

THE USE OF CLITICS IN NOVEL “MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS” BY AGATHA CHRISTEE

¹Rulik Setiani, ²Dewi Sri Kuning, ³Ana Sintia, ⁴Erdi Saputra, ⁵Adinda Fitri, ⁶Mira Zentia, ⁷Desi Lusiana

rulik.setiani@yahoo.com, dewisrikuning@gmail.com

Universitas Muhammadiyah Kotabumi

Abstract: Clitics are words or parts of words that are structurally depend on neighboring words (it is the host) and cannot stand alone. The objectives of the research are 1) to investigate the types of clitics in the Novel “Murder on the Orient Express” by Agatha Crhistee. 2) to investigate the dominant types of clitics in the novel “Murder on the Orient Express” by Agatha Crhistee. This research used qualitative descriptive method and the instrument used was the researchers. The data of this research is taken from the novel “Murder on the Orient Express” by Agatha Christee. The data analysis technique used is Miles and Huberman technique, the steps are: data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion and verification. From the research results obtained that the researchers found 699 clitics. There are 22 proclitics and 677 enclitics. Proclitic only has two kinds (o') and (d'). While enclitic has eight kinds, namely ('m), ('re), ('ll), ('ve), ('d), ('s), (n't), and genitive ('s) and the percentage shows that enclitic is 96.85% greater than the proclitic is 3.15%. So it can be concluded that enclitic is the most dominant used in novel Murder on the Orient Express by Agatha Christee.

Keywords: Clitics, Proclitic, Enclitic, Novel, Murder on the Orient Express

Abstrak: *Klitik atau clitics merupakan kata atau bagian kata yang secara terstruktur tergantung kata yang diikutinya dan ini tidak dapat berdiri sendiri. tujuan dari penelitian ini antara lain 1) meneliti tipe-tipe klitik yang terdapat pada novel “Murder on the Orient Express” by Agatha Crhistee, 2) mencari tipe klitik yang lebih dominan muncul dalam novel “Murder on the Orient Express” by Agatha Crhistee. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan instrumen dalam penelitian ini merupakan peneliti itu sendiri. Data penelitian ini diambil dari novel “Murder on the Orient Express” karya Agatha Christee. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan yaitu teknik Miles dan Huberman, langkah-langkahnya antara lain: reduksi data, menampilkan data, dan penarikan kesimpulan dan verifikasi. Dari hasil penelitian yang diperoleh, peneliti menemukan 699 klitik. Ada dua jenis klitik yang terdiri dari 22 proclitic and 677 enclitic. Pada proclitic hanya ada dua jenis yaitu (o') dan (d'). Sedangkan pada enclitic memiliki delapan jenis, diantaranya ('m), ('re), ('ll), ('ve), ('d), ('s), (n't), dan genitive ('s) dan persentase menunjukkan bahwa jumlah enclitic lebih besar dari pada proclitic yaitu 96,85% dibandingkan proclitic sebesar 3,15%, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa enclitic lebih dominan digunakan pada novel “Murder on the Orient Express” karya Agatha Christee.*

Kata Kunci: Clitics, Proclitic, Enclitic, Novel, Murder on the Orient Express

I. INTRODUCTION

Clitic formation is not an inflection or derivative that can occur in diction, but it is formed when words are put together in syntactic phrases. Clitics are pronounced like affixes, but they have a syntactic role at the phrase level. (Matthews, 2014) states that clitics is a grammatical term that refers to a word, but it cannot stand alone and phonologically depends on its host in a construction. According to (Mbah et al., 2012), Clitics usually occupy a middle position between complete phonological and affixes which may belong to different classes of words and this depends on the characteristics of the grammatical nature. A clitic attaches to a host, the morpheme of which forms a phonological word. Phonological words, which are classified as clitics, consist of only two clitics, namely simple and special clitics which display phonological peculiarities when compared to the phonological words that do not contain clitics.

Bauear (as cited in Iskandar et al., 2018) states that clitics is a form of abbreviation of a word with its independent existence. In other words, clitic has a form of affix, but according to the division of the function of the word. Examples of clitics are "I am (I'm)", "you are (you're)", "I will (I'll)", "we are (we're)", "she is (She's)",

"she would (She'd)", and so on. The interesting thing about clitic that distinguishes it from affixes is that affixes will be limited to stems that are a certain lexical type, such as verbs, whereas clitics are not so limited. There are two kinds of word formation, namely derivation and inflection. Word formation is created a new word in a certain language. It can be found in literary works like novel, drama, short story, poetry or in the daily communication (Nanda et al., 2012). While clitics is part of the inflection, so clitics is part of morphology. Luis & Kaisar (as cited in Pangalila, 2016) stated that clitics interact morphologically with verbs in a way that strongly suggests that they have evolved into inflectional suffixes. So, morphology studies how to form words by adding clitics and affixes.

