

**A Descriptive Study on Derivational Affixes in Bugis
Bone Dialect in Kampung Baru - Labuhan Lombok**



THESIS

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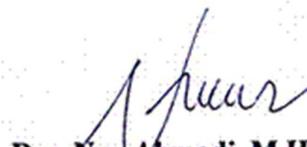
**“A Descriptive Study on Derivational Affixes in Bugis Bone Dialect in
Kampung Baru – Labuhan Lombok”**

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**A Descriptive Study on Derivational Affixes in Bugis Bone Dialect
in Kampung Baru – Labuhan Lombok**

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with derivational affixes in Bugis Bone Dialect spoken in Labuhan Lombok. The main purposes of this study are to describe the types of derivational affixes and grammatical function of derivational affixes, as well as the rules of derivational affixes on Bugis Bone Dialect in Labuhan Lombok. The method used in this study is descriptive method, in which it is used to describe the data being collected either spoken or written form by interview, observation, and reference. The data in this study is analyzed through selection or classification technique. Based on analysis, there are 4 (four) types of derivational affixes on Bugis Bone dialect in Kampung Baru, Labuhan Lombok. There consist of 2 (two) types of preffixes; first is prefix [ma-] with allomorph {mang-}. Second is prefix [pa-] with allomorphs {paka-}, {padi-}, {pakki-}, {pak-}, {par-}, {pang-} and {pappaka-}. The derivational suffix consists of 1 (one) type; suffix [-eng] with allomorphs {-reng} and {-keng}. The derivational confix consist of 1 (one) type; it is confix [a-...-ng] with allomorphs {a-...-keng}, {a-...-ngeng}, {a-...-seng}, and {a-...-reng}. Meanwhile, there are 2 (two) grammatical functions of derivational affixes on Bugis Bone dialect in Kampung Baru, Labuhan Lombok. The first function is Verbalizer such as: prefixes [ma-], [mang-], [pa-], [paka-], [padi-], [pakki-] and the second function is Nominalizer such as: prefixes [pa-], [pak-], [par-], [pang-], [pappaka-], suffixes [-eng], [-reng], [-keng], and confixes [a-...-ng], [a-...-keng], [a-...-ngeng], [a-...-seng], [a-...-reng].

Key Words: Derivational, Affixes, Bugis Bone Dialect

**Penelitian Deskriptif pada Affiks Derivasi di dalam Dialek Bugis Bone
di Kampung Baru, Labuhan Lombok**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berkaitan dengan affiks derivasi di dalam dialek Bugis Bone yang digunakan di Kampung Baru, Labuhan Lombok . tujuan utama penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis afiks derivasi dan fungsi gramatikal afiks derivasi serta aturan affiks derivasi pada dialek Bugis Bone di Labuhan Lombok. Metode yang digunakan di dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif yang mana metode ini digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan data yang dikumpulkan baik dalam bentuk oral maupun tulisan melalui interview , pengamatan, dan referensi. Data dalam penelitian ini di analisis melalui teknik memilih dan mengelompokan. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, terdapan 4 jenis affiks derivasi pada dialek Bugis Bone di Kampung Baru, Labuhan Lombok. Ada terdiri dari 2 jenis prefiks, prefiks pertama prefiks [ma-] dengan allomorf {mang-}. Prefiks kedua adalah [pa-] dengan allomorf {paka-}, {padi-}, {pakki-}, {pak-}, {par-}, {pang-} dan {pappaka-}. Suffiks derivasi terdiri dari 1 (satu) jenis; suffiks [-eng] dengan allomorf {-reng} dan {-keng}. Konfiks derivasi terdiri satu jenis.; konfiks [a-...-ng] dengan allomorf {a-...-keng}, {a-...-ngeng}, {a-...-seng}, dan {a-...-reng}. Sementara itu, ada 2 (dua) fungsi gramatikal affiks derivasi pada dialek Bugis Bone di Kampung Baru, Labuhan Lombok. Fungsi yang pertama adalah verbalizer (afiks pembentuk verba) terdiri dari: prefiks [ma-], [mang-], [pa-], [paka-], [padi-], [pakki-] dan fungsi yang kedua ialah nominalizer (afiks pembentuk nomina) seperti prefks [pa-], [pak-], [par-], [pang-], [pappaka-], sufiks [-eng], [-reng], [-keng], dan konfiks [a-...-ng], [a-...-keng], [a-...-ngeng], [a-...-seng], [a-...-reng].

