

Prefixation In Nias Language

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Abstract

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies and analyses a word formation. One of the processes of forming a new word is Affixation. Affixation is the process or result of attaching or adding an affix to a root to form a new word. Affixation can be a prefixation, infixation, suffixation, and confixation. Prefixation is the process of attaching a prefix. Prefix is added that is added to the front of a root or stem. Affix is a grammatical element combined with words and stems that produce derived and inflected forms. This research is aimed at finding out and describing all prefixes thoroughly that are found in the Nias Language in detail. It means that this research studies about discussion the process of attaching an affix to the front of the root. The objective of this research is to describe the process of attaching a prefix to the root.

Keywords: Prefixation, Nias Language

Abstrak

Morfologi adalah cabang linguistik yang mempelajari dan menganalisis pembentukan kata. Salah satu proses pembentukan kata baru adalah Afiksasi. Afiksasi adalah proses atau hasil melekatkan atau menambahkan imbuhan pada akar kata untuk membentuk kata baru. Afiksasi dapat berupa prefiksasi, infiksasi, sufiksasi, dan konfiksasi. Prefiksasi adalah proses menempelkan awalan. Awalan ditambahkan yang ditambahkan ke depan akar atau batang. Afiks adalah unsur gramatikal yang dipadukan dengan kata dan kata dasar yang menghasilkan bentuk turunan dan infleksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mendeskripsikan secara mendetail semua awalan yang terdapat dalam Bahasa Nias. Artinya, penelitian ini mengkaji tentang pembahasan proses penempelan imbuhan di depan akar. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan proses pelekatan awalan pada akar kata.

Kata Kunci: Awalan, Bahasa Nias

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INTRODUCTION

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies and analyses a word formation. It concerns with how the words are arranged to constitute a larger meaning. In other words, morphology is a pattern of word formation in a language (Shaw, 1986 : 59). Bloomfield (1911) describes morphology as the study that deals with the construction in which bound morpheme appears among the constituents. It includes the construction of words and parts of words. Nida (1949 : 1) states that morphology is the study of morphemes and arrangements in forming words. She further says that morphemes are the meaningful units which may constitute words or parts of words. The morpheme arrangement which are treated under morphology of a language include all combination that words.

Wardhaugh (1977:77) says that morphemes are the minimal units of meaning. Furthermore, he says that morphemes are not equivalent to phonemes. A morpheme can be realized as one phoneme such as the plural marker /s/ or more than one phoneme such as /kaet/. A morpheme is also not equivalent to syllable, since the plural /s/ is less than a syllable and cat /kaet/ is one syllable. Morpheme

are not equivalent to words, since cats is one word but two morpheme: cat and the plural /s/. Hockett (1970) Says That Morphology Includes the stock of segmental morpheme and the ways in which are built out of them.

In forming a new word, there are some processes in it such as affixation, compounding, coining, and clipping process. Affixation is the process or result of attaching or adding an affix to form a new word. It is also the process of combining a bound morpheme to a free morpheme to form a new word. Quirk (1985: 1520) says that affixation is the process of forming a new word. Bybee (1985: 105) differs affixation from compounding. Bybee describes compounding as the process of combining two or more free morpheme to form a new word. For example, noun-noun in the word schoolbus, adjective-noun in blackboard, and noun-verb in babysit. Meanwhile, he describes affixation as the process of combining a bound morpheme to a free morpheme to form a new word. For example, bound morpheme in_ in incorrect, im_ in impossible, il_ in illegal, or ir_ in irregular, and in_ in incongruent.

Affixation can be prefixation, infixation, suffixation, and confixation. Prefixation is the process of attaching or adding an affix to the front of the root. Quirk (1985: 1520) says that prefixation is the process of putting a prefix on the front of the base, sometimes, with but more usually without a change of word class. For example, predeterminer. Prefixation in English does not change the word class. For example, unhappy, unforgettable, dislike, and illegal. In this example, the prefixes un_, dis_, and il_ do not change the word class they attach to. However, there is only one prefix in English that can change the word class, namely, the prefix en_. When the prefix en_ is attached to the adjective or nouns, it will change the word class into the verbs. For example, endanger, enlarge, enrich, encourage, enforce, enslave, entrench, and entreat. This prefix is known as unproductive prefix since other prefixes do not change the item they attach to.

