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IASET

MORPHOLOGY OF VERBS IN NIAS LANGUAGE VIEWED FROM GUNUNG SITOLI DIALECT

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ABSTRACT

This writing is about "Morphology Verb in Nias Language "describes the process of morphology as basic cases to be analyzed. In the case of discussing and solving the problems, the writer used the theory of Francis Katamba related to the topic being discussed.

The method used in this scientific writing is descriptive quantitative method, which describes and gives description of factual phenomenon or characteristics systematically and accurately. Based on this method, the writer discusses and describes the morphology of verb. This findings indicate that the morphology of verb in Nias language can be described by the process of affixation, reduplication and composition.

KEYWORDS: *Morphology, Reduplication, Composition*

INTRODUCTION

Every language in the world has different characteristics and the use of the language depends on the uses of the language in societies. The characteristics of Indonesian, English and Nias language have different characteristics. The improvement of local language such as Nias language is not only to keep up the existence of the language itself but to give the function for the developer and users of Indonesian language regarding as national language that may not be separated from one with another because both of them have a very close relation.

Nias language is a language spoken by Nias people, who live in Nias island, located in West Sumatra, The language has been spoken for many years and has become a property and a part of culture of Nias people, including Indonesian culture as stated in Indonesian constitution 45, Chapter XV:p. 36 about the function and position of Regional Language in Indonesia (Maksum, 2000: 43)

Nias Island is a regency, headed by 'Bupati' (a leader of regency), which consists of 13 subdistrics. The people who live in this island is Nias people speak regional language called as 'Nias Language' as the first language in daily life such as the language used in wedding ceremony, schools, social tradition, shopping, etc. While Indonesian language used in Nias island is used as national language by educated and intellectual societies because not many of them living in rural areas can speak Indonesian well. So, the people there know and speak two languages. As a matter of fact, since the improvement of technology in today's time, the standard of living in Nias island becomes increased, especially the language and tourism as well. There are so many tourists coming there such as from England,

Australia, Scotland, Netherlands, etc.

In terms of developing and using Nias language, the language is also used as social communication in many aspects such as in agricultural, and education and the language, therefore should be developed by doing research so as to enrich vocabulary as social communication, especially in case of morphology in order that the language can be improved further.

Nias language has a structure of its own and its morphology, which is as same as other languages in the world. The research on Nias language had been conducted by Prof. Ahmad Samin Siregar, and others, and in their research, they stated that Nias language has some dialects, and the dialects of the language is much different from one with another. The dialect of the language is spoken by different people with different areas such as:

- The dialect used in North area of Nias island ranged in the subdistrict of Alasa, and Lahewa.

- The dialect used in Gunung Sitoli, ranged in the subdistrict of Gunung Sitoli, Tuhemberua.

- The dialect used in central area, ranged in the subdistrict of L6l6wau, Gomo, Lahusa, Idan6 Gawo and Gido.

- The dialect used in West Nias, ranged in the subdistrict of Sirombu and Mandrehe.

- The dialect used in South Nias, ranged in the subdistrict of Teluk Dalam and Pulau-Pulau Batu.

The common dialect that is mostly recognized and spoken by Nias people is the dialect of Nias language used in Gunung Sitoli. Historically, this dialect has a very long story if it is studied chronologically from the beginning up to the end since the people began to settle in Nias island. Since the arrival of Christian Missionaries from West Germany to share and spread the Christian belief. The dialect of Nias language was learned by them so as to make them easy spread and teach the Christian religion and then they wrote the books concerning Bible in order that Nias people were easily to understand the contents of the Bible. Some examples how to use the dialect of Nias language in the region of Gunung Sitoli, such as:

- The people in Gunung Sitoli say"Heza moi'6?" (=Where are you going?)

- The people in Teluk Dalam say"Haega g6 moi'owe?" (=Where are you going?")

- The people in the North Region of Nias say"Heza moi'6we?" (=Where are you going?")

- The people in West Nias say "Heza lumalo" (=Where are you going?")

In this scientific research, the writer used and chose the dialect of Nias language used in Gunung Sitoli because this dialect is dominantly used and spoken by many people living in this area whereas this dialect is considered as the 'Standard Dialect", and the writer assumes that the research dealing with the morphology verbs of Nias Gunung Stioli language is never done.

In fact, verb is one of the most important things to be discussed in case of building up sentences besides regarding as a prominant and interesting topic in the forms of constructing sentences. Threfore, the morphological research, especially in Nias language is very useful to be conducted. The topic of this scientific writing is "MORPHOLOGY OF VERBS IN NIAS LANGUAGE VIEWED FROM GUNUNG SITOLI DIALECT". This scientific writing is categorized as a research, which had been conducted by Prof. Dr. Mangasa Silitonga, 1978 with

different topic"Struktur Bahasa Nias" (Nias Language Structure), and smultaneoulsy continued by Prof. Drs. Ahmad Samin Siregar, and others, entitled "Morfologi dan Sintaksis Bahasa Nias, 1981" (Morphology and Syntax of Nias Language, 1981). Besides, T. Halawa, 1983 also elaborated the forms of Syntactical characteristics and the syntax of Nias language in "Kamus Bahasa Nias" (=Nias Language Dictionary) written by B. Wohada Mendrofa, 1983-1984, which is used to improve vocabularies of Nias language.

