KnE Social Sciences

Knowledge E
enriching | engaging | empowering

Research article

Derivational Affixation in Central Dialect of Nias Language

Kasihan Agus Fatemaluo[1]*, I Wayan Budiarta[2], Agus Darma Yoga Pratama[3]

Master of Linguistics, Universitas Warmadewa

ORCID
Orcid ID I Wayan Budiarta https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6892-7249

Abstract.

Nias language (BN) or Li Niha is a regional language used by the people of the Nias islands. This language is found in the Nias archipelago, which is in the west of the island of Sumatra. This study aimed at describing derivational affixations found in Nias Language Central Dialect (BNDT). The focus of this research is a description of the types, processes, meanings, and functions of derivational affixations found in BNDT. The research design applied was descriptive research approach. The data were taken from the results of elicitation and interview with informants who are speakers from BNDT. The analysis results were presented using formal and informal methods. Based on the analysis data, it was found that there were 5 general types of derivational affixations in BNDT, namely 7 main prefixes: prefix {a{*a-*}, {*e-*}, {*ma-*}, {*fa-*}, {*sa-*}, {*o-*}, and {*me-*}; 15 main suffixes include suffixes {-}, {*-k*}, {*-g*}, {*-isi*}, {*-si*}, {*-ini*}, {*-ni*}, {*-i*}, {*-f*}, {*-t*}, {*-fi*}, {*-ma*}, {*-la*}, {*-a*}, and {*-sa*}; 19 confixes {*a-/-*}, {*a-/-si*}, {*e-/-*}, {*e-/-isi*}, {*e-/-t*}, {*ma-/-*}, {*man-/-g*}, {*ma-/-ini*}, {*ma-/-isi*}, {*ma-/-i*}, {*fa-/-*}, {*fa-/-si*}, {*fa-/-ni*}, {*fo-/-i*}, {*fa-/-fi*}, {*fa-/-sa*}, {*fo-/-g*}, {*fa-/-*}, and {*a-/-si*}; 3 types of simulfixes *a-/-la*}, {*a-/-ta*}, and {*o-/-g*}; and 10 types of affix combination {*man-a-*}, {*man-e*}, {*man-e-/-*}, {*ma-mo-*}, {*mo-/-g-isi*}, {*fo-an-/-g*}, {*fan-e-*}, {*fan-a-/-si*},{*o-si-*}, dan {*o-si-/-g*}. The meaning of the affixation was seen from the meaning of the new word formed as a result of comparing the affix with its basic form, and the function of the affix was repealed from the grammatical class changes of a new word after affixation.

Keywords: affixation, derivational, BNDT, process, function and meaning

Corresponding Author:
Kasihan Agus Fatemaluo; email:
fatemaluo.07@gmail.com

OPEN ACCESS

1. BACKGROUND

Nias language (BN) or *Li Niha* is a regional language used by the people of the Nias islands. This language is found in the Nias archipelago, which is located in the west of the island of Sumatra. (Harmmerle, 1999) wrote that the Nias people call themselves *Ono Niha,* meaning 'sons of humans' with their land where they live called *Tan ö Niha* which means 'land of humans'. The people of Nias Island have a mother tongue that has been used for hundreds of years until now as a medium of communication known as *Li Niha* (human language) which refers to an entity from BN. *Li Niha* is a regional language which is an asset of the richness of Indonesian language and culture that needs to be nurtured, cared for and preserved.

Like other regional languages, BN has variations or dialects. (Zagötö, 1976 ; Brown, 2001) suggests that the BN has three variations and dialects are characterized by differences in intonation and pronunciation, namely (1) Language Nias Dialects North, (2) Language Nias dialect Central, and (3) Language N ias Southern dialect.