Kata Kunci: Derivasi, Affiks, Dialek Bugis Bone

Intoduction

Like other languages, Bugis language has a set of rules, in terms of affixation and morphological process. According to Hanafi (2017), an affix is a bound morpheme which can only occur if attached to a word or a stem. Similarly, Malmjaer (2005) defines that affixation is a common morphological process in language. It means that affixation is a kind of morphological process that can change the meaning, type, and function of a basic word or basic form. Bugis language also has prefix, infix and suffix.

In addition, Katamba (1993: 19) defines morpheme as the smallest units of meaning. Morphemes may be free (a stand-alone word) or bound morphem (not a stand-alone word). As McCharthy (2002:18) states that morphemes that can stand on their own are called free, and ones that cannot are bound. Bound morphemes added initially to the base are called *prefixes*, those inserted into the base are called *infixes*, and those added to the end of the base are called *suffixes*. In Bugis language, the prefix *ma-* is initially added to the base *bola* (*house, N*). The prefix *ma-* means *build* or *make* as in *mabola* (*build a house*). Besides, the infix *di-* inserted into the word *mabola* and has meaning *progressive or just now* as in *madibola* (*just get in the house*). The suffix *-na* added to the base *bola* and has meaning possessive as in *bolana* (*his/her/their house*).

In addition, the Bugis affixes seem to be a unique and different from other dialect in Bugis language because of it tends to use affixes in forming a new word. For example :

(S1) Maelo	ki	jokka	tega,	p'le?	} Note: S (sentence) W (word)
(S2) Melo	ki	jokka	tega,	je?	
(S3) Elo	ki	lao	kenna,	le?	
(S4) Elo	ki	lao	kenna,	lo?	
(W1)	(W2)	(W3)	(W4)		

Burhanuddin AA (2012)

In the other cases, it is interesting to explore some derivational process of affixation in Bugis Bone dialect. We can see that the same base word may take different affixes that lead to different function in a sentence, such as prefix *ma-* as in *mabola*, confix *a...-ng* in *akbolang*, and *si-* as in *sibola*. These three words are derived from the same base *bola* (*house, N*) with different prefix *ma-*, confix *a...-ng*, and *si-*. Prefix *ma-* means *build* or *make* as in *mabola* (*build a house, V*). The prefix *ma-* changes the word category from noun (*bola, N*) to verb (*mabola, V*). The confix *a...-ng* has meaning *area* as in *abolang* (*house yard*). the confix *a...-ng* does not change the word category from *bola(N)* to *abolang(N)*, but it changes the meaning of the derivative. Meanwhile, prefix *si-* means *the same one* as in *sibola* (*living in the sharing house*) changes from noun (*bola*) to adverb (*sibola*). Thereby, it is very necessary to do further research in order that the researcher finds out and describes Bugis derivational affixes on Bone dialect in Labuhan Lombok. Moreover, this study is one of the ways to preserve the Bugis language and culture in Indonesia.

Review of Related Literature

There have been many researchers conducted the study about the affixes over the years. The previous study conducted by Rosdiana (2008) is about *Derivational Affixes in Sasak Kuto-Kute dialect Spoken in Gondang*. She found that derivational affixes occurred in grammatical function and semantic function. Likewise, Soraya (2007) in her discussion about *Derivational Process on Ngeno-Ngene Dialect in Kelayu, East Lombok*, found that affixation created grammatical sentences. Besides the studies of Sasak affixes, Masyta (2013) conducted her study about the *Derivational Affixes to form Verbs on Bugis Sidrap Dialect*. In her study, she found that Bugis affixes (prefix and suffix) forming the verbs leads to the different meaning showing a progressive and past event. She also found that those affixes mark the imperatives, causation, passiveness, and giving direction.

