Morphological Proses of Wolio Language in Kabanti Nuru Molabi

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ABSTRACT

Morphology is the study of words and their structure. Morphological process is a mean of changing a stem to adjust its meaning to fit its syntactic and communicational context while morphological system of language reveals its properties through the morphemic structure of words. This research is aimed to elaborate the morphological system of Wolio language in Kabanti Nuru Molabi based on Anceaux theory. Kabanti is an oral tradition in literary works. Descriptive qualitative is the method used to analyze this research. To do this research, the researcher collects the data from Kabanti Nuru Molabi text. Moreover, in this theory, Anceaux proposed and divided the morphological system based on the class of words. One same prefix is possible to make a different class of words when it is attached to a verb or a noun. Anceaux classified the morphem based on the stem attached to verb or noun. Nevertheless, the data in Kabanti Nuru Molabi shows that suffix –na, to form a possessive, and suffix –mo to form demonstrative or affirmation are not covered in Anceaux.

1. Introduction

Languages are sets of signs. Signs combine an exponent (a sequence of letters or sounds) with a meaning. Grammars are ways to generate signs from more basic signs. Signs combine a form and a meaning, and they are identical with neither their exponent nor with their meaning (Kracht). As a set of signs, almost all languages have their own grammatical rules differ from one to another. On the other hand, some languages could have the same structure of language. Languages can be studied with linguistics.

According to Fromkin (2000), linguistics is the scientific study of human language. In linguistics, it is divided into several parts to study language from the core. Linguistics analyzes languages from the smallest part to the complex. By linguistics, any languages in this world can be studied.

In conducting this study, morphological system of Wolio language become the focus of the study. Morphology is a branch of linguistics and explains about the minimal units of language which has meaning. Etimologically, morphology comes from “morph-” which means “shape or form”, in other words, Morphologi is the study of form or forms. (Anof and Fudeman:2011). Moreover, as typed in Fromkin (2000), morphology is the study of words and their structure, while words are meaningful linguistic units that can be combined to form phrases and sentences.

The analysis of words is performed into the smallest functional units (morphemes). There are two groups to classify this units, they are; 1. Roots usually occurs as words. 2. Affixes always come in combination with words not as words (Anceaux: 1988).

Wolio language is used by people who stay in Buton Island (Mansyur & Suherman, 2020). Nevertheless, in Buton island, there are other languages also spoken, they are Pancana for Munanese, while for some region in Southeast Sulawesi and North Buton is Laiwui, and also Wakatobi or Liwuto Language (Abas:1983). As same as other culture, people in Buton island, especially Wolio speakers known Kabanti as one of Oral tradition. According to Anceaux in Wolio Dictionary (1987), Kabanti is a noun, refer to poetry, poem, song. Moreover, as typed in Kamus Wolio-Indonesia, Kabanti means syair, poem or story related in verse form using object. Another words, Kabanti means pantun, refers to traditional poetry which is for the each verse consist of two couplets.
In Wolio language, morphological structure changes are very diverse. One word can be applied in more than one form of morpheme and one word possibly has 40 meanings and it can be caused of the morphological process. The morphological process of Wolio language as follow:

a. Affixation; prefixes (it is appear at the beginning of each root word), infix (-in- is the onlyone infix in Wolio language), and suffixes (affixes which comes in the final position, after the root word). For some words in Wolio Language it is possible to have several affixes in a word.

b. Reduplications; which happened by repeating the base form of the word. In this language, when the root words only have two vowels. The accent of the word will be reduplicated, such as ándiándi.

c. Apophony; other morphological process combination take part in apophony process. Apophony consist of replycing a stop by corresponding nasal-stop-phoneme, eg. k by qk, called prenasalisation. Apophony only happen when it is combine with other morphological process.

d. Composition; a distinction must be made between morphological compounds by having all the characteristics of one word. Those compounds in which the constituents keep their own word-accents.

e. Abbreviation; it is happened mostly related to the proper names in vocative. Dropping the beginning of the word as long as at least two vowels are retained is the most common type of abbreviations, eg. Wia for Dawia.

The affixes possibly attached in all classes of words such as in suffixes –mo, -po, and –aka. Moreover, it is also can be classified in forms of verbs and in form of nouns.

This study is aimed to elaborate and to see how morphological process works in Wolio language, especially in literary works. This study only focus on Kabanti Nuru Molabi.

