

Tialo Language Affix for Verb Marker

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Abstract

The problems in this study are the types, meanings, and forms of affixes marking the Tialo language verbs. This study aims to describe the types, meanings, and forms of the Tialo language, including prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes. The method used is a qualitative method. This study used the observing and speaking methods, with tapping techniques, proficient involvement techniques, proficient free observing techniques, fishing techniques, all-encompassing techniques, and note-taking techniques. The data analysis technique used is the distributional and equivalent method using the smallest element breakdown technique. Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it was found that affixes are markers for Tialo language verbs which include: Prefixes {moN-}, {non-}, {meN-}, {neN}, {poN-}, {peN-}, {in-}, and {te-}. {in-} infix. Suffixes {i-} and {a'a}. Confixes {moN-a'a} {noN-a'a}, {meN-a'a}, {meN-omo}, {nen-omo}, {poN-omo} and {moN-i}. The meaning of the affix markers in the Tialo language is going to take action, is taking action, has taken action, ordered, has taken action for others, and has finished taking action for others. Meanwhile, the affixes for the Tialo language consist of prefixes {mo-}, {no-}, and {me-}. {in-} infix. Suffixes {-i} and {a'a}. The confixes {mo-i}, {mo-a'a}, and {no-a'a} in the affix form of the Tialo language verb markers have changed and some have not changed.

Keywords: *affixes, verbs, Tialo language*

Introduction

Language as a communication tool has different systems and rules. These differences include phonological systems (about sounds), morphology (about words), and syntax (about sentences). These components work together to enable effective communication within a language. Understanding the phonological system allows individuals to produce and perceive sounds correctly. Morphology helps in constructing and understanding words, while syntax guides the formation of coherent and meaningful sentences. The combination of these systems and rules forms the foundation

for effective communication in any language (Kiefer, 2017; Morgan & Sellner, 2017; Gouskova, 2019; Boleda, 2020).

The Tialo ethnicity is one of the ethnic groups in Central Sulawesi, Parigi Moutong Regency. The regional language used by the Tialo people is the Tialo language which is one of the languages of the Tomini family. The use of the Tialo language as a means of communication in everyday life by the people is decreasing, besides this situation is exacerbated by the weak regeneration of speakers of the language. The areas where speakers of this language are spread are in the sub-districts of Tomini, Mepanga, Bolano Lambunu, Taopa and Moutong, Parigi Moutong Regency of Central Sulawesi.

This research focused on one of the morphological aspects, namely verb marker affixes. Morphologically, verbs can be formed from various groups of morphemes, both bound morphemes (affixes) and free morphemes (base words). Similar to Indonesian, Tialo also has affixes consisting of prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and complexes. This has a function as a marker verb.

Verb marker affixes in this paper refer to grammatical concepts, namely verb markers through affixations that produce new word classes, in this case, verb word classes (Blust, 2011; Taboada, 2016). The research was conducted by utilizing several theories from various relevant sources, namely theories that discuss the problem of affixation concerning verb markers.

The theory used in this research is a linguistic structural theory. The theory referred to by one of the scientists who discusses the structuralism of Ferdinand de Saussure is that every language is a system consisting of interconnected elements, which form a unified whole (the world unified). Language has phonological, grammatical (morphology and syntax), and semantic hierarchies (Bonami et al., 2016; McQueen & Cutler, 2017; Sharifian, 2017; Aronoff, 2019; Aronoff & Fudeman, 2022).

The importance of this research is also related to the development of regional languages, this research is very important as an effort to preserve regional languages and cultures which are part of the national culture, while in terms of the development of linguistic theory, this research is very useful and certainly give its style to the development Indonesian linguistic theory (Himmelman, 2001; Blust, 2004; Quick, 2008; Moro, 2010; Mayani, 2013). The purpose of this study is to describe the types, meanings, and forms of affixes that mark Tialo verbs.

Method

This type of research is qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that uses qualitative methods. This study aims to describe and present data based on existing facts and then proceed with data analysis.