PROBLEMS OF RESEARCH

Problems

This scientific writing tries to describe 'verb' in Nias language in details based on the criteria of morphology specifically related to the system of how the process of morphology of verbs is formed in Nias Language as the case being discussed

The Aims of Research

The aim of research is also one of the important aspects to know that may describe what a research means about. These followings will indicate: To describe the process of morphology of verbs in Nias language.

The Significance of Research

- To enrich the vocabulary of Nias language based on morphology.

- To be a reference of Regional language in a research of morphology concerned with verbs.

- It can be used by others as an important consideration of using and improving Nias language as one of Regional languages in Indonesia.

Basic Theory

The theory used in this research is based on the theory of Katamba, 1994: 19: "Morphology is the study of word structure". This theory is specifically related to the analysis on the research since it concerns with the topic being discussed. In this theory, it is also expressed and elaborated about morphem, morph, alomorph, process of morphology related to affixation, reduplication, compounding, morphological interaction, phonology and syntaxes.

Based on the above theory of Katamba, the process of morphology of verbs may arise to be the process of morphological verb itself. This process, anyhow, includes affixation, reduplication, compotition, may be seen morphology of verbs in Nias language.

Affixation

Katamba (1994: 55) stated: "Affixes: An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base". The process of affixation will occur, if a free morphem is attached with a bound morphem as affix to form word. This affix can change the meaning to the word where it is attached. In Nias language, there are four affixes found such as: preffix, suffix, infix, and simulfix.

The process affixation in Nias language can form verb. Examples:

Prefix/maN-/ + BD(Basic Form) veb →Verb

- Prefix/ma N-/in the form of word/faku/(=hoe)→/mamaku/(=to hoe)

- Prefix/maN-/in the form of word/f6r6/(=sleep)➔/mam6r6/(=to sleep)

Reduplication

Katamba (1994: 14) stated:"Reduplication is restricted to situons where the repreated part of word serves some derivational or inflectional purposes". This statement means that reduplication is repeated words that has a certain purpose of what derivation or inflection is. While Muliono, et al, (1988: 166) also stated that reduplication the proess of repeated words even all the words or a part of them as whole. For example: The repeated word such as /manga-manga/ (=eating) is formed from he word /manga/ (=eating) known as a word stem, and the repeated word such as /famai-mai/ (=play) is formed from the word stem/famai/, and so on.

Composition

Katamba (1994:54) stated: "Compounding is a word contains at least two bases which are both words, or at any rate, root morpheme". This statement means that composition or compounding is a merger of two or more words that give new meaning. Verhaar, (2001: 154) also stated that composotion is regarded as a process of morphemic that combines two morphemes to be one, such as 'kindhearted' (=baik hati) in English. While in Nias language '/ahe hili/ (=the edge of mountain), and other repeated words: '/lafo duo/(= pub); /idano her6/(=tears), etc.

In the study of morphology, Katamba (1994: 13) stated: " As regard the interaction with phonology, the selection of the form that manifest a given morpheme may be influenced by the sounds that realize neighbouring morphemes". This statement means that the study of morphology, there is an interaction between morphology and phonology in the form of a certain morphem with a sound related to closer morphem. The process of morphological and phonological interaction may also be seen in the process of morphological Nias language is that morpho-phonology. Morpho-phonology may be arised as a cause of processing of one morphem to another. A morphem may not be depended on one form of phonemic, and it sometimes in a certain circumtances, it may be considered as to form other phonemic (Ahmad Samin Siregar, et al , 1981:15).

As an example in Nias language, prefix /ma/N-/ in the realization or relation with basic morphem will be representative and stated in the form of other phonology that:

Prefix/maN-/ +BD(=Basic Form) of Verb➔ Verb

Prefix/maN-/ +/andr6/(=ask)➔/mangandr6/(=to ask)

Prefix/maN-/+/fake/(=wear)➔/mamake/(=to wear)

"The characteristics of semantic verb can be formed by word" (1978). The process of word forming can cause change the form of word and meaning as well. The meaning and form are inseparable from one with another because the 'meaning'should be supported by a certain form of the word. The verb which has a meaning is a verb indicating 'an action'by the verb itself caused by the process.