Clitics is a challenge in the grammatical arrangement between word boundaries and morphemes in terms of syntax and morphology. Clitic is one of the morpheme bonds. Therefore, clitics must be tied to other words. Clitic is a word unit for syntax and is also a morpheme for morphology. Clitic words are said to be "phonologically bound" meaning that they are pronounced, with little emphasis, as if they were attached to adjacent words. What all clitics have in common is a phonological deficiency that prevents them from functioning as independent or independent

words. (Katamba, 2015) states that in English, important phonological words have vowels, so there are no words without vowels like (g, h, t, y, s, d). Clitoral words do not qualify for word status if they do not have vowels. Clitics are usually weak forms of functional elements such as auxiliaries, determinants, particles, and pronouns.

In English morphology and phonology, clitics are words or parts of words that are structurally dependent on neighboring words (it is the host) and cannot stand alone. Meanwhile, syntactically, clitics is reconstructed from a language. Clitics are formed from morphemes that have the syntactic characteristics of a word, but are phonologically dependent on the word or another phrase. Therefore, clitic is syntactically independent, while phonologically dependent because it is always attached to its host. Another word or phrase attached to the clitic is called host. The clitic process occurs postlexically after the rules of lexicon word formation are applied, and follow the application or syntax. In addition (Santesteban et al., 2017) declared that sometimes, clitics is also argued as pronoun or morphemes of agreement. Moreover, Matthews (2014) declared that there are two types of clitics such as proclitic and enclitic. (Savira & Fitrawati, 2019) stated that proclitic is clitic which precedes the word joining phonologically like article. the proclitic

forms in English are: d'-, 't-, y'-, and o'-. For example: (1) It is already nine o'clock (of clock), (2) D'you need a hand? (Do you), (3) 'twas the night before Christmas (It was), (4) Y'all so beautiful (You all). Meanwhile, enclitic is a clitic that is attached to the end of a word and appears after its host. The enclitic forms in English are: -'m, -'re, -'ll, -'ve, -'d, -'s, n't, and genitive 's. For example: (1) I'm a teacher (am), (2) You're beautiful girl (are), (3) I'll make you happy (will), (4) I've done my job (have), (5) I'd like a cup of coffee (would), (6) somebody's coming (is), (7) You can't do that (cannot), (8) Jane's mother is kind (mother of Jane is kind). As stated by (Rizki & Marlina, 2018) clitics are the component or part that should be affixed to other words because they are not a syllable, in example: "there's", the part of -'s in the example, it does not have syllable. If it stands alone, it does not have the meaning. So, it has to be attached to the other word in order the word has a meaning. The attaching process of it is called with cliticization.

Clitics are often encountered by students when reading novels, watching films, or listening to speeches. According to (Marneffe et al., 2014), the nature of clitics can be found in the literature which always explains that they are bounds phonologically to a word or appear second in a clause. Due to ignorance of the original form, the shape of the clitics can change from its original

form. In addition, clitics usually have a lot to do with to be in nominal and verb "ing" sentences. Meanwhile, there are also many students who do not understand grammar, so sentences that are made are just monotonous or when they make sentences they use to be incorrectly (for example, they should use did instead of does). Based on these problems, learning clitics is important to support the understanding of English. This research emphasizes the analysis of English clitics by type. From here it can be seen the problems faced by students that have been studied by previous researchers.

The previous research conducted by (Utomo & Karuniawati, 2019) entitled "An Analysis Clitics in the Novel Allegiant by Veronica Roth" it shows that there were two types of clitics found, namely 1 proclitic and 46 enclitics. In addition, it also has three clitic functions, namely 27 enclitics as verbal functions, 15 enclitics as adverbial functions, and 5 clitics with variants (o') and (genitive) as pronominal functions. Therefore, Clitics are usually used in an informal form such as talking to close friends or family. Clitics attached to the beginning of the word is called proclitic, while clitics attached to the end of the word is called enclitic. Understanding clitics can help students improve English skills such as reading. Clitics can also help students in understanding reading. Reading also needs to understand what the meaning of the clitics

is so that the tenses and the meaning of the sentence as a whole can be known. So, the more students understand clitics, the better their ability in reading.

Clitics are very often encountered by students, especially in novels. However, there are still many students who do not understand about clitics. Meanwhile, previous research conducted by (Noviana, 2016) entitled "English Clitics Analysis in Sherlock Holmes Novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle" showed that there are two types of clitics, namely proclitic and enclitic. There are two clitic functions, namely verbal functions and other functions. In the abstracts written by undergraduate students, it was found that clitics had an important role for students to distinguish significantly from clitics and from the results of their research they would not confuse clitics and non-clitics. From the two studies above, it can be concluded that if students have insight into clitics, they will be able to distinguish between clitics and non-clitics. In general, what students need to know about clitics is that there are two types of clitics, namely proclitics and enclitics. From these problems, the researchers decided to analyze the clitic.