BN has its own uniqueness that is typical compared to other languages in this world. Broadly speaking, at the phonological level, some of the characteristics contained are: first, all words always end with vowel phonemes. An example of *möi ndra␣o ba kabu* 'I went to the garden'. Second, there are 6 vowels in BN, namely /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/ and /ö/ (which reads 'ə' as in *f ökhö / '*fəkhə */ '*disease' and *öfa* /'əf␣/ 'four'). The third unique feature is that it has no /p/ and /q/ sounds. Although there are currently words with a /p/ sound, such as *pade ' hebat '* and *opödö-pödö '* solid containing', the two words are still under debate about whether they came from the original BN or were taken from other languages. Fourth, in addition to the absence of the two phonemes mentioned above, BN has two consonants that are not always found in all languages, namely the phoneme /ẁ/ which reads /β/, as in the word *ba␣i* 'babi' and the phoneme /'/ which sounds glottal / / as in the word *cibo' ö* 'discard'.

In addition to the uniqueness contained in the phonological level mentioned above, BN also has characteristics at the morphological level contained in the word formation process, namely through affixation, repetition or reduplication and the presence of clitics which are commonly used as personal pronouns. In the process of word formation, various types of affixes are used to form new words from a basic morpheme with inflectional and derivational processes.

The morphological process according to (Ramlan, 1987) is the process of forming words from other units which are basic forms. In Indonesian, there are three morphological processes, namely the affixation process, the repetition process, and the compounding process. Words formed from other words generally undergo a change in the form of the basic word. (Verhaar, 1996) states that affixation or affixation means the fusion of affixes or affixes to basic morphemes. In this process the bound affix will fuse and become a new word when attached to the base morpheme.

In this research have several previous study, and that is (Halawa et al., 1983). In this study, the study describes BN in various aspects and linguistic levels, ranging from phonological, morphological, syntactical aspects, the different between this research is the object. The second is (Marulafau 2004) who studied the morphological process in BN with the title "Verb Morphology of the Nias Dialect of Gunungsitoli Language", the different between this study is the theory and for the last is (Ndruru, 2007) entitled

'Clitics of the Central Dialect of Nias Language', the different between this research is the theory.

This research have several research question (1.) Describe the types of BNDT derivational affixes?. (2.) Explain the process of BNDT derivational affixation.? (3). Finding the function and meaning of BNDT derivational affix?

This research makes a positive contribution to the development of linguistics, especially in the field of morphology, namely adding literacy and discoveries about the realization of derivational affixation in the language of the object of study. This study aims at describing derivational affixations found in Nias Language Central Dialect (BNDT).

2. METHOD

This research data is oral data obtained from informants who were transcribed in the form of written data. The verbal data is a list of morphemes that undergo derivational affixation process in BNDT. The data for this study were taken from 4 informants who are BNDT speakers from Golambanua II Village, Somambawa District (Eastern area) who are native speakers of BNDT. Researchers are key instruments that play an active role in communicating directly with informants. However, the communication in question is carried out through *online* electronic media , namely making video calls with informants made through the *Messenger* application and the Screen Record application available on *cellular mobile phones.* Data collection is carried out by utilizing the *Messenger* application and 'Screen Record' available on the device. Informants are contacted via video call and the Screen Record application is activated during the conversation process. Prior to the video calling, the researcher prepared a list of questions containing words in BNDT with different grammatical classes written in Indonesian. The list of questions was made according to the research needs. In other words, the words compiled as a guide contain linguistic elements that reflect the existence of BNDT derivational affixation . In collecting data for this research, there are two methods used. In order to obtain accurate information about derivational affixation BNDT, researchers applied the techniques of investigation focused (*focused investigation*). *Focused investigation* is a tactic in the situation of a researcher knowing the linguistic features he is looking for (Nunan, 1992). This technique is used to collect BNDT words that undergo derivational affixation process. *Focused investigation is* done by using elicitation technique (Nunan, 1992). That's because one very efficient way to collect linguistic data is to involve elicitation to get informants to produce relevant utterances or judgments on the given

utterances (Krug, M., & Schlüter, 2013). The data were analyzed by implementing the agih method (distributional method). With this method, the analysis is carried out by using a determining tool for lingual elements owned by the language being studied (Sudaryanto, 2015). Furthermore, in applying the agih method, the technique for direct elements (BUL) is the basic technique used. This technique is used to sort out the lingual units contained in the BN clause. The purpose of applying the BUL technique is to identify the moorpheme elements that build a word according to its structures.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Types of BNDT Derivative Affixation