Sikki et, al. (1997) stated that in Grammatical form of Massenrempulu, the characteristic found in verb as the cause of morphological process. The characteristic is a form of free morphem called as 'affix' yet the afix can change the word itself. The afix which can identify verb is that 'prefix', 'suffix', 'infix', and'simulfix'. While the characteristic of syntactic verbs is the characteristic that can be seen in the relation of one word with another in a clause phrase or a sentence (Saliwangi et, al, 1991). Seeing from syntaxes view point, the verb of Nias language has genres and functions in a

sentence.

DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS

The process of morphology in Nias language can be identified based on affixation, reduplication, and composition. The process of reduplication in the relation with reduplication without affix, reduplication. The process based on composition indicates composition in relation with verb and verb, verb and noun, verb and adjective, adjective and noun, which can be seen in this following table as:

Table 1

Affixation				Redduplication	Composition
Prefix	**Suffix**	**Infix**	**Simulfix**		
/ma-/ /m6-/ /mo-/ /mu-/ /la-/ /i-/ /te-/ /fa-/ /a-/	/-6/ /-g6/ /-ni/ /-si/ /-i/	/-ga/	/a-6/ /la-6/ /la-si/ /la—g6/ /la-ni/ /la-i/ /la-6/ /fa-o/ /fa-6/ /mu-si/ /mu-i/ /mu-6/	Reduplication without affix Full Basic Form /mai-mai/(=play) /m6r6-m6r6/(sleep) Reduplication with affix Full Basic with affix /manura-manura/(=write), /mamadu-madu/(=drink) Full Basic with Simulfix /anura-anura6/(=write) /amaku-amaku6/(=hoe) Partial Reduplication Full Basic with prefix /mafefelai/(=flick) /latutunu/(=burnt)	Having element Verb-verb Verb-noun Verb-adjective Adjective-noun

The meaning of affix is the meaning, which arises caused by affix attached on the basic form so that it can form the meaning to every affix, suffix, infix and simulfix that may be seen in this following table:

Table 2

Affix	Meaning
Prefix 1. /ma-/ /manura/(=to write) 2. /me-/ /mendro/(=blooding) 3. /mo-/ /mobaru/(=wear dress) 4. /mu-/ /muandr6/(to ask) 5. /la-/ /lahal6/(=has been taken) 6. /i-/ /itagu/(=has been sewed) 7. /te-/ /te'onoro/(=can be shouldered) 8. /fa-/ /famai/(=play) 9. /a-/ /amadu/(asking to drink)	To do action or work: to go out to make or to become to wear to own/posses to be an earning for lives to come out to live as basic form stated to be known as basic form stated to say as basic form stated to be hit/touched as basic form stated to be able to to do/act to use/wear to ask
10. /-ga-/ /aganau6/(= askin to make long)	1. To ask or make something to be
Suffix 1. /-6/	to make something to be to ask to do something

/adogoi'6/(= to make short) 2. /-g6/ /gohig6/(= asking to run) 3. /-ni/ /dadaoni/(asking to sit) 4. /-si/ /fabalisi/(=asking to divorce) 5. /-i/ /t6r6i/(=asking to pass)	to ask for doing to let one get out to cause something be like to do/act
Simulfix 1. /a-6/ /anura6/(=asking to write) 2. /la-6/ /laf6nui6/(=asking to make full) 3. /la-si/ /lafalukhaisi/(=is met by) 4. /la-go/ /lagonig6/(=asking to put in the sack) 5. /la-ni/ /laasioni/(= to be salted) 6. la-i/ /lalangui/(=to be poisoned) 7. /fa-6/ 9fah6l6/(=to take out independently) 8. /fa-g6/ /fabadug6/(=to be drunk) 9. /mu-i/ /muan6isi/(=to be climbed) 10. /mu-6/ /muandr6i/(=to be prayed) 11. /mu-6/ /muasosoi'6/(=to be cooked)	Asking to do To be acted or done Related to meaning: Direction, Location To be being acted or done Asking to do or act Asking to door act To be being acted or done

The meaning of reduplication of verb that is found in Nias language is meant to state repeated works, action without having purpose and state situation that can be seen in this following table as:

Table 3

No	Meaning	Reduplication
1	To do a work or an action repeatedly	/manga-manga/(=to eat) /usu-usu/(=to beat) /rino-rino/(=to cook)
2	To do a work or action without having purpose	/m6r6-m6r6/(=to sleep) /faigi-faigi/(=to see/gaze)
3	To state situation	/fawude-wude/(=to play games) /fat6ng6-t6ng6/(= to see each other)

The meaning of composition that is found in Nias language is meant to state an action or doing a work so as to show a situation that can be seen in this following table.