Therefore, the researchers will look for the clitics in the novel "Murder on the Orient Express" to find out the meaning, type, and function of the clitic. However, when students learn English and find clitoral

words in their subject matter. Many students do not understand the clitic about its functions and types. Do not even know what clitics stands for, what it is used for, and what it means. As a result, they do not understand the meaning of sentences that contain clitics. The effect of clitics in learning English is that if students do not understand clitics, it will affect students in translating English texts. The more students understand the clitics, the more mistakes students can make in translating the English text.

After knowing what clitics are, their functions and types, it can be seen how important clitics are for students. The results of this analysis are published for students learning materials. In this research, the researchers will use the novel for clitic analysis. "The Novel Murder on the Orient Express" by Agatha Christee will be used as the data source. This novel consists of 3 parts and consist of 139 pages and in it there are many clitics that can be analyzed for their functions and types. This research studies the development of language, word formation both in spoken and written because language always evolves based on its users, so several new words are created in their daily communication. Word formation can create new words and enrich many vocabulary of the language people used.

Clitics are usually present in novels, because usually the language used in novels

is not standard and formal. (Katamba, 2015) states that the use of clitics denotes informal words, a form of written clitic that is formally avoided, unless the author describes spoken language. This is the author's attempt to animate or upload the reader's emotions. It is important for writers to attract readers. Usually native speakers often used clitics in their conversations. Initially clitics was created because of spoken language, to make it easier for people to speak (shorter, faster in pronunciation). According to (Al-Ma'ruf & Nugrahani, 2017), a novel is a story, fiction, or narration that also called narrative text or discourse narrative, fiction means an imaginary story that is a narrative story whose contents do not suggest historical truth. In line with stated by (Aristiawan, 2020) that novel is the someone's expression, ideas, and imagination and talk about life in certain place and time.

Whereas in the novel, many dialogues use spoken language. In the novel "Murder on the Orient Express", there are many clashes in dialogue or between conversations. So, the function of clitics in a novel is to make the conversation between characters in the novel more lively, the language used feels more familiar to the reader, and to ensure conversation between dialogues.

The researchers chose "Murder on the Orient Express" by Agatha Christee is

because the novel uses informal language. (Nurgiyantoro, 2018) states that novels usually contain informal everyday conversations to attract readers. Therefore, this novel is suitable to be used as a research resource, especially for clitical analysis. This novel is very popular, especially for lovers of mystery novels or thrillers. In the vote for the best books of 2021, "Murder on the Orient Express" has a ratings 460.000 and reviews 28.422. The novel "Murder on the Orient Express" has been translated into many foreign languages. This novel was also filmed in 1974 and remade in 2017. The novel is also so popular that since its publication in 1930 it has sold more than millions of copies. Based on this description, it can be concluded that the researchers will conduct a research entitled "Clitical Analysis in the Novel 'Murder on the Orient Express' by Agatha Christee".

In accordance with the focus of the problems above, the formulation of the problems are: 1). "What are types of clitics in the novel of Murder on the Orient Express Novel by Agatha Christee?", 2). "What is the dominant type of clitics in the novel of Murder on the Orient Express Novel by Agatha Christee?" and the objectives of the research namely: 1). What the types of clitics are in the novel of Murder on the Orient Express Novel by Agatha Christee are, and 2). What the dominant type of clitics in the novel of Murder on the Orient Express

by Agatha Christee is. The objectives that the researchers decided is only focused on investigated one of types of word formation that is cliticization. It is rather different with the other previous researches which was conducted by Rizki & Marlina (2018) entitle "Word Formation Process in Novel Alice's Adventures In Wonderland By Lewis Carroll and Movie Alice in Wonderland By Walt Disney" the research investigated all types of word formation not only clitics but also affixation, compounding, cliticization, internal change, suppletion, and multiple process. Then another research was conducted by Utomo & Karuniawati (2019) entitle "An Analysis Clitics in the Novel Allegiant by Veronica Roth" the research objectives are not focused on analyze the type but also the function, it is surely different with the aims of this research that focused on investigating clitics and dominant between proclitic or enclitic.

The results of this research are expected to provide uses for the world of education such as 1). To give more information about clitics which can be used as references for English Department students and also give information to the readers who interested in relevant topic, and to add insight about clitics, and 2). For lecturers, it gives and develops to describe about the English clitics in subject of morphology, 3). For next researchers, this research can be used as a reference for those

who want to conduct a relevant research in the future.