There are several types of affixation that are found based on the results of data analysis which include prefixes, suffixes, confixes, syluffixes and combined affixes. The affixation is attached to the base morphemes, resulting in a derivational change in their grammatical elements. In the process of comparing affixes with other morphemes, there are several possibilities to produce allomorphs which are variations of these affixes

Changes in grammatical elements of morphemes are elements that are considered in data analysis. The affix that occurs at the beginning of the morpheme and causes changes in grammatical elements or prefixation has 7 types of affixation with their respective variants. The addition of affixes at the end of morphemes to form different grammatical classes or suffixes has 15 types with each allomorph. Another affixing process, namely the comparison of bound morphemes attached at the beginning and end of the base morpheme or confixation, has as many as 19 types with their respective variants. Affixes that require the presence of a bound morpheme at the beginning and at the end of the base morpheme have 3 types with different variants. Another affixation process found is the merging of more than one morpheme bound to the base morpheme or a combination of affixes by changing the word class which has 10 types with different variants.

3.2. Distribution Pre fiks derivational BNDT

The realization of the distribution of affixes can be seen from the examples of changes in the form of the prefix {a-} described above, which can be seen in the following chart.

TABLE 1

Type	Attached to BD		Becomes	
Prefix				
Prefix { *a-* }	N	*sura* 'letter'	*an(s)ura* 'write'	V
	N	*beto* 'content'	*abeto* 'pregnant'	Adj
	V	*cika* 'tear'	*acika* 'torn'	Adj
Prefix { *e-* }	N	*suha* 'picker'	*esuha* ' *pick* it up'	Adj
Prefix { *ma-* }	N	*sura* 'letter'	*manura* 'write'	V
	N	*ndroi* 'thorns'	*monndroi* 'thorny'	Adj
	Adj	*acul* 'true'	*manacul* 'justify'	V
Prefix { *fa-* }	Adj	*baki* 'difficult'	*fa⬜abasaki* 'trouble'	N
	N	*hlu* 'oath'	*fahlu* 'swear'	V
	N	*⬜ilo ⬜ilo* 'slime'	*fa ⬜ ilo ⬜ ilo* 'slimy'	Adj
	V	*Tolo* ' please'	*fan(t)olo* 'helper'	N
	Num	*öfa* 'four'	*fo⬜öfa* 'divide by four'	V

TABLE 2

Prefix	Initial Phoneme	Vanished	Becomes	Example	Mean
a-	b,d,f,t,c,g,h,j,kh,l,m,n,r,s,β	-	*a-*	*A beto ahori*	pregnant finished
	s, t	+	*an-*	*an(t)aru*	don't plug it in
	f	+	*am-*	*am(f)i*	chop it up
	n,r	-	*o-*	*Oh noro*	b burden

3.3. Suffix

Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that there were at least 15 types of derivational suffixes contained in BNDT. The suffix in is attached to the end of the basic form which only consists of vowels because BN is a type of language where all words end in vowels. The data shows that suffixes have different distribution processes compared to prefixes, where suffixes generally do not change shape as a result of being paired with the vowel they are attached to. Suffixes tend to retain their basic form when coupled with the final vowel of the base form. The process of affixing the affixes is presented in the following table and description.

Distribution of BNDT's Derivative Suffix

The suffix distribution process can be seen from the following example of the suffix { - }.

TABLE 3

Type	Attached to BD		Becomes	
Suffix { - }	N	*taru* 'pencap'	*taru*□ö 'plug in'	V
	Adj	*aculö* 'correct'	*aculö*□ö 'justify'	V
	Adj	*assess* 'often'	*assess* 'often'	V
Suffix { - t }	V	*stale* 'harvest'	*basitö* 'harvestable'	Adj
Suffix { - fi }	Adj	*ogoro* 'disgusted'	*ogorophy* 'disgusted'	V
Suffix { - ma }	V	*Dadao* 'sit'	*dadaoma* 'seat'	N
Suffix { - la }	Adj	*obou* 'rotten'	*oboula* 'carcass'	N

Form

The suffix { - } is attached to the base form to form an imperative verb. This suffix does not change shape.