Table 4

No	Meaning	Composition
1	To action of work	/famawa/(V)(=selling)(V) /fow6li/(V)(=buying)(V)>/famawa foweli/(=selling buying) /m6r6/(=sleeping)(V) /maoso/(=get up)(V)>/m6r6 maoso/(=sleeping get up)
2	To show and state situation	/auxu/(A)(=hot)(Adj) /alite/(N)(=fire)(N) /alio/(A))(=fast/quick)(Adj) /danga/(N)(=hand)(N)>/alio danga/(=fast/quick hand)

The process of morphology of verbs in Nias language is found caused by the process of words forming such the forming of affix, which is classified as to change words and meaning when the bound morphemes are attached to the basic words in the language itself. In Nias Language, there are some affixes found in relation with prefix, suffix, infix and simulfix. For example:

- Prefix:/mamadu/(=drink), /mendro/(=blooding), /muandr6/(=ask), /lateu/(=pickup), /tagu/(sew), /tekaoni/(=call), /angerai/(= count)

- Suffix: /abee'6/(=make it hard), /badug6/(=be drunk), /asioni/(=be salted), /fabalisi/(=be divorced), /sag6i/(= to give roof)

- Infix":/aganau6/(=make something long), /adogi'6/(=make something short)

- Simulfix: /anura'6/(= be written), /laomasi6/(=beloved), /laatalisi/(=be economized), /lab6b6g6/(=be tied up), /ladadaoni/(=be sat), /lalangui/(=be poisoned), /lafahal6'6/(=be taken), /lafaigig6/(=be seen), /muamb6si/(=be minimized), /mual6s6i'6/(=be made to be smooth)

The Process of Morphology of Verbs in Nias Language

The process of verb forming in Nias language is found in the process of morpholgy. Thus, this process can be seen as in the relation of affixation, reduplication, and composition. The process of affixation will be occured if a bound morphem will be attached to a free morpheme that may be differentiated in the relation of the process of prefix, suffix, infix and simulfix. The prefixes in Nias language can be found such as: Prefix/ma-/, /m6-/, /mo-/, /mu-/, /la-/, /i-/, /te-/, /fa-/, /a-/

Prefix /ma-/, /m6-/, /mo-/, /mu-/, /la-/, /i-/, /te-/, /fa-/, /a-/ + Basic Form→Verb

Examples: 4

- /ma-/ + /sasai/(wash)→ /manasai/(= to wash)

- /m6-/ + /t6gi/(= hole)→/man6gi/(= to make a hole)

- /mo-/ + /6li/(=fence)→/mo'6li/(=to make a fence)

- /mu-/ + /andr6/(=ask)→/muandr6/(=to ask)

- /la-/ + /badu/(=drink) →/labadu/(=todrink)

- /i-/ + /fana/(=shoot) →/ifana/(=to shoot)

- /te-/ + /ohe/ (=bring) → /teohe/(= is brought)

- /fa-/ +/mai/(=play) → /famai/(=to play)

- /a-/ +/erai/(=count)→/angerai(=to count)

    Basic Form(Adj/Verb/Noun/ + Suffix /-6/, /-g6/, /-ni/, /-si/, /-i/→Verb

Examples

- /abee/(=hard) + /-6/ →/abee'6/(= make it hard)

- /alio/(=fast) + /-6/ →/alio'6/ (= make it fast)

- /badu/(=drink) + /-g6/ →/badug6/(=to give drink)

- /asio/(=salt) + /-ni/ →/asioni/ (= to give salt)

- /fabali/(=divorce) + /-s/ →/fabalisi/(= to divorce)

- /t6r6/(=lalui) + /-i/ →/t6r6i/(= to pass)

    Basic Form(Adj) + Infix/-ga-/ + /-6/→ Verb

Examples

- /anau/(=long) + /-ga-/ + /-6/→/aganau'6(= make to be long)

- /ar6u/(=far) + /-ga-/ + /-6/→/agara6u'6/(= make to be far)

    The data has indicated that simulfix is found in Nias language and functiones as verb, such as: /a-6/, /la-6/, /la-si/, /la-g6/, /la-ni/, /la-i/, /fa-i/, /fa-6/, /fa-g6/, /mu-si/, /mu-i/, and /mu-6/

    Simulfix/a-6/ + Basic Form(V)/(N)→ Verb

Examples

    /a-6/ +/sura/(=write)→/anura'6/(= write soon)

    /a-6/ +/fake/(=wear)→/amake'6/(=wear soon)

    /a-6/ +/faku/(=hoe) →/amaku'6/(= hoe soon)

    /a-6/ +/b6b6/(=tied)→/am6b6'6/(= tied soon)

    Simulfix/la-6/ + Basic Form(V)/(Adj)/(Numeral) → Verb

Examples

    /la-6/ + /omasi/(=love)→/laomasi'6/(= to be loved)

    /la-6/ + /areu/(=far)→ /laar6u'6/(= to make far)

    /la-6/ + /dua/(=two) →/laodua/(= make to be two)

Simulfix /la-si/ + Basic Form (V)/(Adj) → Verb

Examples

/la-si/ + /faluxa/=(meet)→/lafaluxaisi/(= be met)

/la-si/ + /fabali/(=divorce)→/lafabalisi/(=be divorced)