II. METHOD

The research method used in this research was descriptive qualitative. (Lune & Berg, 2017) stated that qualitative research is an inquiry approach useful to explore and understand the phenomenon. Furthermore, (Basrowi & Suwandi, 2008) define that qualitative research is a research that finds and shows the data which cannot be achieved by using statistical procedures or other quantification ways. According to (Moleong, 2017) qualitative methods are procedures of the research that can produce descriptive data in the form of written words or oral from people and observable behavior. In addition, (Fatmawati & Anggraini, 2019) said that qualitative research used to describe and analyze the research data descriptively. Data can be collected in the form of notes. The application of this method is in line with the objectives of the research, which is to investigate the types of clitics and to investigate the dominant type of clitics on the "Murder on the Orient Express Novel" by Agata Christee.

The source of data used in this research was the novel "Murder on the Orient Express" by Agata Christee, the first

printed in 1930, it had 139 pages and published by Harper Paper backs in United States of America. While the data for the research consisted of sentences and dialogues that have clitics which would provide a lot of information to students about clitics. The instrument in this research were the researchers themselves.

The researchers were as data collector, data interpreter, and as reporter of research results. According to (Sugiyono, 2012), in qualitative research, the researcher is the key of instrument. It means the researcher as the planner, the data collector, analyst, and the reporter of the research result, related to its role as an instrument in research, qualitative researchers must meet the qualifications (Nugrahani, 2014). Besides that, it also used helper instrument, that was, data card. Data card is used to note the clitics found in novel "Murder on the Orient Express" by Agatha Christee. (Moleong, 2017) stated that qualitative research cannot be separated from participant observation, it is the name of the role of the researchers that determine the overall scenario. That was, the researchers as the instrument of the research. The technique to collect the data in qualitative research data was obtained from data sources using data collection techniques which can be grouped into two categories, namely interactive methods (participatory interviews and observations) and non-interactive (participatory

observation, document content analysis, and archives) Mantja (as cited in Gunawan, 2014). This research used document data or non-interactive data. According to (Arikunto, 2014), study document is getting the data about case or variable as note, transcripts, book, magazine, and others. Furthermore, according to (Mahendra & Amelia, 2020), document is used to collect the fact and evidence of the research analysis result. The researchers used some steps in collecting the data in Murder on the Orient Express Novel by Agata Christee as stated by (Setiawan et al., 2019) those steps can be explained as follows.

1. Read the novel thoroughly
2. Selected the materials or source are with and purpose of the research.
3. Chose and bolded the sentence that has the clitics in the novel.
4. Added the clitics to the table and determine the types and the dominant type of clitics of it, after the data was collected the next activity is analyze the research data.

The activities to understand and comprehend the literary work need a suitable approach. In this research, the researchers used qualitative data analysis by Miles and Huberman. (Emzir, 2014) said that the data analysis by Miles and Huberman has three activities, namely data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion and verification. Data reduction

is a process was carried out to sharpen, select, focus, discard, and compile data so that the final conclusion can be described and verified. In this research, the researchers only looked for clitics in the novel as material for analysis so that the researchers only focused on clitics and sentences that contain these clitics. Data display namely entered the data that has been obtained in various types of matrices, graphs, charts, tables and so on. All are designed to assemble organized and directly accessible information. With the arrangement of the data, the researchers can draw conclusions well. Drawing Conclusion and verification is draw conclusions and re-verify whether the data under the research was correct. So, after the data was arranged into tables, the researchers drew conclusions from the research results. The research results will also be presented in narrative form so that there is an explanation of the data in the table.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

This research was conducted to analyze the clitics in the novel "Murder on the Orient Express" by Agatha Christee which contains 139 pages. The researchers used a qualitative descriptive method in this

study. While the data were analyzed using the technique proposed by Miles and Hubberman.

In this technique, there were three stages of activity, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions and verification. In data reduction the researchers chose the data taken from the novel "Murder on the Orient Express" by Agatha Christie. In analyzing clitics the researchers looked for types of clitics including proclitic and enclitic, then researchers found out the dominant types of clitics in the novel.

Based on analysis of part 1 in the novel entitle "The Fact" is 170 clitics found. It can be seen that there were many kinds of clitics found in part I and the most clitics found were genetic ('s) with total is 64. The dominant type of clitics that appears is enclitic. While the type of proclitic that appears only one that is "o'clock" with total is 9. There were 23 clitics are written as representative of each clitics found in part I in the novel are as follows:

1. We can't afford delay! (Page 13) The cliticization of this sentence is *can't* that is the contraction of *cannot*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic '*not*' indicates negative sentence.
2. They didn't have any Evian or Vichy, which seems queer to me. (Page 21) The cliticization of this sentence is *didn't* that is the contraction of *did not*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic '*no't*' indicates negative sentence.
3. Doesn't anybody know? (Page 26) The cliticization of this sentence is *doesn't* that is the contraction of *does not*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic '*not*' indicates negative sentence.
4. But I don't the idea of your being a governess at the beck and call of tyrannical mothers and their tiresome brats. (Page 12) The cliticization of this sentence is *don't* that is the contraction of *do not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
5. "I guess I'll go right to bed and read", she said. (Page 24) The cliticization of this sentence is *I'll* that is the contraction of *I will*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *will* is a modal auxiliary.
6. I'm absolutely scared of death of the man! (Page 24) The cliticization of this sentence is *I'm* that is the contraction of *I am*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *am* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
7. No, I think I've got a couple still in my files one know I Ratchett tor up in a rage. (Page 33) The cliticization of this sentence is *I've*, that is the contraction of *I have*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *have* is a modal auxiliary.
8. "It's natural to the folks here to be indolent," she said. The cliticization of this sentence is *it's* that is the

- contraction of *it is*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *is* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
9. Oh! You mustn't think that. (Page 12) The cliticization of this sentence is *mustn't*, that is the contraction of *must not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
 10. That oughtn't to be difficult. (Page 34) The cliticization of this sentence is *oughtn't*, that is the contraction of *ought not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
 11. Do you know, I shouldn't be a bit surprised if that man turned out to be a murderer one of these train robbers you read about. (Page 24) The cliticization of this sentence is *shouldn't*, that is the contraction of *should not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
 12. But that's how it is. (Page 16) The cliticization of this sentence is *that's*, that is the contraction of *that is*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *is* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
 13. Why, if this were at home, there'd be someone at least trying to do something! (Page 26) The cliticization of this sentence is *there'd*, that is the contraction of *there would*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *would* is a modal auxiliary.
 14. Master indeed! There's something wrong about that man. (Page 24) The cliticization of this sentence is *there's* that is the contraction of *there is*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *is* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
 15. It was eleven o'clock you comprehend. (Page 29) The cliticization of this sentence is *o'clock*, that is the contraction of *of clock*, thus categorized as proclitic. Clitic *of* is a preposition.
 16. "Wasn't he?" This time MacQueen did show surprise. (Page 31) The cliticization of this sentence is *wasn't*, that is the contraction of *was not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
 17. We're going to take you for a ride, Ratchett. (Page 33) The cliticization of this sentence is *we're* that is the contraction of *we are*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *are* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
 18. What's incredible? (Page 32) The cliticization of this sentence is *what's* that is the contraction of *what is*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *is* is an auxiliary verb and indicates interrogative sentence.
 19. If you're holding out for more, you won't get it. (Page 22) The cliticization of this sentence is *won't*, that is the contraction

of *will not*, thus categorized as enclitics.

Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.

20. But all the same you'd be suprised to know what our college there is doing. (Page 20) The cliticization of this sentence is *you'd* that is the contraction of *you would*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *would* is a modal auxiliary.
21. If you're holding ot for more, you won't got it. (Page 22) The cliticization of this sentence is *you're* that is the contraction of *you are*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *are* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
22. "You've got a pretty good nerve," said Ratchett. (Page 22) The cliticization of this sentence is *you've* that is the contraction of *you have*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *have* is a modal auxiliary.
23. MacQueen's astonished tone told Poirot quite certainly that that the young man had not known of it. (Page 33) The cliticization of this sentence is *MacQueen's*, that is the genitive 's, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic 's indicates possessive in a sentence, in this sentence astonished tone is owned by MacQueen.

Meanwhile, in part II entitle "The Evidence" there were many kinds of clitics found in part II that the most clitics found were genetic ('s) with total is 109 with the

dominant type of clitics that appears is enclitic. While the type of proclitic that appears only "o'clock" with total is 8 and "D'you" with total is 1. There were 21 clitics are written as representative of each clitics found in part II in the novel are as follows:

1. "My daughter's children. Aren't they cunning?" (Page 95) The cliticization of this sentence is *aren't*, that is the contraction of *are not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
2. "I can't say Prohibition has ever worried me any." (Page 96) The cliticization of this sentence is *can't*, that is the contraction of *can not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
3. I couldn't say. (Page 50) The cliticization of this sentence is *couldn't* that is the contraction of *could not*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
4. I didn't really notice. (Page 50) The cliticization of this sentence is *didn't* that is the contraction of *did not*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
5. "I don't think I could do that even to save myself from the chair", said Macqueen grimly. (Page 48) The cliticization of this sentence is *doesn't* that is the contraction of *does not*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.