2. Type of Anceaux find in Wolio Language

2.1 Verb

a. Verb-stems. In verb-stems, it is possible to have an actor- prefix denoting the subject of the verb-form ("action" in the term of "meaning of the verb in general").

As type in Anceaux, verb-stems divided into 4 divisions, they are:

a. Underived stems, be composed of roots, eg. Umba – to come, lingka – to go.

b. Derived stems, be composed of a root and can be added by one more affixes, then will be explicated as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb form</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Infix</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ko, ma, ka (transitive), poma, ka—a (mutually obligatory affixes), me-, ti-, ka- (reduplication), po- and pe- (complementary distribution), peka, pa-</td>
<td>Ko, ma, ka- (transitive), poma-, ka—a (mutually obligatory affixes), me-, ti-, ka- (reduplication), po- and pe- (complementary distribution), peka, pa-</td>
<td>-i, -aka (all transitive), -aka (suffix all intransitive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Compund stems; consist of two or it can be more roots comes together to form one word.

For example: penamingkuku – to eat little-by-little.

Penami – to taste, kuku - periwinkle.

2) Phrase stems; phrases used as verb-stems without losing the characteristics of a phrase.

For example: atalu mba – there are three of them.

Talu – three, mba – tails.

Nevertheless, in this context, mba means head (counting unit for animals).

b. Declension-forms of the verb

Declension-forms in general is possible with all stems:
Table 2: Declension-form in general use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-</td>
<td>Third person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u-</td>
<td>second person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku-</td>
<td>first person singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta-</td>
<td>first person plural (also second person in polite speech).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prefixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be-</td>
<td>Beumba – it will come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posa-</td>
<td>Aposaumba – they come together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mo-</td>
<td>Kapala mopolaka – airplane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mo- Combination with suffix –na</td>
<td>Momatena – dead man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toi-</td>
<td>Tomaineakana – cause of death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sa-</td>
<td>Sarangona – after she had heard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Prefix ta- (second person in polite speech) usually used by a young people talk to the elder, or for them who have higher position than the speaker.

Example: Yapai tarope? (where do you go?) not yapai urope? (where do you go?)

Declension-forms in term of limited use:

Table 3: Declension-forms in limited use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Declaration-form transitive</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Object affixes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-a third person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person plural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-komiu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First person plural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kami</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aku</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A passive Participle (prefix i-)
  - Tabako itange – cigarette (wrapped tobacco)
  - Tange – to wrap

- A Passive verb stem (prefix to-)
  - Atopambuli – they are sent home

- A passive potential participle (prefix )
  - Toikaraja – what can be made.

Prefix ma- stems comes with suffix –aka

- Maoge – to be great, maogeaka – to be greater.
- mata – to know, matauaka – to know more, better.

2.2 Noun

Derived forms:

Table 4: Derived forms of noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pe-</td>
<td>Pekumbi – ulcer; kumbi – wound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peka-</td>
<td>Pekapongko – murderer; pongko – to murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po-</td>
<td>Pototo – equilibrium; toto to be right</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pino– (kinship only)

- Pinoama – uncle; -- father
- Pinoina – aunt; ina – mother
- Topentalu – third cousin
- Kagagari – counting – frame; gagari – to count

3. Method

To analyze this study, qualitative method is used. The data taken from Kabanti Nuru Molabi text. The data of this study taken from literary work in Wolio language called Kabanti under the title Nuru Molabi. All words in the text sill be
selected and reduce based on the morpheme formula. The word with the same morpheme formula or the even the same word, will mention once. The related data which taken from Kabanti Nuru Molabi will be transcribed and reduced. The appropriate data will be taken. Then, the data will be presented and analyzed based on the morphological process of Wolio language from Anceaux.

4. Result and Discussion

As type in Anceaux, all types of morphological system of Wolio language have been summarized in point two. Furthermore, from the data that have been taken from Kabanti Nuru Molabi text, will be explained in this point.

3.1. Prefixes

In the text of Kabanti Nuru Molabi, prefixes are also appear but not all prefixes covered in Anceaux theory, attached to the verb or the noun. The prefixes the do not covered in Anceaux theory, as follow:

a. Prefix o-, attached to the noun and the pronoun, to form the article.

- Onabiimo baa-baan cahea (The Prophet is the first light)
  Onabiimo = o+nabii+mo (The Prophet)
  In this word, prefix o- combined with suffix –mo.

