Holmes had received a telegram while we sat at our lunch, **and** he had scribbled a reply. (*page 683*)
  - *Holmes telah menerima telegram sementara kami duduk at our makan siang, dan ia telah menulis balasan..(page 683)*

- The word of this function is **and**. The reason this is a clitic and not a suffix is that it attaches to words of any category (promiscuous attachment). The clitic attaches to the left of a host, so the type is proclitic.
- (3) **But** the matter remained in his thoughts, for he stood in front of the fire afterwards with a thoughtful face, smoking his pipe, and casting an occasional glance at the message. (page 683)
- *Namun hal itu tetap dalam pikirannya, karena ia berdiri di depan api setelah itu dengan wajah bijaksana, mengisap pipa, dan casting melirik sesekali di pesan. (page 683)*
  - The word of this function is **But**. The reason this is a clitic and not a suffix is that it attaches to words of any category (promiscuous attachment). The clitic attaches to the left of a host, so the type is proclitic.
  - The word of this function is **and**. The reason this is a clitic and not a suffix is that it attaches to words of any category (promiscuous attachment). The clitic attaches to the left of a host, so the type is proclitic.
- (4) There is surely something more than that,” said he; “some underlying suggestion of the tragic **and** the terrible.(page 683)
- *Ada pasti sesuatu yang lebih dari itu, "katanya; "Beberapa saran yang mendasari tragis dan mengerikan. (page 683)*



- The word of this function is **and**. The reason this is a clitic and not a suffix is that it attaches to words of any category (promiscuous attachment). The clitic attaches to the left of a host, so the type is proclitic.
- (5) That was grotesque enough in the outset, **and** yet it ended in a desperate attempt at robbery. (page 683)
- *Itu aneh cukup di awal, dan belum berakhir dalam upaya putus asa di perampokan. (page 683)*
  - The word of this function is **and**. The reason this is a clitic and not a suffix is that it attaches to words of any category (promiscuous attachment). The clitic attaches to the left of a host, so the type is proclitic.
- (6) **Or**, again, there was that most grotesque affair of the five orange pips, which let straight to a murderous conspiracy.(page 683)
- *Atau, lagi, ada yang urusan yang paling aneh dari lima pips oranye, yang membiarkan langsung ke konspirasi pembunuhan. (page 683)*
  - The word of this function is **or**. The reason this is a clitic and not a suffix is that it attaches to words of any category (promiscuous attachment). The clitic attaches to the left of a host, so the type is proclitic.
- (7) Have just had most incredible **and** grotesque experience. May I consult you?. (page 683)

- *Hanya memiliki pengalaman paling luar biasa dan aneh. Mungkin saya berkonsultasi Anda ?.* (page 683)
- The word of this function is ***and***. The reason this is a clitic and not a suffix is that it attaches to words of any category (promiscuous attachment). The clitic attaches to the left of a host, so the type is proclitic.

## **B. Discussions**

After analyzing the data, the researcher presented a discussion to clarify the answers of research problem. In this research, the researcher only focused on the type and function of clitics in Sherlock Holmes novel.

In discussions, the researcher described the reasons of finding about the answer of research problem. To answer the question number one, the researcher selected the theory of Crystal (1980). Crystal (1980:80) states that clitic words ('clitics') can be classified into proclitics and enclitics.

To answer the question number two, the researcher selected the theory of Andrew Spencer and Anna R. Luis (2012). Andrew Spencer and Anna R. Luis (2012:14) states summarize that the major functions, concentrating on broadly verbal properties, clausal properties (which are similar to the verbal properties), argument functions, nominal properties and 'other' properties. The researcher found two type of clitics and two function of clitics in novel.

In this discussion, the researcher discussed about type of clitics. Firstly the researcher found some word, like “I find it recorded in my notebook that it was a bleak and windy day towards the end of March in **the** year 1892.” In sentence with the bold word **the** categorized proclitic in first type of clitics and the function is other function. The second types is enclitic, “I **won’t** deny that there was some feeling about the forgotten, and we were the best of friends together.” The word (won’t) in sentence, categorized enclitic in second type of clitics and the function is verbal function.

The second is function of clitics. For the verbal functions, the researcher found the word in sentence “I did, Mr.Holmes. **It’s** my way. Shall I read it, Mr. Gregson?”. Based on Andrew Spencer and Anna R. Luis (2012), the word (it’s) categorized into verbal functions and the type is enclitic.

For the other function, the researcher found the word; I find it recorded in my notebook that it was a bleak **and** windy day towards the end of March in the year 1892 (*page 683*). **Or**, again, there was that most grotesque affair of the five orange pips, which let straight to a murderous conspiracy (*page 683*). “Man **or** woman?” I asked (*page 683*). “Quite so. **But**, in the second place, why did you not come at once?” (*page 684*). **But** no one can glance at your toilet and attire without seeing that your disturbance dates from the moment of your waking.” (*page 684*). **But** I have been running round making inquiries

before I came to you. I went to the house agents, you know, and they said that Mr. Garcia's rent was paid up all right and that everything was in order at Wisteria Lodge." (*page 684*). The word (and,or, but) categorized into other function (conjunction and preposition) and the type is proclitic.

**Then** I came to the conclusion that the bell was out of order. (*page 687*). "**Well**, taken with the disappearance of the man's companions, I should say that they were in some way concerned in the murder and had fled from justice." (*Page 690*). The word (then, well) categorized into other function (discourse function) and the type is proclitic.