The Nias Language, one of the ethnic group's language in Indonesia, has prefixation, too. For example, mamadu [mamadu] 'to drink', molabu [molabu] 'to pick', manura [manura] 'to write', and mangandro [mangandre] 'to beg or to pray'. The Nias Language, as one of Austronesian languages spoken on the island of the westen of Sumatera, is not much discussed, and the is not any about it in this research. Therefore, the writer chooses PREFIXATION IN NIAS LANGUAGE as his subject matter in this research. As a native speaker, he needs to investigate his native language and to enrich the bank of local language.

The Nias language, according to Halawa (1983:3-4) is divided into some dialects. These dialects are based on the area where the speaker live.

1. The Northern dialect that is used by people who live around Alsa and Lahewa districts.
2. Gunungsitoli dialect used by people who live around Gunungsitoli and Tuhemberua districts.
3. The western dialect used by people who live in Mandrehe and Sirombu including Hinako Island..
4. The middle dialect used by people who live in Gido, Idanogawo, Gomo, and Lahusa districts.

5. The southern dialect used by people who live in Telukdalam and Tello including Batu island.

Gradually, the Nias language has urbanised to other areas outside the Nias island such as in Padang, Sibolga, Medan. Pematangsiantar, Padangsidempuan, Jakarta, and Surabaya.

METHOD

In collecting data, the writer applies both library and field research. In library research he tries to get the data from many books dealing with prefixes in Nias Language. In the field research, he takes all the data that have been collected from books to the field by interviewing some informants whether there are more prefixes that can be found outside the data that have been collected or not, and what prefixes can be attached to the some root.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After analysing the data, the writer can draw the result of this research.

1. The writer finds 12 prefixes consisting of 6 prefixes that form a word such as mo_, mu_, te_, fo_, and so_, and the rest are prefixes that indicate personal pronoun such as u_, o_, i_, ta_, mi_, and la_. Meanwhile, Halawa in 1983, in his book entitled Struktur Bahasa Nias, proposed ten prefixes such as ma_, mo_, mo_, mu_, la_, i_, te_, fa_, a_, me_, and so_
2. Prefix ma_, according to Halawa has eight allomorphs such as mang_, mam_, man_, mond_, mol_, and wa_ or wo_. However, after rechecking into the field, the writer finds that the allomorphs of mond_, mol_, and mo_ are not referred to prefix ma_ but to prefix mo_ whereas wa_ or wo_ is the allomorph of prefix ma_. Furthermore, the writer finds that prefix ma_ can be attached to noun, verbs, and adjectives to form verbs. Prefix ma_ attaching to nouns to form verb is unproductive since it is only attach to the word such as 'asio' [asio] (n) salt, 'amuri' [amuri](n) a rudder, and 'adulo' [adulo] (n) eggs to form 'mangasio' [mangasio] (v) to produce salt, 'mangamuri' [mangamuri] (v) to use a rudder, and 'mangadulo' [mangadulo] (v) to produce eggs. On the other hand, prefix ma_ attached to adjective to form verbs is unproductive, too since it is only attached to certain adjective and needs the existence of suffixes. For example, ma_ + 'aito' [aitō] (adj) black become 'mangaito' [mangaitō] (v) to make something black. The productive prefix is prefix ma_ which is attached to verbs to form verbs.
3. Prefix mo_ is only attached to nouns to form verbs (Halawa, 1983: 49). However, the writer finds that prefix mo_ is only attached to nouns to form verbs but also to verbs to form verbs and to nouns to form adjectives. Prefix mo_ that is attached to nouns to form adjectives is unproductive since it is only attached to the word form 'fōnu' [fænu] (n) anger to form 'mofōnu' [mofænu] angry and to the word 'gitō' [gitæ] to form 'mangitō' [mangitæ] sticky. The productive one is prefix mo_ that is attached to nouns to form verbs and to nouns to form verbs.