/la-si/ + /atali/(=economize)→/laatalisi/(=be economized)

/la-si/ + /baga/(=beautiful)→/labagaisi/(make to be beautiful)

Simulfix /la-ni/ + Basic Form (V)/(N) → Verb

Examples

/la-ni/ +/f6r6/(=sleep)→/laf6r6ni/(=to be slept)

/la-ni/ +/gai/(=fish) → /lagaini/(= to be fished)

/la-ni/ +/asio/(=salt)→/laasioni/(= be salted)

/la-ni/ +/dalu-dalu/(=drug)→/ladalu-daluni/(= be cured with drug)

Simulfix /la-i/ + Basic Form(V)/(N) → Verb

Examples

/la-i/ + /t6r6/(=pass)→/lat6r6i/(= be passed)

/la-i/ + /langu/(=poison)→/lalangui)(=be poisoned)

/la-i/ + /tunanga/(=engage)→/latunangai/(=be ingaged)

Simulfix /fa-6/ + Basic Form(V)/(Adj) → Verb

Examples

/fa-6/ + /baso/(=read)→/fabaso'6/(= to be read)

/fa-6/ + /ohe/(=bring)→/fa'ohe'6/(= to be brought)

/fa-6/ +/sura/(=write)→/fasura'6/(= to be written)

/fa-6/ +/hal6/ (= take)→/fahal6'6/(= to be taken)

/fa-6/ +/raso/ (= feel)→/farasoi'6/(= to be felt or to make feell))

/fa-6/ +/duhu/ (=true)→/faduhui'6/(= to make true)

Suffix /fa-g6/ + Basic Form(V)/(N)→ Verb

Examples

/fa-g6/+ /ila/(=see)→/failag6/(to be seen)

/fa-g6/+ /rongo/(=listen)→/farongog6/(= to be listened)

/fa-g6/+/badu/(=drink)→/fabadug6/(= to be drunk)

/fa-g6/+/huhuo/(=talk/discuss)→/fahuhuog6/(=to be talked/discussed)

/fa-g6/+/ola/(=fence/→/faola'g6/(= to make a fence)

/fa-g6/+/b6b6/(= tie)→/fab6b6g6/(= to be tied)

Simulfix /mu-si/ + Basic Form (V)/(Adj)→ Verb

Examples

/mu-si/ + /deni/(=pull)→/mud6nisi/(= to be pulled)

/mu-si/ + /an6i/(=cimb)→/mud6nisi/(= to be climbed)

/mu-si/ + /rawi/(=tear)→/murawisi/(= to be torn)

/mu-si/ + /awai/(= finish)→/muawaisi/(=to be finised)

/mu-si/ + /amb6/ (= minim)→/muamb6isi/(=to be minimized)

/mu-si/ + /atali/ (= ecomize)→/muatalisi/(= to be economized)

Simulfix /mu-i/ + Basic Form (V)/(N)/(Adj)→ Verb

Example

/mu-i/+ /t6r6i/(=pass)→/mut6r6i/(= to be passed)

/mu-i/ +/andr6/(=doa)→/muandr6i/(= to be prayed)

/mu-i/ +/bagol6/(=wall)→/mubagol6i/(= to make wall)

/mu-i/ +/ag6/(=roof) →/musag6i/(= to be roofted)

/mu-i/ +/alawa/(=high)→/mualawai/(=to make high)

/mu-i/ +/adogo/(=short)→/muadogoi/(=to make short)

/mu-i/ +/al6s6/(=smooth)→/mual6s6i/(=to make smooth)

Simulfix /mu-6/ + Basic Form(Adj)→ Verb

Example

/mu-6/ + /ar6u/(=far) →/muar6u'6/(= to make far)

/mu-6/ + /adogo/(=short)→/muadogoi'6/(= to make short)

/mu-6/ + /al6s6/(=smooth)→/mual6s6i'6(= to make smooth)

/mu-6/ + /anifi/ (= thin) →/muanifi'6/(=to make thin)

REDUPLICATION

Reduplication is the process of morphemes, which is repeated based on the basic form of words. In Nias language, the verb can be formed by reduplication in relation without affix, reduplication with affix, and partial reduplication. The verb which is formed by the process of reduplication without affix is very limited. While the process of

verb forming in relation of reduplication with affix can be formed using pefix /fa-/, /ma-/, /mo-/, m6-/, mu-/, /la/, /i-/, /te-/, /a-/

Reduplication without Affix: /V+ Basic Form/ 2 x

Example

/taba/(=cut/→/taba-taba/(=cut and cut)

/teu/(=pick)→ /teu-teu/(=pick and pick)

/tan6/(=plant)→/tan6-tan6/(=plant and plant)

/faigi/(=see)→/faigi-fagi/(=see and see)

/faku/(=hoe)→/faku-faku/(=hoe and hoe)