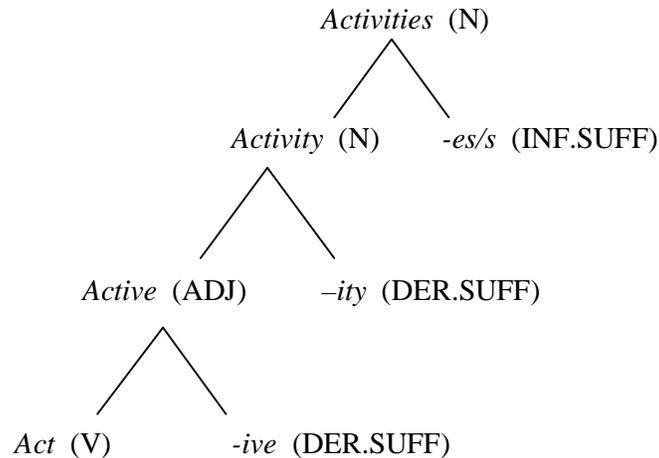
The area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationship between words involving morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology. A morpheme is the smallest and meaningful unit of a word. In other words, a word cannot be broken down into the smallest one unless it itself has a meaning. Radford *et al* (2009) divides morphemes into two morphemes; they are free and bound morphemes. Morpheme that can stand alone to function as words are called free morphemes, such as *read, beauty, act, dark, sad, ect*. Free morphemes are categorized into open-class (lexical morphemes) and close-class (functional or grammatical morphemes). Open-class contains verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. Meanwhile, closed-class contains conjunction, preposition, determiners/articles, demonstrative, auxiliary verbs, pronouns. If a morpheme is a bound, it cannot stand alone as a word. For example; *-er* in *driver*, *-ment* in *development*, *en-* in *enlarge*, *-es* in *houses*, and *-s* in *cooks*. Those are bound morphemes.

There are morphemes in English that are called derivational morphemes, because when there are conjoint to other morphemes (words) a new word is derived or formed.

Here are the example of derivational morphology in English:

Basic form	Derived form		
	Noun	Verb	Adjective
Noun	<i>Boy-hood</i>	<i>Motor-ise</i>	<i>Child-ish</i>
Verb	<i>Print-er</i>	<i>Re-write</i>	<i>Read-able</i>
Adjective	<i>Sad-ness</i>	<i>Short-en</i>	<i>Un-happy</i>

An affix is a bound morpheme, which can only occur attached to a word or stem. affixes may be derivational or inflectional. Radford *et al* (2009) stated that all bound roots are stems, but not all stems are roots (they are all bound). An affix can be added to a unit larger than a root, for instance:



Example: ACTIVITIES with tree diagram (Root, Base, and Stem)

A process where new words are formed through the addition of morphemes is referred to as affixation. It can be defined as the act of attaching of affixing something. In other words, affixation is the formation of a word by means of an affix. Affixes are central to the process in which it is usually added to the end of a word or stem, serving to form a new word or functioning as an inflectional ending, such as *-ness* in *countness*, *-ing* in *standing*, or *-s* in *wants*. Most languages that are agglutinative in any way use suffixation. Some of these languages also use prefixation and infixation. Very few languages use only prefixation and none employ only infixation or any of the other types of morphological processes.

Sentence is a group of words that are put together to make one complete thought. In Bugis word order, different order are found. According to Tryon (1995, p.554), Bugis is an ergative-absolutive language. One set of pronominal affixes are appended as enclitics marking the subject of an intransitive clause or the object of a transitive clause. These are identified as absolutive. A completely

For a language, being ergative-absolutive means that the single argument (subject) of an intransitive verb behaves like the object of a transitive verb, and differently from the agent (subject) of a transitive verb. According to David (2014), An ergative language maintains a syntactic or morphological equivalence for the object of a transitive verb and the single core argument of an intransitive verb, while treating the agent of a transitive verb differently. It is possible to appreciate its ergativity in its verbal morphology and through its pronominal system and agent-patient pronominal markings, which are all attached to the verb. In transitive verbs, the proclitic is the ergative case which indicates the agent, and the enclitic is absolutive case which indicates the patient. In intransitive verbs, there's only an enclitic which is the absolutive case indicating the agent.