Researchers used qualitative methods in the form of observations and interviews. Qualitative methods produce descriptive data that contains data excerpts from interviews, field notes, and documentation (Khodabandelou et al., 2016; Arifin, 2018; Natow, 2020).

The source data in this study was obtained from two sources, namely Primary and Secondary data, namely in the form of Tialo speech containing elements of affixes marking verbs obtained from informants in this study who were native Tialo speakers in West Moutong Village. Data was obtained when researchers conducted interviews with informants.

In collecting this data, the researcher used the listening method and the speaking method. The listening method is carried out by listening carefully to the speech or use of

the Tialo language. The speaking method is carried out through direct conversations between researchers and speakers who have been assigned as informants so that researchers can find out the types of Tialo verb marker affixes and find out what Tialo verb marker affixes mean.

The use of the listening method is carried out by tapping techniques, proficient engagement techniques, and proficient free listening techniques. The instrument used in this study is a tool that can reveal field facts, namely a book that functions to record all data related to the affixes of the Tialo language verb markers. A handphone is a tool that is used to help record what researchers do to filter information data on affixes of Tialo language verb markers, such as recording conversations between informants when communicating and interviewing activities between informants and researchers.

To analyze the data, researchers used the distributional method and the equivalent method using the smallest element breakdown technique. The distributional method is analyzing the language system or the entire language which is regulatory in the language based on the behavior and linguistic characteristics of certain lingual units and in the equivalent method, the determining tool is outside, detached, and not part of the language (langue) concerned, while the smallest element breakdown technique intended to break down a certain lingual unit on its smallest elements (Natow, 2020).

Results and Discussion

From the results of the research, the researcher found several types, meanings, and forms of affixes to mark Tialo verbs. In this research, four affixes mark Tialo verbs consisting of prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes.

Prefix is the formation of words by combining prefixes and basic morphemes or by adding affixes or prefixes next to the base word. Prefixes consist of {moN-}, {noN -}, {peN-}, {meN-}, { neN -}, {poN-}, {peN-} {in-} and {te-}. The prefix {moN-} is further divided into five allmorphs namely {mom-}, {mon}, {mong-}, {mony-}, and {mo}. The prefix {noN-} is further divided into four allmorphs, namely {nom-}, {nong-}, {nony-} and {no-}. The prefix {meN-} is divided into five allmorphs consisting of {mem-}, {men-}, {meng-}, {meny-}, and {me}. The prefix {neN-} also consists of three allomorphs namely {nem-}, {neng-}, and {ne}. The prefix {poN-} consists of four allmorphs namely {pom-}, {pon-}, {pony-}, and {po}. The prefix {pen-} also consists of four allmorphs namely {pem-}, {pen-}, {peny}, and {pe-}.

Infix is the formation of words by combining infixes or infixes with basic morphemes. Infix is a morpheme (which is in the form of a consonant) with the second letter (which is in the form of a vowel) in the base word. Infixes in Tialo are found only infixes {in-}.

A suffix is the formation of words by connecting free morphemes with endings or suffixes. Free morphemes function as centers and supporting suffixes or are added at the end of free morphemes. Suffixes in Tialo are only found in {i-} and {a'a-} suffixes.

Confixes are affixes in the form of divided morphemes, the first part of which is positioned at the beginning of the basic form, and the second part is positioned at the end of the basic form. Because this confix is a divided morpheme, the two parts of the affix are considered as one unit, and the addition is done at the same time, nothing comes first and nothing comes first. The confix affixes of the Tialo language consist of {moN-a'a}, {noN-a'a}, {meN-a'a}, {meN-omo}, {neN-omo}, {poN-omo}, and {moN-i}. The allmorph {moN-a'a} is further divided into five parts namely {mom-a'a}, {mon-a'a}, {mong-a'a}, {mony-a'a}, and {mo- a A}. In the confix {noN-a'a} is further divided into five