Example:

- + *taru* 'penancap' → *taru*□ 'plug'

- + *acul* 'true' → *acul*□ 'correct'

Distribution

The suffix { - } is attached to the basic form which is categorized as grammatical in the form of adjectives and nouns.

Suffix { - } + adjective → verb

   abila 'bent' → *abila*□ 'bend'

   acul 'true' → *acul*□ ' true '

S ufiks { - } + noun → verb

 - + *taru* 'penancap' → *taru*□ 'plug'

  - + *create* 'fruit' → *create*□ 'raise'

3.4. Konfix

Confix is one of the word formation processes contained in BNDT which undergoes a derivation and productive process. Confixes in this language consist of two affixes attached at the beginning of the base form and one attached at the end. The data shows that there are at least 19 forms of confixes which generally function as formator affixes for verbs and nouns. Influenced by the initial and final phonemes of the basic

form, it is possible that the confix has various form changes. The form and distribution of these conventions are described in the following description.

BNDT Der Derivational Confix Distribution

TABLE 4

Type	Attached to BD		Becomes	
Confix { *a-/-* }	N	*taru* 'pencap'	*anaru* ö plug it in'	V
Confix { *a-/-si* }	N	*beto* 'content'	*abetosis* 'get pregnant'	V
Confix { *e-/-* }	N	*bolo* 'wide'	*ebolo* ö ' widen '	V
Confix { *e-/-content* }	N	*bolo* 'wide'	*eboloisi* ' widen '	V
Confix { *e-/-t* }	N	*bolo* 'wide'	*eboloto* 'widest'	Adj

a) Shape

1. Confix { *ma-/-* } changes the form to { *man-/-* } if attached to the basic form which has the initial phonemes /a/, /o/ and /e/. This process does not undergo phoneme decay.

ma-/- + acul 'true'   → *manacul* 'justify'

ma-/- + oroma 'visible' → *manoroma* 'show'

1. Confix { *ma-/-* } changes the form to { *mam-/-* } when attached to a basic form that has the initial phoneme /f/. This process undergoes the decay of the phoneme /f/.

Example:

ma-/- + ff 'part of' → *mamf* 'to separate'

b) Distribution

The confix { *ma-/-* } is attached to the basic form which is categorized as grammatical noun and adjective to form a new word in the grammatical category of adjective and noun. The distribution of this convention can be seen in the following chart.

Simulfix

The comparison of simulfixes in the basic form by maintaining the function of each element of the affix into a single unit that can not stand alone. The distribution of derivational simulfixes in BNDT is presented in the following table and description.

BNDT Derderivative Simulfix Distribution

TABLE 5

Konfix	Initial Phoneme	Le sap	Becomes	Example	Mean
ma-/-	a, o, e	-	*man-/-*	*manacul*	justify
	f	+	*mam-/-*	*mamf⬜*	separate
	g	-	*mom-/-*	*mamaguti⬜*	cut out
	e,a	+	*mo-/-*	*mo⬜alawa⬜*	elevate
	o t	- +	*mondr-/-g*	*mondronog mondr(t)arug*	beget stick

TABLE 6

Type	Attached to BD		Becomes	
Simulfix { *a-/-la* }	V	*be⬜e* 'give'	*ame⬜ela* 'gift'	N
	Adj	*mate* 'dead'	*Amatela* 'corpse'	N
Simulfix { *a-/-ta* }	V	*rekha* 'massage'	*ondrekhata* ' massage '	N
	Adj	*faehu* 'different'	*amaehuta* 'difference"	N
Simulfix { *o-/-g* }	N	*todö* 'heart'	*odödögö* 'to mean it'	V
	Num	*sara* 'one'	*ojarag* 'unite'	V

Example of Simulfix distribution { *a-/-la* }

a) Shape

1. Simulfixes { *a-/-la* } together are present attached to the basic form with the initial phoneme /b/ and change form to {ama-/-la}

Example:

a-/-la + *bu⬜u* 'book/bond' → *amabu⬜ula* 'agreement'

b) Distribution

Simulfixes { *a-/-la* } are attached to the basic form of verbs and adjectives and function to form new words that are noun class.