The subject of a sentence in Bugis can be omitted, as opposite to English where expressing the subject is always a must. Bugis can omit the subject because this one it is already expressed with a verbal marker. The head of a phrase is the element that determines the syntactic function of the whole phrase. So, in a noun phrase the head is the noun that refers to the same entity that the whole phrase refers to (Payne, 2010, p. 31). Some languages tend to mark the relationship between a head and a dependent on the head, while others tend to mark the relationship on the dependent. For example, English is predominantly a dependentmarking language. This is shown by the fact that in possessive noun phrases, the head noun is not marked to indicate that it is possessed; rather the possessor is marked: "Leiden's windmills". Bugis is a head-marking language, that means that marks the possessed as opposite of the English language.

For example:

(S7) Mu-anre-i oti-ku' ia Ardi
 2sgERG-eat-3sgABS banana-GEN ART. M.Ardi
"Ardi eats the banana"

(S8) Na-pa-loppo-i bola-na ia Ardi
 3sgERG.VBZ-wide-3sgABS house-GEN ART. M.Ardi
"Ardi expands his house"

Method

This research used descriptive method. By using this method, the data were not only collected in written expression but also in spoken expression by using listing and note taking method. This research intended to describe the types of derivational affixes on Bugis Bone Dialect in Kampung Baru to earn the information about the study of some phenomena depends on the way of getting data. The method which is used are classification, identification, description, and explanation. In collecting data, the writer get involved in the observation, interview, recording, and participatory. All of sentences, utterances and dialogues made by Bugis native speakers of Bone Dialect in Kampung Baru, Labuhan Lombok. However, to conduct this study, the writer will use four informants.

Findings and Discussion

The writer found that Bone Dialect also provides derivational forms of words. The derivational of prefix, suffix, and confix are all available on Bone Dialect spoken in Kampung Baru. The derivational prefix consist of 2 (two) types; first is prefix [ma-] with allomorph {mang-} and second is prefix [pa-] with allomorphs {paka-}, {padi-}, {pakki-}, {pak-}, {par-}, {pang-} and {pappaka-}. The derivational suffix consist of 1 (one) type; suffix [-eng] with allomorphs {-reng} and {-keng}. The derivational confix consist of 1 (one) type; it is confix [a-...-ng] with allomorphs {a-...-keng}, {a-...-ngeng}, {a-...-seng}, and {a-...-reng}.

1. The types and function of Derivational Affixes.

a. Derivational Prefixes

- **Prefix [ma-]**

Prefix [ma-] is a verbalizer. It is placed when followed by a root of a noun that begins with the consonant to form a verb. For example the word *Laleng* “road” as a noun and becomes a verb *Malaleng* “walk”.

- (1) Ali **ma-kadera** di-awa
3sg **VBZ-chair(N)** PREP-front
“Ali sits in front”

- **Prefix [mang-]**

The verbalizer [mang-] is attached to a basic form of noun with consonant / o / as its initial letter. For example, prefix [mang-] in verb *Mangobeng* “use screwdriver” from the noun *Obeng* “screwdriver”.

- (2) Alena **mang-oto** pole Mataram
 3sg **VBZ-car(N)** from ADV.Mataram
“She drives from Mataram”

- **Prefix [pa-]**

Prefix [pa-] is verbalizer from a root of an adjective that begins with the consonants, such as c / l / g / s / p. For example: an adjective *Ponco* ‘short’ becomes a verb *paponco* ‘shorten’.

Prefix [pa-] is also nominalizer of the verb. It is added to the basic verb which begins with consonant c / t / s / k. It also acts as the doer of a job, like English prefix –er as in *driver*. For example, *Tunu* ‘burn’ becomes *Patunu* ‘place of burning’

- (3) Na-**pa-peddi**’-i ati-ku’ i Bobi
 3sgERG-**VBZ-resentful(ADJ)**-3sgABS heart-GEN ART-
 Bobi
“Bobi hurts me”

- **Prefix [paka-]**

The verbalizer [paka-] is used to form a verb from a root of an adjective which has consonants s / r / t. For example, *pakatareng* “sharpen” as a verb from the adjective *Tareng* “sharp”.