6. "How was it, since you were nervous of this man Ratchett, that you hadn't already bolted the door between the compartments?" (Page 57) The cliticization of this sentence is *hadn't*, that is the contraction of *had not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
7. I don't as rule like Americans haven't any use for 'em. (Page 71) The cliticization of this sentence is *haven't* that is the contraction of *have not*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
8. She's a pukka sahib. (Page 73) The cliticization of this sentence is *she's* that is the contraction of *she is*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *is* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
9. "He's been in in America Chicago, I understand." (Page 52) The cliticization of this sentence is *he's*, that is the contraction of *he is*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *is* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
10. "Guess I'd better come clean." (Page 75) The cliticization of this sentence is *I'd* that is the contraction of *I would*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *would* is a modal auxiliary.
11. I'll take my oath on that. (Page 78) The cliticization of this sentence is *I'll* that is the contraction of *I will*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *will* is a modal auxiliary.
12. I'm plumb certain. (page 78) The cliticization of this sentence is *I'm* that is the contraction of *I am*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *am* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
13. Oh! It's nothing. (Page 73) The cliticization of this sentence is *it's* that is the contraction of *it is*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *is* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
14. Of course I know there's nothing in that but it just struck me as a bit odd. (Page 73) The cliticization of this sentence is *there's* that is the contraction of *there is*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *is* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
15. That was at some time soon after one o'clock. (Page 45) The cliticization of this sentence is *o'clock*, that is the contraction of *of clock*, thus categorized as proclitic. Clitic *of* is a preposition.
16. I wasn't paying attention. (Page 71) The cliticization of this sentence is *wasn't*, that is the contraction of *was not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
17. Arbut not and I thought we'd get out at what was the name of the place? Vincovci to stretch our legs a bit. (Page

- 49) The cliticization of this sentence is *we'd*, that is the contraction of *we would*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *would* is a modal auxiliary.
18. "She that you weren't alarmed when the morning wore on and no summons came?" (Page 52) The cliticization of this sentence is *weren't*, that is the contraction of *were not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
19. I know what you are going to say, and I'm telling you right now that I won't do any such thing! (Page 93) The cliticization of this sentence is *won't*, that is the contraction of *will not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
20. Mercy! Perhaps you'd better! (Page 95) The cliticization of this sentence is *you'd* that is the contraction of *you would*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *would* is a modal auxiliary.
21. "Perhaps you're right, M. Poirot," he said. (Page 96) The cliticization of this sentence is *you're* that is the contraction of *you are*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *are* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.

The last part is part III entitle "Hercule Poirot Sits Back and Thinks" there were many kinds of clitics found in part III that the most clitics found were genetic ('s) with total is 67. The dominant type of clitics that appears is enclitic. While the type of

proclitic that appears only 1 that is "o'clock" with total is 4. There were 20 clitics are written as representative of each clitics found in part III in the novel are as follows:

1. I suppose she couldn't have been more than forty. (Page 119) The cliticization of this sentence is *couldn't*, that is the contraction of *could not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
3. "If you mean, did I drop it there myself, no, I didn't." (Page 123) The cliticization of this sentence is *didn't*, that is the contraction of *did not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
4. No, I never had any connection with the Armstrong house but I'm beginning to believe I'm about the only one this train who hadn't! (Page 130) The cliticization of this sentence is *hadn't*, that is the contraction of *had not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
5. And if she's worried and interfered with, you'll have me to deal with. (Page 126) The cliticization of this sentence is *she's*, that is the contraction of *she is*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *is* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
6. It was very wrong of me, sir, and I thought I'd better come and make a clean breast of it. (Page 129) The cliticization of this

- sentence is *I'd*, that is the contraction of *I would*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *would* is a modal auxiliary.
7. I'm not saying anything at all. (Page 130)
The cliticization of this sentence is *I'm*, that is the contraction of *I am*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *am* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
 8. I've got to hand it to you. (Page 130) The cliticization of this sentence is *I've*, that is the contraction of *I have*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *have* is a modal auxiliary.
 9. You mustn't lose your grip in yourself. (Page 132) The cliticization of this sentence is *mustn't*, that is the contraction of *must not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
 10. That's what I want to know. (Page 130)
The cliticization of this sentence is *that's*, that is the contraction of *that is*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *is* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
 11. In my opinion and this is only an opinion Ratchett was killed at some time very close upon two o'clock, the latest hour the doctor gives us as possible. (Page 135) The cliticization of this sentence is *o'clock*, that is the contraction of *clock*, thus categorized as proclitic. Clitic *of* is a preposition.
 12. It wasn't only that he was responsible for my daughter's death and her child's and that of the other child who, might have been alive and happy now. (Page 138)
The cliticization of this sentence is *wasn't*, that is the contraction of *was not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
 13. First we thought we'd draw lost as two who should do it, but in the end we decided on this way. (Page 138) The cliticization of this sentence is *we'd*, that is the contraction of *we would*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *would* is a modal auxiliary.
 14. "Just exactly what's up on this train? It seems bughouse to me." (Page 130) The cliticization of this sentence is *what's*, that is the contraction of *what is*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *is* is an auxiliary verb and in this sentence attached to a question word.
 15. "You'll excuse me," he said, ut no one would believe it to look at you. (Page 130) The cliticization of this sentence is *you'll* that is the contraction of *you will*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *will* is a modal auxiliary.
 16. Then, beleive me, you're pretty slick guesser. (Page 130) The cliticization of this sentence is *you're*, that is the contraction of *you are*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *are* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.