Affix Combination

This affix is a combination of two or more affixes that are attached at the beginning or end or the beginning and end of the basic form to form a new word that has a different grammatical category from the basic form. There are at least 11 examples of affix combinations contained in BNDT which are derivational with their respective changes in form.

Distribution of BNDT Derivation Affix Combinations

TABLE 7

Type	Attached to BD		Becomes	
Affix combination { *man-a-* }	N	*cua* 'old'	*man-a-cua* 'aging'	V
Affix combination { *man-e-* }	N	*bolo* 'wide'	*manebolo* 'widen'	V
Affix combination { *man-e-/-* }	N	*bolo* 'wide'	*manebolo*ö 'to expand'	V
Affix combination { *ma-mo-* }	Num	*lamb* 'two'	*ma-mo-lamb* 'double'	V
Affix combination { *mo-/g- content* }	N	*halöwö* 'work'	*mohalöwögöisi* 'to do'	V

Example of distribution of Affix Combination { *man-a-* } :

a) Shape

Affix { *man-a-* } is a combination of two affixes { *man-* } and { *-a-* } which together are attached to the beginning of the base form. This form does not change the shape and decay of phonemes.

Example:

man- a- + cua 'grandfather' → *manacua* 'aging'

man- a + bua 'fruit' → *manabua* 'incriminating'

b) Distribution

The compound affix { *man-a-* } is attached to the base form of the noun and functions as a formator affix for transitive verbs.

3.5. Function and Meaning of BNDT Derivation Affixation

The functions and meanings of affixes studied in this description are the functions and meanings that arise as a result of the morphemic process in BNDT which involves the derivational affixation process. The data shows that the BNDT derivational affixation process consists of prefixation, suffixation, confixation, simulfixation and a combination of affixes.

Berdasa Refresh the results presentation of the data, it can be seen that there are types of affixation based forms generally. The function of the affix is based on the basic form it is attached to and the change in grammatical class after it is attached to the affix. The meaning of affixation is seen from the meaning of a new word that is

formed after being attached to an affix. The derivational affixation in BND is set out in the following table .

Types, Functions and Meaning of BNDT Derivative Affixes

TABLE 8

Type	Attached to BD	Function	Mean
Prefix			
Prefix { *a-* }	N	verb formator	ordered
	N	adjective formator	experiencing something
	V	adjective formator	to be like
Prefix { *e-* }	N	adjective formator	express large/area
Suffix			
Suffix { *-* }	N	verb formator	ordered
	Adj	verb formator	ordered
Suffix { *-k* }	Adj	verb formator	ordered
Suffix { *-g* }	N	verb formator	ordered
Konfix			
Confix { *a-/-* }	N	verb formator	ordered
Confix { *a-/-si* }	N	verb formator	ordered
Simulfix			
Simulfix { *a-/-la* }	V	noun formator	express form
	Adj	noun formator	express form
Simulfix { *a-/-ta* }	V	noun formator	express form
	Adj	noun formator	express form
Affix Combination			
Affix combination { *man-a-* }	N	verb formator	to be like
Affix combination { *man-e-* }	N	verb formator	to be like

The function and meaning of affixes can be seen in the following example of the prefix {-fa}.

3.6. Prefix { fa-}

Function

1. If the prefix { *fa-* } is added to the basic form which is categorized as grammatical adjective, then its function is to form a new word in the category of grammatical noun.

Prefix { *fa-* } + adjective → noun

fa- + *mate* ' dead' → *fa☐amate* 'death'

fa- + *onekhe* 'intelligent → *fa☐onekhe* 'intelligence'

Mean

1. If the prefix { *fa-* } is attached to the basic form of an adjective, then the meaning is 'experiencing something' which is interpreted in the basic form.

fa- + *mate* ' dead' → *fa☐amate* 'death'

*fefu niha i- tr a☐a-mate

s emua man-skip 3JNOM MUT-die

' everyone will experience death'

** *ha fa a -mate jam- (f)abali si hasara td*

Only PREF-die PREF-split REL only-one heart

' only death separates the one heart'