- (4) Pendro **ma-paka-tareng** jarung-e
 3sg **INF-VBZ-sharp(ADJ)** needle-DEF
“Pendro sharpens the needle”

- (8) Maega lade' **par-ëllau**-na nana' ero
Many very NOM-ask(V)-GEN child that(DEM)
*"That child has so many **questions**"*

- **Prefix [pang-]**

The nominalizer [pang-] is used to create a noun from the basic verb with initial vowel such as / e / o /. For instance, *Pangolli* "caller" is the result of the addition prefix [pang-] to the verb *Olli* "call".

- (9) Iga **pang-olli**-na ustad-ero ?
Who NOM-call(V)-GEN ustad-DEF ?
*"Who is the **caller** of ustad ?"*

- **Prefix [pappaka-]**

Prefix [pappaka-] is the nominalizer which appear to the base adjective with consonant "r". For example, the adjectives *Raja* "big" and *Rio* "happy" become *Pappakaraja* "things that make bigger" and *Pappakario* "things that make happy".

- (10) Ardi mancaji **pappaka-rio** tamatoa-na
3sg become NOM-happy(ADJ) parents-GEN
*"Ardi becomes **the pride** of his parents"*

b. Derivational Suffixes

- **Suffix [-eng]**

Suffix [-eng] on Bugis Bone dialect changes the verb and adjective into noun. The data above show that suffix [-eng] is a nominalizer of a verb and adjective with final phonem / ŋ /. For example, *Tudang* "sit" as a verb becomes *Tudangeng* "seat" as a noun. And Adjective *Kösing* "good" becomes a noun *Kösingeng* "beauty".

- (11) Di-olo-na bola-e engka **tudang-eng.**
Prep-front-GEN house-DEF there is sit(V)-NOM
*"In front of the house there is a **seat**"*

- **Suffix [-reng]**

Suffix [-reng] is the nominalizer. It changes the class category from verb into noun. Suffix [-reng] is attached to verb with final phonemes such as, / a' / o' / i' / a. For example, the verb *Boto'* becomes *Botoreng* as a noun. Phoneme / ' / in *Boto'* is omitted when suffix [-reng] is added.

- (12) Daeng-ku' dena-fuji **boto-reng** ero
Brother-GEN NEG-like gamble(V)-NOM DEF
"My brother doesn't like that gambling"

- **Suffix [-keng]**

The nominalizer suffix [-keng] is added to the basic verbs and adjectives. This suffix can be added to the base verb *Enre'* "go up" with / e' / as its final consonant to form a noun *Enrekeng* "stair". Phoneme / ' / in *Enre'* is dropped when it is attached by suffix [-keng]. Suffix [-keng] can also be added to an adjective with final phonemes / a' / i /, as in *Acapa'* and *suli'* to form nouns *Acapakeng* and *sulikeng*.

- (13) Gello-pa **enre-keng-na** bola-e
Good-DET go up(V)-NOM-GEN house-DEF
"The stair of the house is very good"

c. Derivational Confix

- **Confix [a-...-ng]**

Confix [a-...-ng] changes the root of verb into a noun when it meets the initial phonemes / m / p / j / c / and final phonemes / a / e / of the verb. Confix [a-...-ng] is a nominalizer. For example, *pake* "wear" as a verb becomes *apakeng* "clothes" as a noun.

- (14) Ferdy punna maega **a-cule-ng** ri-bola-na
 3sg have many **CONF-play(V)** PREP-house-GEM
"Ferdy has many toys in his house"

- **Confix [a-...-keng]**

Confix [a-...-eng] changes the root of verb into a noun when it meets the initial phonemes / s / l / and final phonemes / a' / of root of the verb. For example, *sesa'* “wash” as a verb becomes *asesakeng* “laundry” as a noun. The glotal stop (‘) in final phoneme / a' / in a base of verb is omitted when it attaches to confix [a-...-eng]. This confix is a nominalizer.