17. The thrust the dagger he had used into Mrs. Hubbard's sponge bag in passing. (Page 133) The cliticization of this sentence is *Mrs. Hubbard's*, that is the genitive 's, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic 's indicates possessive in a sentence, in this sentence sponge bag is owned by Mrs. Hubbard.
18. I suppose we can take it that they're the only innocent parties on the train?. (Page 130) The cliticization of this sentence is *they're* that is the contraction of *they are*, thus categorized as enclitic. Clitic *are* is an auxiliary verb and indicates positive nominal sentence.
19. Old Tonio sir, wouldn't heart a fly. (Page 129) The cliticization of this sentence is *wouldn't*, that is the contraction of *would not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.
20. We know quite well it isn't you. (Page 132) The cliticization of this sentence is *don't*, that is the contraction of *do not*, thus categorized as enclitics. Clitic *not* indicates negative sentence.

From the three parts of the novel analysis above, it can be concluded that several dominant clitics kinds appear, namely genetic ('s). The clitics is enclitic kind. From the clitics found, it can be seen that the novel used informal language like the language of novels in general.

Discussion

Based on the result of the research discussed previously, the following table shows the summary of research result of the clitics in part 1, II, and III in the novel "Murder on the Orient Express" by Agatha Christie.

Table 1
Analysis Result Of Clitics In Novel
"Murder On The Orient Express" By
Agatha Christie

No	Clitics	Parts of Novel			Total	Percent age (%)
		1	2	3		
1	Proclitic	9	9	4	22	3.15%
2	Enclitic	16	37	13	67	96.85%
Total		17	38	14	69	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two types of clitic, proclitic and enclitic. (Matthews, 2014) states that there are two type of clitics, namely proclitic and enclitic. The proclitic forms in English are: (d') and (o') and enclitic forms in English are: ('m), ('re), ('ll), ('ve), ('d), ('s), (n't), and genitive ('s).

From the analysis investigated on the novel "Murder on the Orient Express" by Agatha Christee, 22 proclitics and 677 enclitics were found, so the total clitic in the novel is 699 and the most dominant clitics in the novel "Murder on the Orient Express" by Agatha Christee is enclitic.

When looked from the percentage, the results can be seen by deviding the number of proclitics by the number of clitics and multiplying by one hundred. This is shown by the calculation below.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Proclitic} \\ = \\ = \end{array} \frac{22}{699} \times 100\% = 3.15\%$$

The same goes for enclitics. The percentage result can be seen by dividing the number of enclitics by the number of clitics and multiplied by one hundred. This is shown by the calculation below.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Enclitic} \\ = \\ = \end{array} \frac{677}{699} \times 100\% = 96.85\%$$

Judging from the percentage above, the number of enclitics is more than proclitic, namely 96.85%, which is greater than proclitic, which is 3.15%. It is relevant with

the previous research conducted by (Savira & Fitrawati, 2019) entitle "Types of Word Formation Used in the 16th Chapter of Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone Novel Written By J. K. Rowling that the cliticization was found on their novel analysis as many as 10.10%. The next previous research conducted by (Utomo & Karuniawati, 2019) entitle "An Analysis Clitics in the Novel Allegiant by Veronica Roth" it shows that there were two types of clitics found, namely 1 proclitic and 46 enclitics. In addition, it also has three clitic functions, namely 27 enclitics as verbal functions, 15 enclitics as adverbial functions, and 5 clitics with variants (o') and (genitive) as pronominal functions. It can be inferred that clitics is commonly found in daily communication or in literary works likes novel. In line with theory stated by (Nurgiyantoro, 2018) states that novels usually contain informal everyday conversations to attract readers.

