

Affixes Forming Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs in the Kaili Language, Rai Dialect

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the affixes that form nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs in the Kaili language of the Rai dialect, aiming to understand the process of word formation through the combination or addition of affixes in the Kaili language of the Rai dialect. The Kaili language of the Rai dialect is one of the Kaili language families spoken by the people of Central Sulawesi, especially the city of Palu, Donggala Regency, Sigi Regency and its surroundings. The methods used in this study are the distributional method, the Direct Element Sharing (BUL) technique, the Lesap technique, the Change technique, and the Expand technique. The data source of this study is the oral speech of native speakers of the Kaili language of the Rai dialect in Sipeso Village, Sindue Tobata District, Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. The results of the study indicate that the Kaili Rai Dialect has a productive affix formation process, including Prefixes (initial) { mom-, no-, na-, mo-, ri, po-, topoN-,} Suffixes (final) {-sa, -i, -na, -mo, -ka,} Infixes (insertions) {-um-, -in-,} Confixes (initial-final) {ni-/ka, ka-/na, na-/mo, pan-/a}. Each affix has a different grammatical function and meaning in the formation of word classes. The results of this study provide an important contribution in the documentation and description of regional languages that are increasingly threatened with extinction for the younger generation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Kaili is the largest regional language in Palu City and in Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. The number of Kaili speakers is estimated at around 330,000 to 400,000 people. The Kaili language has its own peculiarities in its region, the Kaili language consists of several dialects and each dialect has its variations. The Ledo dialect is the most famous and largest dialect. There are several types of Kaili dialects, namely: Ija dialect, Unde dialect, Da'a dialect, Rai dialect, Tara dialect, Taa dialect, Doi dialect, Edo dialect, ado dialect, etc.

In the study of linguistics, morphology studies the internal structure of words and the mechanisms of word formation in a language. One of the important morphological processes is affixation, which is the addition of affixes such as prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or confixes to basic forms to produce new derivative forms in meaning and function. The process of affixation has an important role in forming nouns, verbs, adjectives and sometimes adverbs in several languages, including the Kaili language.

Morphology is the process of changing words in an orderly way or with the regularity of the way of change with the same device, and gives rise to a new word as a result of change, the new word is created polymorphemic (Sudaryanto, 1992:15). Affixation is the process of adding affixes to basic or basic forms. In this process there are several elements, namely 1. Basic and basic forms, 2, affixes, and 3. The resulting grammatical meaning. (Chaer, 2012).

The aphyxis of the Kaili language has a very important role in the process of word formation. Afixes in the Kaili language of the Rai dialect not only function to change the form of words from root words to complex forms, but can also change certain classes of words into new words, for example from nouns to verbs or vice versa. In connection with the above explanation according to (Muclish 2008:41) affix is a bound linguistic form that only has a grammatical meaning, which is a direct element of a word, but is not a basic form, which has the ability to form new words. In morphological studies, affixes are classified into bound morphemes, which are units that cannot stand alone and are always attached to other forms (basic forms). The affixing of affixes to the basic form can cause the basic form to change shape, change the class of words, and change in meaning. The process of word formation through affixing or affixing, in general, has the potential to change the meaning and shape of words.

2. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative descriptive research type. Qualitative descriptive research is research that aims to describe, describe, and explain linguistic phenomena systematically based on data obtained in the field without using statistical calculations. According to Sudaryanto (2015), research in the field of linguistics is generally descriptive because it aims to describe linguistic facts as they are. The data analyzed are in the form of lingual units which are then systematically explained in accordance with the rules of the language being studied.

This research is a qualitative research because the data used are in the form of words in the Kaili language which contain affixes that form nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, not in the form of numbers or statistical data. The data was analyzed using the language analysis method to determine the form, formation process, and function of the meaning of affixes in the Kaili language in Sipeso Village. Thus, this study aims to describe in depth the types of affixes, the process of forming nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, and the function of the meaning of affixes in the Kaili language based on data obtained from native speakers in Sipeso Village, Sindue Tobata District, Donggala Regency.