- (15) Maega lade' **a-sesa-keng**-ku' ri-jeding-e
Many very **CONF-wash(V)**-GEM PREP-toilet-DEF
*“Lots of **laundry** in the toilet”*

- **Confix [a-...-ngeng]**

Confix [a-...-eng] is a nominalizer. it changes the root of verb into a noun. For example, *Tuo* “live” as a verb becomes *atuongeng* “life” as a noun. When it meets the initial consonants / t / n / b / and final vowels / o / u / a / of root of the verb, this confix does not change.

- (16) Ma-suli panci ri **a-nasu-ngeng**-e
INF-expensive *pan* PREP **CONF-cook(V)**-DEF
*“Expensive **pan** in the **kitchen**”*

- **Confix [a-...-seng]**

Confix [a-...-seng] is a nominalizer. it changes the root of adjective into a noun. For example, *Teru'* “brave” as a verb becomes *ateruseng* “braveness” as a noun. When it meets the initial consonants / t / and final vowels / u' / of root of the verb, the glotal stop (‘) is dropped.

- (17) Ma-tanre a-teru-seng-na mewai perampo'e
INF-tall **CONF-brave(ADJ)**-GEM *fight* *robber*-DEF
*“His **braveness** is big to fight the robber”*

- Confix [a-...-reng]

Confix [a-...-reng] is a nominalizer. It changes the root of verb into a noun when it meets the initial phonemes / b / l / j / and final vowel / o / i' / e' / of root of the verb. For example, *jai* 'sew' as a verb becomes *ajaireng* 'stitching materials' as a noun. The glotal stop (ʼ) in final phoneme / a' / in a base of verb is omitted when it attaches to confix [a-...-reng].

(18a) Indoʼ-kuʼ pole di-Cakra-e mangelli **a-jai-reng**
Mother-GEM from PREP-Cakra-DEF *buy* **CONF-sew(V)**
*“My mother is from Cakra to buy **stiyching materials**”*

Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the dicussion above, it can be concluded that the 19 (nineteen) types of derivational affixes of Bugis Bone dialect spoken in Kampung Baru are catagorized as bound morphemes. Stucturally, these bound morphemes change word class catagory when they are attached to free morpheme. In Bugis Bone dialect, the writer found 18 (eighteen) types of derivational prefixes, there are 10 (ten) prefixes such as [ma-], [mang-], [pa-], [paka-], [padi-], [pakki-], [pak-], [par-], [pang-] and [pappaka-]. And there are 3 (three) types of derivational suffixes such as [-eng], [-reng], [-keng]. The last, there are 5 (five) types of derivational confixes, they are [a-...-ng], [a-...-keng], [a-...-ngeng], [a-...-seng], and [a-...-reng]. It was also found 2 grammatical functions of derivational affixes in Bugis Bone dialect. The first is Verbalizer prefixes such as [ma-], [mang-], [pa-], [paka], [padi-], [pakki-]. And the second is Nominalizer, it is devided into 3 groups of nominalizer derivational affixes, they are nominalizer prefixes [pa-], [pak-], [par-], [pang-], [pappaka-], nominalizer suffixes [-eng], [-reng], [-keng] and nominalizer confixes [a-...-ng], [a-...-keng], [a-...-ngeng], [a-...-seng], [a-...-reng]. Finally, the affixation of Bugis Bone dialect spoken in Labuhan Lombok has two main fuctions. The first is grammatical function, which deals with the

change of grammatical relation such as word transformation. The second is semantic function, which deals with the forming of new meaning caused by affixes.

This study is only restricted to investigate and analyze the derivational affixes with grammatical function of Bugis language on Bone Dialect spoken in Labuhan Lombok only, while there are other cases that have not been explored such as the inflectional affixes which do not change word class category, although there are only some examples have been reduced. Therefore, it is suggested to other researcher to continue the study of the affixation of Bugis language on Bone Dialect spoken in Labuhan Lombok conducted in a further research in order to get the deep understanding about the meanings of derivational and inflectional. So, the affixation of this language can be complicated in both derivational and inflectional affixes. Moreover, it will be also interesting to investigate the phenomena describing the rules underlying the occurrence of the affixation in functioning as verbalizer or nominalizer. Further research for investigating affixation in other Bugis dialect is also importantly needed to maintain and document the existence of the Bugis.

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