  The other cases found that prefix o- combined with suffix –na, to form possessive.
  - Obicarana taopo-opoti opu (His knowledge is peeking out God).
    Obicarana = o+bicara+na (His knowledge or his words)
    - Oparangina apekalape-lape (His experience is really devoted)
      Oparangina = o+parangi+na (His experience)

b. Prefix a-, is attached to the verb, to form a passive verb.

- Apabetea iradati molabi (Illuminated by the holy light)
  Apabetea = a+pabete+a (Illuminated by)
  - Abungkalea qudarati momulia (opened by a nobel nature)
    Abungkalea = a+bungkale+a (Opened by)
    Prefix a- combined with suffix –a as a marker for a passive verb.
    In other cases, prefix a- is used as pronoun of the third person singular (she, he, or it).
    - Adika-dika totona yinca madaki ((she/he) holds the bad prejudice)
      Adika-dika => adika (she/he save or hold)
      Dika (to save or hold)

c. Prefix mo-. As same as prefix o-, it is used to form article.

- Mobutukina piainguna katau (which defines the type of knowledge)
  Mobutukina = mo+butuki+na (which defines)
  - Mopenununa rahasiana molabi (Who demans a nobel secret)
Mopenununa =mo+penunu+na (Who demands)

3.2. Suffixes

The characteristic of Wolio language is no words end with consonant. It is mean that Wolio language categorized as a vowel language (Abas, 1983). This characteristic also applied when the words was adopted for other language such as Indonesian or Arabic. When the words end with consonant, the vowel must be added in the end of the word. For example, the word “paper”. In Wolio language speakers, paper means kartasi. The word kartasi was adopted from Indonesian, kertas. In addition, the word zat in Indonesia, become zatu, as typed in text of Kabanti Nuru Molabi

- Ositumo murutabatina zatu (That is the dignity ow matter).

The word zat ends with consonant t, then in Wolio language the addition of the vowel u is required.

Another example is the word was adopted from Arabic. As typed in Kabanti Nuru Molabi, stated that:

- Opakeana ulama aarifu (The clothes of a wise cleric)

The word aarifu was adopted from Arabic arif which means “wise”. The root word is arif which ends with consonant f. Hence, when it ends with consonant f, in Wolio language will be written or spoken as aarifu.

a. Suffix –mo is used to identify something that has been completed.

- Tabeanamo rindi atobungkalemo (unless the veil/ is open)

Atobungkalemo = a+tobungkale+mo ((something)is open)

Bungkale = to open

Suffix mo- is also used as article, that is:

- Ositumo kadangiana inyawa (that is the existence of life)

Ositumo = o+situ+mo (that is)

b. Suffix –na, attached to the noun, to form possessive.

- Tontomakea rouna kalalakina (Look at His space of power)

Rouna = rou+na (his face or shape)

Rou = face or shape

In this sentence means to show His power.

Suffix –na is also used as article.

- Mopokawana hajatina batua (which is sufficient for the needs or wish of His servant)

Hajatina = hajati+na (the wish or the needs)

Hajati = wish or need


- Teemo duka menturu ukasindapo (it needs (to you) to keep away first)

Ukasindapo = u+kasinda+po (you keep away first)

Kasinda = keep away)

d. Suffix –aka. This suffix means “so that” or “in order that”.

- Malinguaka motosarongina itu (In order to be forgotten what that has been said).
Malinguaka = malingu+aka (to be forgotten)
Malingu = forget

3.3. Prefixes and Suffixes Combination

a. Prefix o- and suffix –na. This combination attached to noun and refres to possessive.

- Opakeana ulama aarifu (The clothes of a wise cleric)
  Opakeana = o+pakea+na (his/her clothes)
Pakea = clothes

4. Conclusion

In Wolio language, the morphological process happend as same as other languages. To analyze each words it is performed into the smallest unit of it which has function. Anceaux proposed the morphological process of Wolio language and devided them based on the class of the word, that is the verb and the noun and divide them into prefix, infix, and suffix. Nevertheless, not all forms of affixes are represented in Anceaux theory. In the text of Kabanti Nuru Molabi shown that some form affixes which appeared in Kabanti text has its own form, such as prefix o-, prefix a-, prefix mo-, suffix –mo, suffix –na, suffix –po, suffix –aka, and also prefix and suffix combination o- -- -na, they are not covered in Anceaux. Those all affixes has their own function in every words that they form.

References