In linguistic research, data collection can be done through two main methods, namely the simak method and the cakap method. These two methods are used to obtain language data derived from the use of language by speakers in communication situations (Sudaryanto, 2015). a. Listening Method, namely: (1) Free Listening Technique Engaging Conversation, i.e. the researcher only listens to the use of Kaili without being involved in the conversation (2) Recording Technique, which is recording the speaker's speech using a recording device, to obtain more accurate data. (3) Recording Technique, which is recording the results of the data obtained. b. Cakap Method, namely: (1) Fishing Technique, which is to ask questions to informants in order to obtain the desired data. (2) Facial Proficiency Technique, which is a conversation between researchers and informants in order to obtain language data.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on data collected from native speakers of the Kaili language in the Rai dialect in Sipeso Village, Sindue Tobata District, Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi Province, it was found that:

Noun-forming aphyxes in the Kaili language of the Rai dialect

Based on the morphological system, the process of adding affixes to the base word can change the class of words.

a) Prefixes

A prefix is an affix placed in front of the base form/root word that can form a verb in the Kaili Rai dialect language.

{Po } + {tosu} → { Potosu}	
'Stabbing'	'Stabbing'
(V)	(N)
{No} + {baliore} → {Nobaliore}	
'Play'	'Game'
(V)	(N)
{Topo} + {ngoli} → { Topongoli}	
'Buy'	'Buyers'
(V)	(N)
{Top} + { Saya } → { Toposaya }	
'Slice'	'The One Who Slices'
(V)	(N)
{Topo} + { Kulisi } → { Topokulisi }	
'Peeling'	'The One Who Peels'
(V)	(N)

b) Suffixes (End)

A suffix is an affix placed behind the base form/root word that can form a verb in the Kaili Dialect Rai language.

{-sa } + {koni} → {konisa}	
'Eat'	'Staple food'
(V)	(N)

c) Confix

{Ka-/-a } + {Turu} → {Katurua}	
'Sleep'	'Bed'
(V)	(N)
{Pan-/-a } + {nandiu} → {Pandiua}	
'Shower'	'Bathing Place'
(V)	(N)
{Pan-/-a } + {Taposi} → {Pantaposia}	
'Washing'	'Washing Place'
(V)	(N)
{Pan-/-a } + {Tomo} → {Pantomoa}	
'Pears'"A Place of Extortion'	
(V)	(N)
{Po-/-a } + {Tunu} → {Potunua}	
'Burn'	'Burning Place'
(V)	(N)

Verb-forming affixes in the Kaili language of the Rai dialect

Based on the morphological system, the process of adding affixes to the base word can change the class of words.

a) Prefixes

A prefix is an affix placed in front of the base form/root word that can form a verb in the Kaili Rai dialect language.

{no-} + {motoro} → {nomotoro}	
'Engine'	'Motorized'

	(N)		(V)
{mo-} + {kao}	→	{mokao}	
	'comb'		'comb'
	(N)		(V)
{mo-} + {vala}	→	{movala}	
	'Fence'		'Fence'
	(N)		(V)
{momp-} + {rongo}	→	{momporong}	
	'Wife'		'Wife'
	(N)		(V)
{mo-} + {kosaeve}	→	{mosaeve}	
	'Sweep'		'Sweeping'
	(N)		(V)

b) Suffixes (End)

A suffix is an affix placed behind the base form/root word that can form a verb in the Kaili Dialect Rai language.

{-i} + {jarita}	→	{jaritai}
	'talk'	'talking'
	(N)	(V)
{-i} + {rasa}	→	{rasai}
	'feel'	'feel'
	(N)	(V)
{-ka} + {rancana}	→	{rancanai}
	'plan'	'plan'
	(N)	(V)
{-i} + {gasa}	→	{gasai}
	'Clean'	'Clean'
	(Adj)	(V)
{-i} + {gula}	→	{gulai}
	'sugar'	'rolling'
	(N)	(V)

c) Infiks

{-um-} + {lako}	→	{lumako}
	'way'	'walk'
	(N)	(V)
{-um} + {tangi}	→	{tumangi}
	'Tears'	'Crying'
	(N)	(V)

d) Confix

{ni-/ka} + {siru }	→	{nisiruka}
	'spoon'	'spooned'
	(N)	(V)
{ni-/ka} + {ala}	→	{nialakan }
	'take'	'taken'
	(V)	(V)

{ni-/i} + {lana}	→	{nilanai}
'oil'		'oiled'
(N)		(V)
{mo-/ka} + {ala}	→	{moalaka}
'take'		'take'
(V)		(V)
{no-/ka} + {epe}	→	{noepeka}
'listen'		'listen'
(V)		(Derived verbs)