IV. CONCLUSION

From the analysis was conducted on the novel "Murder on the Orient Express" by Agatha Christy which consists of three parts of the novel there are: in Part I entitle "The Fact", in Part II entitle "The Evidence", and in Part III entitle "Hercule Poirot Sits Back and Thinks" with total of 139 pages, it is

found that there are two types of clitics, namely proclitics and enclitics. Proclitic only for variants “of (o’)” and “do (d’)”. While enclitic has eight variants, namely “am (’m)”, “are (’re)”, “will (’ll)”, “have (’ve)”, “would/has (’d)”, “has/is (’s)”, “not (n’t)”, and genitive (’s). The results of the analysis show that total enclitics is greater than proclitic which is the percentage is 96.85% and proclitic which is 3.15%. The total clitics obtained were 699 clitics with a total of 22 proclitics and 677 enclitics. It can be concluded that enclitics are the most dominant. So, enclitics are used more often than proclitics in the novel “Murder on the Orient Express” by Agatha Christie. This knowledge can help students to understand

clitics, starting from their types, lengths, and meanings well. this analysis to their students, so that they can improve their understanding of clitics. Clitics are very often encountered by students, especially for informal writings whose purpose is for entertainment or personal such as novels, short story, diary, and so on. However, clitics is not recommended for formal writings such as scientific papers, theses, or other writings that are educational in nature, so the researchers suggest that teacher or lecturer can introduce the concept of this topic to their students, so that they can improve their understanding and knowledge of clitics

REFERENCES

- Al-Ma’ruf, A. I., & Nugrahani, F. (2017). *Pengkajian Sastra Teori dan Aplikasi*. Surakarta: CV Dijwa Amarta.
- Arikunto, S. (2014). *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.
- Aristiawan, D. (2020). Courage and Modesty as the Attributes of Moral Value in the Novel of the Old Man and the Sea. *Journal of Languages and Language Teaching*, 8(2), 139–152. <https://doi.org/10.33394/jollt.v8i2.2279>
- Basrowi, & Suwandi. (2008). *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.
- Emzir. (2014). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Analisis Data*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Fatmawati, R., & Anggraini, P. A. (2019). An Analysis of English Word Formation Processes in Beats Apart Novel By Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya. *Jurnal E-Link*, 6 (1), 164. <https://doi.org/10.30736/e-link.v6i1.125>
- Gunawan. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Teori dan Praktik*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.

- Iskandar, D., Mulyadi, & Samad, I. A. (2018). Morphosyntax Analysis of Acehese Clitic. *Advances in Language and Literary Studies*, 9(4), 212–219. <https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.all.v.9n.4p.212>
- Katamba, F. (2015). *English Words*. New York: Taylor and Francis e-Library.
- Lune, H., & Berg, B. L. (2017). *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences*. Pearson Education.
- Mahendra, M. Y. I., & Amelia, D. (2020). Moral Values Analysis in the Fault in Our Stars Novel by John Green. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1 (2), 55–61. <https://doi.org/10.33365/lj.v1i2.302>
- Marneffe, M. De, Dozat, T., Silveira, N., Haverinen, K., Ginter, F., Nivre, J., & Manning, C. D. (2014). *Universal Stanford Dependencies: A Cross-Linguistic Typology*. Cambridge: University Press.
- Matthews, P. H. (2014). *Concise Dictionary of Linguistics*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Mbah, B., Mbah, E., & Iloene, M. (2012). Phonology of Igbo Morpho-syntactic Clitics. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 2 (6), 176–192.
- Moleong, L. J. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Nanda, M. N., Rosa, R. N., & Ardi, H. (2012). An Analysis of Word Formation Used in Twilight Novel by Stephenie Meyer and Twilight Movie Script Written by Melissa Rosenberg. *English Language and Literature E-Journal*, 11–23.
- Noviana, N. (2016). *English Clitics Analysis in Sherlock Holmes Novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*. IAIN Palangka Raya.
- Nugrahani, F. (2014). *Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa*. Surakarta.
- Nurgiyantoro, B. (2018). Penilaian Otentik. *Cakrawala Pendidikan*, 27 (3), 250–261.
- Pangalila, R. (2016). *Klitik dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Toulour (Suatu Analisis Kontrastif)*. Manado: Universitas Sam Ratulangi.
- Rizki, S., & Marlina, L. (2018). Word Formation Process in Novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll and Movie Alice in Wonderland by Walt Disney. *E-Journal of English Language and Literature*, 7 (1). 166-176
- Santesteban, M., Zawiszewski, A., Erdocia, K., & Laka, I. (2017). On the Nature of Clitics and Their Sensitivity to Number Attraction Effects. *ORIGINAL RESEARCH*, 8(September), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.01470>
- Savira, I., & Fitrawati. (2019). Types of Word Formation Used in Chapter Sixteen of Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone Novel Written By J.K. Rowling. *E-Journal of English Language and Literature*, 8 (1). 68-80.

- Setiawan, B., Deliani, S., & Dewi, R. S. (2019). An Analisis of Word Formation Process in the Novel Ghost Fleet in Morphological Perspective. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional & Expo II Hasil Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat 2019*, 1232–1234.
- Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta CV.
- Utomo, S., & Karuniawati, L. (2019). An Analysis Clitics in the Novel Allegiant by Veronica Roth. *Jurnal Prakarsa Paedagogia*, 2 (2), 230–238.