parts, namely {nom-a'a}, {non-a'a}, {nong-a'a}, {nony-a'a}, and {no -a A}. {meN-a'a} confix is further divided into five allomorphs namely {mem-a'a}, {men-a'a}, {meng-a'a}, {meny-a'a}, and {me- a A}. The {meN-omo} confix is further divided into two amorphous ones, namely {men-omo}, and {meng-omo}. Konfix {neN-omo} is further divided into three allomorphs namely {nem-omo}, {neng-omo}, {neny-omo}. The {poN-omo} confix is further divided into five allomorphs namely {pom-omo}, {pon-omo}, {pong-omo}, {pony-omo}, and {po-omo}. The {moN-i} confix is divided into five allomorphs namely {mom-i}, {mon-i}, {mong-i}, {mony-i}, and {mo-i}.

Discussion

Prefix affixes in Tialo

Data (1)

types of affixes for Tialo language verb markers

{mom-} + {puagi} means split (V); momuagi (V) means split

{mon} + {jala} means a tool for catching fish; (N) monjala means fishing (V)

Data (2)

the meaning of affixes of Tialo language verb markers

(1) Si Lia momuagi kaige 'Si Lia is drying the cloth'

(2) Papa monjala iane 'Father is catching fish'

The word momuagi above comes from the basic form of puagi which means 'drying', when the prefix {mom-} is placed it becomes momuagi and has the meaning of going to do a job, namely 'drying'. Meanwhile, the word monjala comes from the basic form of jala which means a tool for catching fish, when the prefix {mon-} is placed it becomes monjala and changes the word class to a verb or verb and has the meaning of going to do a job, namely 'fishing'.

Data (3)

form of affix markers for Tialo language verbs

{mom-} + {puagi} means split (V); momuagi means split (V)

{mon} + {jala} means a tool for catching fish; (N) monjala means fishing (V)

The basic word of the verb puagi is added with the prefix {mom-}, its morphemic description, as in the word puagi 'drying' is formed from the prefix {mom-} + {puagi} which means 'drying' then becomes momuagi 'drying' after distribution. Furthermore, the word jala 'jala' is formed from the prefix {mon-} + {jala} which means 'catch' then becomes monjala 'catch' after distribution.

Infix affixes in Tialo language only have the amorphous {in-}.

Data (1)

types of affixes for Tialo language verb markers

{in-} + {jaume} means sew (V); jinaume means stitched (V)

{in-} + {biase} means split (V); biniase means split (V)

Data (2)

the meaning of affixes of Tialo language verb markers

(1) Jinaume lima 'sewn by hand'

(2) Biniase doluo 'halved'

The word jinaume comes from the basic form of jaume which means 'to sew'. When the infix {in-} is placed, it will mean a passive action, namely sewing. While the word biniase comes from the basic form biase which means 'split' when the infix {in-} is placed, the meaning becomes a passive action.

Data (3)

form of affix markers for Tialo language verbs
{in-} + {jaume} means sew (V); jinaume means stitched (V)
{in-} + {biase} means split (V); biniase means split (V)

The basic word of the verb jaume is added with the infix {in-} for its morphemic picture as in the word jaume 'sewing' is formed from the infix {in-} + {jaume} meaning 'sewing' and then becomes jiaume 'sewn' after distribution. Furthermore, the 'split' biase is formed from the infix {in-} + {biase} which means 'split', and then becomes 'split' biniase after distribution. The addition of the infix {in-} in Tialo does not change its target form. Only adding the infix {in-} in the middle of the word so it doesn't change the meaning of the base word.

Suffix affixes in a language only have the amorphous {i-} and {a'a}.

Data (1)

types of affixes for Tialo language verb markers
{gegese} means rub (V) + {i-} geges'i means rub (V)
{jaume} means sew (V) + {a'a} jauma'a means sew (V)

Data (2)

the meaning of affixes of Tialo language verb markers
(1) Gegesi bada'e na 'rub the pot!'
(2) Jauma'a kabaya'u 'sew my clothes!' The word gegesi comes from the basic form of geges which means 'rub'. Meanwhile, the word jauma'a comes from the basic form jaum, which means 'to sew'.