Reduplication with Prefix /fa-/

Prefix /fa-/ + Basic Form(V)/(Adj)2X→Verb

Examples

/fa-/+bude/(=play)→/fabude-bude/(=to play and play)

/fa-/+ /oyo/(=red)→/fangoyo-ngoyo/(=to make red and red)

Reduplication with Prefix /ma-/

Prefiix /ma-/ + Basic Form(V) → Verb

Examples

/ma-/+ /taoka/(= jump)→/maoka-naoka/(=to jump and jump)

/ma-/ + /sura/(=write)→/manura-nura/(=to write and write)

Redupication with Prefix /mo-/

Prefix /mo-/ + Basic Form (V)/(N) 2x → VerbExamples: /mo-/+ /lau/(=do)→/molau-lau/(to do and do)

/mo-/+/manu/(=cock)/momanu-manu/(= to pet cock and cock)

Reduplication with Prefix /me-/

Prefix/me-/ + Basic Form(N)/Number) 2x→Verb

Examples

/me-/ + /ndro/(=blood)→/mendro-ndro/(= bleeding)

/me-/ + /dua/(=two)→/mendrua-ndrua/(= to make two and two)

Reduplication with Prefix /mu-/

Prefix/mu-/ + Basic Form(V)/(N) 2x → Verb

Examples

/me-/ +/hal6/(=take)➔/muhal6-hal6/(= to take and take)

/me-/ +/baso/(=read)➔/mubaso-baso/(=to read and read)

/me-/ +/ohe/(=bring) ➔/muohe-ohe/(= to bring and bring)

/me-/ +/faku/(=hoe)➔/mufaku-faku/(= to hoe and hoe)

/me-/ +/fana/(=shoot)➔/mufana-fana/(=to shoot and shoot)

/me-/ +/fah6/(=stab)➔/mufah6-fah6/(=to stab and stab)

Reduplication with Prefix /i-/

Prefix /i-/ + Basic Form(V)/(N) 2x➔ Verb

Examples

/i-/+/hal6/(=take)➔/ihal6-hal6/(= to be taken and taken)

/i-/+/rino/(=cook)➔/irino-rino/(= to be cooked and cooked)

/i-/+/tagu/(=sew)➔/itagu-tagu/(= to be sewed and sewed)

/i-/+/fah6/(=stab)➔/ifah6-fah6/(=to be stabbed and stabbled)

/i-/+/fana/(=shoot/➔/ifana-fana/(=to be shot and shot)

/i-/+/gai/(=fish)➔/igai igai/(=to fish and fish)

Reduplication with Prefix /te-/

Prefix /te-/ + Basic Form(V)/(N) 2x➔ Verb

Examples

/te-/+/ab6l6'6/(=strong)➔/teab6l6-b6l6'6/(=to make strong and strong)

/te-/+/onoro/(=shoulder)➔/te'onoro-noro/(=to be shouldered)

/te-/+/ohe/(=bring)➔/teohe-ohe/(to be brought and brought)

/te-/+/fah6/(=stab)➔/tefah6-fahe/(= to be stabed and stabed)

/te-/+/faku/(=hoe)➔/tefaku-faku/(= to be hoed and hoed)

/te-/+/noro/(=shoulder/➔/teonoro-noro/(=to be shoudered)

Reduplication with Prefix /a-/

Prefix /a-/ + Basic Form(V)/(N)/(Number) 2x ➔ Verb

Examples

/a-/+/andre/(=ask)➔/angandr6-ngandr6/(=to ask and ask)

/a-/+/sura/(=write)➔/anura-nura/(=to write and write)

/a-/+/erai/(= cout)→/angerai-ngerai/(=to count and count)

/a-/+/baru/(=dress)→/obaru-baru/(= to wear dress and dress)

/a-/+/manu/(=cock)→/omanu-manu/(= to cock and cock)

/a-/+/fitu/(=seven)→/ofitu-fitu/(=to make seven and seven)

/a-/+/fulu/(=en)→ /ofulu-fulu/(=to make ten and ten)

REDUPLICATION WITH SIMULFIX

In Nias language, reduplication with simulfix is also found that may be seen as verb caused by the process of words forming in relation to prefix and suffix such as:

Reduplication with Simulfix /a-6/+Basic Form(V)/(Adj)/(Number)2x→Verb
Examples

/a-6/+/sura/(=write)→/anura-nura'6/(=to write and write)

/a-6/+/ikat/(=tie)→/am6b6-m6b6'6/(=to tie and tie)

/a-6/+/ar6u/(=far/→/ar6u-r6u'6/(=make to be far and far)

/a-6/+/dogo/(=short)→/adogo-dogo'6/(= make to short and short)

/a-6/+/dua/(=two)→/odua-dua'6/(=make to be two nad two)

/a-6/+/fulu/(=ten)→/ofulu-fulu/(=make to be ten and ten)