Adjective Forming Afixes in the Rai Dialect Kaili Language

a) Prefixes

{Na-} + {Langa }	→	{Nalanga}
'High'		'High'
(V)		(Adj)
{Topo-} + {Nakoe}	→	{Topokoe}
'Angry'		'Grumpy'
(Adj)		(Adj)
{Na-} + {Oro}	→	{Naoro}
'Hunger'		'Hunger'
(Adj)		(Adj)
{Na-} + {Kua }	→	{Nakua}
'Strong'		'Strong'
(Adj)		(Adj)
{Na-} + {Vongi }	→	{Navongi}
'Fragrant'		'Fragrant'
(Adj)		(Adj)
{na-} + {ede }	→	{naede}
'Short'		'Short'
Adj)		(Adj)
{Na-} + {Pande}	→	{Napande}
'Smart'		'Smart'
(Adj)		(Adj)
{Na-} + {Lompe}	→	{Nalompe}
'Good'		'Good'
(Adj)		(Adj)
{Na-} + {Buto}	→	{Nabuto}
'Sluggish'		'Sluggish'
(Adj)		(Adj)
{Na-} + {Linen}	→	{Nalino}
'Quiet'		'Quiet'
(Adj)		(Adj)

{Na-} + {Sae} → {Nasae}
 'Long' 'Long'
 (Adj) (Adj)

b) Suffixes

{-mo} + {Nakotu} → {Nakotumo}
 'Broken' 'Already Broken'
 (Adj) (Adj)

{-mo} + {Nalore} → {Naloremo}
 'Slippery' 'Already slippery'
 (Adj) (Adj)

{-mo} + {Narevu} → {Narevumo}
 'Dirty' 'Dirty'
 (Adj) (Adj)

{-mo} + {Nainga} → {Naingamo}
 'Light' 'Already light'
 (Adj) (Adj)

{-mo} + {Naranindi} → {Naranindimo}
 'Cold' 'Already cold'
 (Adj) (Adj)

Adverb Forming Aphyses in the Rai Dialect Kaili Language

a) Prefixes

{ri-} + {ngayo} → {ringayo}
 'Front' 'Front'
 (Adj) (Adv)

{ntoto-} + {nacepa} → {nacepantoto}
 'fast' 'as soon as possible'
 (Adj) (Adv)

{ntoto-} + {nadea} → {nadeantoto}
 'A lot' 'as much'
 (Adj) (Adv)

{ka-} + {cepa} → {kacepa}
 'fast' 'as soon as possible'
 (Adj) (Adv)

b) Suffixes

{-na} + {panggaporo} → {panggaporona}
 'final' 'finally'
 (N) (Adv)

{-na} + {mate} → {mate-mate}
 'Dead' 'desperately'
 (V) (Adv)

{-na} + {bose} → {bose-boseana}
 'Big' 'Massive'
 (V) (Adv)

{-na} + {poro} → {poroporona}
 'Exhausted' 'go all out'
 (V) (Adv)

{-mo} + {beriva} → {berivamo}

'so'	'become'
(V)	(Adv)

c) Infiks

{-in} + {rendo} → {rinendo}	
'Pick'	'Pick'
(V)	(Adv)
{-in} + {sasavi} → {kinasasavi}	
'this morning'	'this morning'
(N)	(Adv)

d) Confix

{ka-/na} + {nagana} → {kaganana}	
'enough'	'just enough'
(Adj)	(Adv)
{pe-/na} + {pokono} → {pepokonona}	
'like'	'as he pleases'
(V)	(Adv)
{ra-/na} + {pilisi} → {rapilisina}	
'Option'	'Choose'
(V)	(Adv)
{na-/mo} + {bose} → {nabosemo}	
'big'	'very big'
(Adj)	(Adv)
{ka-/na} + {mampu} → {kamampuna}	
'capable'	'as capable'
(Adj)	(Adv)

4. CONCLUSION

The Kaili language Rai dialect, which is spoken in the Sipeso Village area, Donggala, has a very productive and varied morphological system of word formation through the process of affixation. Using qualitative descriptive methods and the distribution method, researchers from Tadulako University found that the combination of bound morphemes in the form of prefixes (prefixes such as po-, mo-, topo-), suffixes (suffixes such as -sa, -i, -ka), infixes (inserts such as -um-, -in-), and confixes (combined suffixes such as pan-/a, ka-/na) are able to change the class of root words while triggering changes in grammatical meaning to form noun categories, new verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The results of this structural analysis confirm that each type of affixation has a very regular and specific semantic function, so that the results of this research are considered to hold a very crucial contribution as a medium of written scientific documentation to maintain, save, and preserve the richness of the Kaili regional language which is now increasingly endangered among the young generation of Central Sulawesi

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