Data (3)

form of affix markers for Tialo language verbs
{gegese} means rub (V) + {i-} geges'i means rub (V)
{jaume} means sew (V) + {a'a} jauma'a means sew (V)

The basic word for the verb geges, 'rub' is formed from the word {gegese} + {i-} meaning 'rub' then becomes gegesi 'rubi' after distribution. While the basic word jaume 'sewing' is formed from the word {jaume} + {a'a} which means 'sewing' then becomes jauma'a 'sewing' after distribution.

Tialo verb marker confix affix

Data (1)

types of affixes for Tialo language verb markers
{mo-a'a} + {linge} means bath (V); molinga'a means bath (V)
{men-omo} + {timbange} means weigh (V); menimbangomo means will weigh (V)

Data (2)

the meaning of affixes of Tialo language verb markers
(1) Molinga'a unga 'bathing the child'
(2) Monimbangomo soklate 'will weigh the chocolate'

The word molinga'a comes from the basic form of linge which means 'to bathe'. Whereas the word weighs comes from the basic form weighs which means 'not one-

sided' and is a class of adjective words, when it is placed in the confix {men-omo} the form changes to a verb which has the meaning of going to take an action, namely 'will weigh the chocolate'.

Data (3)

form of affix markers for Tialo language verbs

{mo-a'a} + {linge} means bath (V) molinga'a means bath (V)

men-omo} + {timbang} means weigh (V); menimbangomo means will weigh (V)

The basic word of the verb linge is added with a confix {mo-a'a} to describe the morphemic process as in the word molinga'a 'to bathe' formed from the confix {mo-a'a} + {linge} which means 'to bathe' then becomes molinga'a 'to bathe' ' after distributing. While the basic word of the adjective timbang 'weighs' is formed from the confix {men-omo} + {timbang} means 'weighs' then becomes the verb monimbangomo 'will weigh' after distribution.

Conclusion

Based on the results obtained in this study, the conclusions can be drawn: Affix is a bound grammatical unit which in a word is an element that is not a word or is not a main word that has and is attached to other units to form a new word or main word. Affixes are also defined as bound morphemes or morphemes that cannot stand alone. The types of affixes in terms of position are divided into four, namely prefixes that are added to the left of the base word. Suffixes are added to the right of the base word. Infixes are added by inserting them inside the root word. While confixes are added on the left and some on the right or compound affixes.

A verb or verb is a word that does work or action. Verbs can also be interpreted as all kinds of words that can be obtained by groups of words with adjectives. The position of a verb or verb is a word that contains a movement or action in the broadest sense, which shows the state of the result of the motion of all the sensory members, whether intentional or unintentional.

The use of affixes in Tialo can be summarized as follows:

1. Types of Tialo Verb Marking Affixes

From the results of research that has been carried out, it was found that several affixes in Tialo include the prefixes {moN-}, {noN-}, {meN-}, {neN-}, {poN-}, {peN-}, {in-} and {th-}. {in-} infix. Suffixes {i-}, and {a'a-}. Confixes {moN-a'a}, {noN-a'a}, {meN-a'a}, {meN-omo}, {neN-omo}, {poN-omo} and {moN-i}.

2. Meaning of Tialo Verb Marking Affixes

The meaning of affixes for Tialo language verb markers includes the prefixes {moN}, {noN-}, {meN-}, {neN-}, {poN-}, {peN-}, {in-}, and {te-}. Which means will take action, has taken action, orders, and actions that are not intentional. The infix {in-} means to act. The suffixes {i-} and {a'a} mean orders, someone is ordered to take action immediately. While the confixes {moN-a'a}, {noN-a'a}, {meN-a'a}, {meN-omo}, {neN-omo}, {poN-omo} and {moN-i} mean is taking action, is about to take action, is taking action for other people, has finished taking action for other people and orders someone to take action immediately.

3. Forms of Tialo Verb Marking Affixes

The form of affixes marking Tialo language consists of prefixes {mo-}, {no-}, and {me-}. {in-} infix. Suffixes {-i} and {a'a}. confixes {mo-i}, {mo-a'a} and {no-a'a}.

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