Reduplication with Simulfix /la-6/+Basic Form(Adj/(Number)2x→. Verb
Examples

/la-6/+/jauh/(=far)→/lar6u-r6u'6/(=to make far and far)

/la-6/+/adogo/(=short)→/laadogo-dogo'6/(= tomake short and short)

/la-6/+/dua/(=two)→/laodua-dua'6/(=make to be two and two)

/la-6/+/fulu/(=ten)→/laofulu-fulu/(=make to be ten and ten)

Reduplication with Simulfix/la-g6/+Basic Form(V)/(N)2x→Verb
Examples

/la-g6/+/b6b6/(=tie)→/lab6b6-b6b6g6/(= to be tied and tied)

/la-g6/+/duhu)(=true)→/laduhu-duhug6/(=tell to be true and true)

/la-6/+/bato/(=stop/→/labato-batog6/(=to be stopped and stopped)

/la-6/+/singa/(=edge)→/laosing-singag6/(=make tobe edged and edged)

Reduplication with Simulfix/la-si) + Basic Form(V)/(Adj)2x→Verb
Examples

/la-si/+/faluxa/(=meet)→/lafaluxa-faluxaisi/(=to be met and met)

/la-si/+/fabali/(=divorce)→/lafabali-balisi/(= to be divorced and divorced)

/la-si/+/atali/(=economize)→/laatali-atalisi/(=to be economize and ecomized)

/la-si/+/baga/(= beautiful)→/labaga-bagaisi/(=to make beautiful and beautiful)

Reduplication with Simulfix /la-ni/+Basic Form(V)/(N)2x→Verb

Examples

/la-ni/+/gai/(=fish)→/lagai-lagaini/(=to be fished and fished)

/la-ni/+/dadao/(=sit)→/ladao-daoni/(=to be at and sat)

/la-ni/+/asio/(=salt)→/laasio-asioni/(to be given salt and salt)

/la-ni/+/dalu-dalu/(=drug)→ladalu-daluni(to be given drug and drug)

Reduplication with Simulfix /la-i/+ Basic Form(N)/(Adj)2x→. Verb

Example

/la-i/+/sage/(=roof)→/lasag6-sag6i/(= to be roofted and roofted)

/la-i/+/langu/(=poison)→/lalangu-langui/(to be poisoned and poisoned)

/la-i/+/al6s6/(=smooth)→/laas6-l6s6i/(=to make smooth and smooth)

/la-i/+/asoso/(=cook)→//laasoso-asosoi'6/(= to make cooked and cooked)

Reduplication with Simulfix /fa-6/+Basic Form(V/(Adj)2x→Verb

Examples

/fa-6/+/baso/(=read)→/fabaso-baso'6/(= make to be read and read)

/fa-6/+/sura/(=wrte)→/fasura-sura'6/(=make to be written and written)

/fa-6/+/raso/(=feel)→/faraso-rasoi'6/(=make to be felt and felt

/fa-6/+/duhu/(=true)→/faduhu-duhu'6/(=make to be true and true)

Reduplication with Simulfix /fa-g6/+ Basic Form(V)/(N)2x→Verb

Examples

/fa-g6/+/faigi/(=see)→/faigi-faigi/(= be seen and seen)

/fa-g6/+/badu/(=drink)→/fabadu-badug6/(= be drunk and drunk)

/fa-g6/+/rongo/(=listen)→/farongo-rongo/(= be listened and listened)

/fa-g6/+/huhuo/(=talk)→/fahuo-huog6/(=be talked and talked)

/fa-g6/+/ola/(=fence)→/faola-olag6/(= be fenced and fenced)

Reduplication with Simulfix /mu-si/ + Basic Form(V)/(Adj)2x→Verb

Examples

/mu-si/+/d6ni/(=pull)→/mud6ni-d6nisi/(=to be puled and pulled)

/mu-si/+/an6i/(=climb)→/muan6-an6isi/(= to be climbed and climbed)

/mu-si/+rawi/(=tear)→/murawi-rawisi/(=to be torn and torn)

/mu-si/+/wai/(=finish)→/muawai-awaisi/(=to be finished and finished)

/mu-si/+/amb6/(minimize/→/muamb6-amb6si/(=to be minimized and minimized)

Reduplication with Simulfix /mu-i/+ Basic Verb(V)/(N)/(ADJ)2x→Verb

Examples

/mu-i/+/tag6/(=steal)→/mutag6-tag6i/(= to be stolen and stolen)

/mu-i/+/t6r6/(=pass)-->/mut6r6-t6r6i/(=to pass and pass)

/mu-i/+/andr6/(=ask)→/muandr6-andr6i/(=to ask and ask)

/mu-i/+/sag6/(=roof)→/musag6-sag6i/(=to make roof and roof)

/mu-i/+/silako/(=bad luck)→/musilako-silakoi/(=to make bad luck)