This data shows the process of adding the prefix s { *fa-* } which is attached to the basic form of the adjective *mate* ' mati' so as to form a new word in the form of the noun *fa☐amate* 'death'. The affixing process is not accompanied by the shedding of the phonemes. The sentence (*) shows the mutation process of the prefix { *fa-* } which turns into { *wa-* } when it occupies the position as an object in the sentence, whereas when it acts as a subject at the beginning of the sentence, it does not change its form.

fa- + *onekhe* 'intelligent'→ *fa☐onekhe* 'intelligence'

*fa- onekhe andr ni- be Lowalangi

PREF-smart DEM REL-give God

** *brta a - onekhe yaia wan -ata☐u-fi Lowalangi*

PREF-intelligent source that is MUT-fear-SUF of GodF

This data shows the affixation with the prefix { *fa-* } on the basic form of the adjective *onekhe* 'intelligent' so that it becomes the noun *fa☐onekhe* 'intelligence' which does not undergo a phoneme deletion process. This prefix undergoes a phoneme mutation process to be { *a-* } when it is used in a sentence and occupies the role of an object.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on research data, there are at least five general types of derivational affixation contained in BNDT, including prefixes consisting of 7 main prefixes, namely In the BNDT

derivational affixation process, some of the affixes attached to the basic form change shape as a result of mutations of nouns found in this language. Generally, prefixes that have the initial phoneme /f/ will change to /β/ and the initial phoneme /s/ change to /j/ if the affixed word takes on the role of an object in the middle or end of the clause. This change is indicated by the prefix { *fa-* } and the prefix { *sa-* }.

The derivational affixation function in BNDT is seen from the change in the grammatical class of a new word after undergoing a change in word class due to comparison with certain affixes in its basic form. From these indicators, it can be seen that some affixes function as verb formators, noun formators or adjective formators. The meaning of BNDT derivational affixes can be seen from the meaning realized from the results of affixing these affixes in their basic form. The meaning is also based on the basic form attached to it. These meanings can mean 'to order', 'to do work, to state a process, to express a form, and so on.

References

[1] Alwi Hasan. Tata bahasa baku bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka; 2003.

[2] Aronoff M. Word-formation in generative grammar. Cambridge: The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press; 1976.

[3] Ba'dulu AM. Morfosintaksis. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta; 2015.

[4] Bauer L. English word - formation. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 1988.

[5] Chaer A. Morfologi bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta; 2008.

[6] Chaer A. Tata bahasa praktik bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: PT Bhratara Karya Aksa; 1998.

[7] Gulö I. Nias Unmutated Personal Pronouns. IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science. 2014;19(1):129–134.

[8] Gulo TA. Reduplikasi dalam bahasa nias dialek utara. Tesis. Denpasar. Universitas Warmadewa; 2019.

[9] Halawa T et al. Struktur bahasa nias. Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. Jakarta; 1983.

[10] Halle M. Prolegomena of word to a theory formation. Linguistic Inquiry. 1973;4(I).pp.3-16.

[11] Katamba F. Morphology. New York: St. Martin's Press; 1993.

[12] Katamba F. English words. London: Routledge; 1994.

[13] Kridalaksana H. Kamus linguistik. Jakarta: Gramedia; 1993.

[14] Kridalaksana H. Pembentukan kata dalam bahasa Indonesia. Gramedia: Gramedia Pustaka Utama; 2007.

[15] Krug M, Schlüter J. Research methods in language variation and change. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 2013.

[16] Marafad LO, Sari N. Mutiara bahasa: Seluk beluk bahasa dan uraiannya. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Puitika; 2013.

[17] Marulafau S. Morfologi verba bahasa nias dialek Gunungsitoli. Tesis. Medan: Universitas Sumatera Utara; 2004.

[18] Marulafau S. Verbal characteristics in Gunungsitoli Dialect of Nias language. International Journal of Multidiscplinary Research and Development. 2018;5(1):24–29.

[19] Muslich M. Tata bentuk bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara; 2010.

[20] Ndruru S. Klitika bahasa nias dialek tengah. Tesis. Medan: Universitas Sumatera Utara; 2007.

[21] Ndruru S. Afiksasi infleksional bahasa nias dialek utara. Denpasar: Universitas Warmadewa; 2017.