4. Prefix *te_* and *mu_* are only attached to verbs to form passive. These prefixes do not change the word class they attached to.
5. Prefix *so_* can be added to nouns to form nouns, to verbs to form nouns and to adjectives to form adjective and nouns. Prefix *so_* that is attached to adjectives to form nouns is unproductive since it has to be followed by the suffix. For example, *so_* + 'ebua' [ebua] (adj) big becomes 'sangebua' [sangebua] (n) or one who makes something big, not only 'sangebua' [sangebua] (n) one who makes something big. The productive one is prefix *so_* that is attached to nouns to form nouns and to verbs to form nouns.
6. Prefix *fo_* can be attached to nouns, verbs, and adjectives to form verbs. Prefix *fo_* can change the word class into verbs when it is attached to nouns and adjectives.
7. The personal pronouns prefixes such as *u_*, *õ_*, *i_*, *ma_*, *ta_*, *mi_*, and *la_* are only attached to the verbs to indicate personal pronoun as a subject. Halawa in 1983 did not find it.
8. Prefix *a_* and *me_* proposed by Halawa in his book *Struktur Bahasa Nias* in 1983 are rarely in daily conversation an almost dissappeared since these prefixes are attached to acertain root. For example, *a_* + 'andrõ' [andræ] (v) beg become 'angandrõ' [angandræ] to ask someone to beg and *a_* + 'tagõ' [tagæ] (v) to steal become 'anagõ' [anagæ] (v) to ask someone to steal. Since prefix *a_* has a meaning to ask someone to do as what mentioned in the root, it is better to use the verbs to say *alui* than *angalui*. Meanwhile, prefix *me_* is only attached to certain numeral to form numerals such as *me_* + 'sara' [sara] (num) one becomes 'mesara' [mezara] (num) one and *me_* + 'dua' [dua] (num) becomes 'mendrua' [mendrua] (num) twice.
9. Generally, prefixation in Nias Language does not change the word class. However, there some predfixes that can change the word class such as :
 - Ma_* + nouns or adjective becomes verb
 - Ma_* + nouns becomes verbs and adjectives
 - Ma_* + verbs or adjectives becomes nouns
 - Fo_* + nouns or adjectives becomes verbs
10. Thre found morphophenemic changes as a result of adding a prefix to the roots. This prefix has some allomorphs :
 - The prefix *ma_* gets a chenge into *mang_*, *mam_*, *man_*, *mange_*, or *manga_* and *mangum_*.
 - The prefix *mo_* chenges into *mom_*, *mon_*, *mol_*, *mow_*, *mond_*.
 - The prefix *so_* becomes *som_*, *sang_* *sangum_*, *si_*, *sa_*, *son_*, *san_*, *s0w_*, *sange_* or *sanga_*, *sond_*, *sol_*, and *sam_*
 - The prefix *fo_* comes to *fom_*, *fang_*, *fon_*, *fow_*, *fange_* or *fanga_*, *fangu_*, *fol_*, *fond_*, or *fa'a_*

CONCLUSION

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies and analyses a word formation. One of the processes of forming a new word is Affixation. Affixation is the process or result of attaching or adding an affix to a root to form a new word. Affixation can be a prefixation, infixation, suffixation, and confixation. Prefixation is the process of attaching a prefix. Prefix is added that is added to the front of a root or stem. Affix is a grammatical element combined with words and stems that produce derived and inflected forms. This research is aimed at finding out and describing all prefixes thoroughly that are found in the Nias Language in detail. It means that this research studies about discussion the process of attaching an affix to the front of the root. The objective of this research is to describe the process of attaching a prefix to the root.

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