/mu-i/+/alawa/(=high)→/mualawa-lawai/(=to make high and high)

/mu-i/+/adogo/(=short)→/muadogo-adogoi/(=to make short and short)

Reduplication with Simulfix /mu-6/ + Basic Form(Adj)2x→Verb

Examples

/mu-6/+/ar6u/(=far)→/muar6u-ar6u'6/(= to make far and far)

/mu-6/+/adogo/(=short)→/muado'6-dogo'6/(=to make short and short)

/mu-6/+/baga/(=beautiful)→/mubaga-baga'6/(=to make beautiful and beautiful)

PARTIAL REDUPLICATION: (THE PROCESS OF FIRST SYLLABLE REPETITION)

In Nias language there are six (6) prefixes used in the process of reduplication and this is characterized by the process of first syllable repetition such as in the prefix /ma-, /mo-/, /mu-/, /la-/, /i-/, and/te-/.

Prefix /ma-/+/ta/+Basic Form→Reduplication

/tu/

/ti/

/fe/

/si/

/le/

/la/

/ba/

Examples

/ma-/+/ta/+/taba/(=cut)→/matataba/(=to cut)

/ma-/+/tu/+/tunu/(=burn/→/matutunu/(=to burn)

Prefix /mo-/+/te/+Basic Form→Reduplication

/lo/

/la/

/d6/

/ta/

/le/

Examples

/mo-/+/te/+/teteu/(=pick)→/moteteu/(=to pick)

/mo-/+/lo/+/owi/(=cut grass0→/mololowi/(= to cut grass)

Prefix /mu-/+/t6/+Basic Form→Reduplicati

/ta/

/si/

/fe/

/ra/

/xa/

/du/

/bo/

D6/

Examples

/mu-/+/t6/+/t6r6i/(=pass)→/mut6t6r6i/(=to pass)

/mu-/+/ta/+/tarai/(=kick)→/mutatarai/(=to kick)

Prefix/la-/+/la/+Basic Form→. Reduplication

/s6/

/si/

/tu/

/ha/

/ta/

Examples

/la-/+/la/+/lau/(=do)➔/lalalau/=to be done)

/la-/+/s6/+/sebi/(=pull)➔/las6s6bi/(= to be pulled)

Prefix /i-/+/ta/+Basic Form➔Redupication

/ti/

/d6/

/tu/

/la/

/si/

/fo/

/fe/

Examples

/i-/+/ta/+/tarai/(=kick)➔/itatarai/(=to be kicked)

/i-/+/d6/+/d6bi/(=pull)➔/id6d6bi/(=to be pulled)

Prefix /te-/+/la/+Basic Form➔Reduplication

/s6/

/d6/

/tu/

/ta/

Examples

/te-/+/la/+/lau/(=do)➔/telalau/(=to be done)

/te-/+/s6/+/s6bi/(=pull)➔/tes6s6bi/(=to be pulled)

COMPOSITION

In Nias language, composition categorized as the verb of Nias language is formed by joining two basic forms that has one meaning. This classification is formed by combining verb with verb, verb with noun, verb with adjective, adjectve with adjective. The composition of this verb forming is formulated with (a + a) related to the same composition and component of its position. Examples:

Data:

- Verb + Verb

/fawawa/(=sell)

/fow6li/(=buy) →/famawa fow6li/(=sell buy)

/makan/(=eat)

/mamadu/(drink) →/manga mamadu/(=eat drink)

- Verb + Noun

/mondri/(= bath)

/kefe/(=money) →/mondri kefe/(=bath money)

/man6gi/(=to make hole)

/t6gi/(=hole) →/man6gi t6gi/(=to make hole hole)

The composition of verb in Nias language can also be formulated as (a + b). Thus, the first word as the main one and the second word as modifier.

Data:

- Verb + Adjective

mufan6(=go)

/ab6l6/(fast) → /mufan6 ab6l6/(=go fast)

- Adjective + Noun

/axu/(=hot)

/alit6/(=fire) →/auxu alit6/(=hot fire)

/alio/(=fast)

/danga/(=danga)→/alio danga/(=fast hand)

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the analysis being discussed, it can be concluded that the morphology of the language is found by the process of words forming in relation with prefix, suffix, infix and simulfix.

The process of morphology in Nias language can be found in three kinds of categories such as affixation, reduplication, and composition. Affixation can be described in relation with prefix, suffix, infix, and simulfix. Reduplication of verbs can be identified in three groups such as reduplicatin without affix, with affix and partial reduplication, and the composition of the laguage can be formed by joining verb with verb, verb with noun, verb with adjective, and adjective with noun.

Based on this conclusion, the form and meaning of verb in Nias language has been described though it is not fully completed, but is hoped that there will be a further research to complete this scientific writing since there are so many kinds and forms of affixes and other elements play a role in the process of morphology of verbs.

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