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## Affixation in Seba Dialect of Sabu Language Used by the Sabunese in Matawaiatu Village East Sumba Regency

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### Abstrak

Tulisan ini berjudul "Afiksasi dalam Bahasa Sabu Dialek Seba yang Digunakan oleh Orang Sabu di Desa Matawaiatu Kabupaten Sumba Timur". Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini adalah (1) apa saja bentuk-bentuk afiks yang terdapat dalam bahasa Sabu dialek Seba. (2) Apa saja fungsi afiks dalam Bahasa Sabu Dialek Seba? Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) Untuk mengetahui bentuk-bentuk afiks yang terdapat dalam bahasa Sabu dialek Seba (2) Untuk mengetahui fungsi afiks yang terdapat dalam bahasa Sabu dialek Seba. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode penerjemahan dan metode analitik. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan afiks dalam bahasa Sabu yaitu {pe-, he-, ke-, dan ta-}.

### Abstract

This writing is entitled " Affixation in Seba Dialect of SabuLanguage Used by the Sabunese in Matawaiatu Village East Sumba Regency ". The problems of this research are (1) what are the forms of affixes that found in Seba dialect of Sabu Language. (2) What are the functions of affixes in Seba Dialect of Sabu Language? The aims of this research are (1) To find out the forms of affixes in Seba dialect of Sabu Language (2) To find out the functions of affixes in Seba dialect of Sabu Language. The research method used is translation aand analitic matheod. The result find prefixes in Sabu language are{pe-, he-, ke-, and ta-}.

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## INTRODUCTION

In generally, Indonesia societies used native language and Indonesia language in their life as a tool of communication. The native languages which are in Indonesia are heterogeneous According to Purwo (2009), quantitatively, states that the native language in Indonesia are 706 languages from the 706 native languages, one of them is Sabu Language (SL). Sabu language is a language that used by the societies in Sabu Island, Sabu Raijua Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT) as a tool of communication intra ethnic in their daily life.

Sabu Language is not only used by the Sabunese which are in Sabu Island, but also used by the Sabunese which are in other district such as Sumba, Kupang, Flores, Rote, and in the others districts in East Nusa Tenggara Province. Sabu Language is not only has function as a tool of communication in the daily life of Sabunese, but also Sabu Language is used in traditional ceremonials such as: wedding ceremonial, mortality ceremonial, natal ceremonial, and religion Ceremonial (Ratu Koreh, 2006).

The Sabunese that lived in Sabu Island and lived in the other district are known the word *Savu* in their daily life, but the word *Savu* is not more popular because the

Sabunese is more known it with name *Hawu*. They also called themselves as *Do Hawu*. Because of Sabunese are so many lived in East Sumba Regency. Sabu Language also become most popular there because the Sabunese always use their native language there as their tools of communication with the other sabunese.

Sabu Language that used by the Sabunese which are in East Sumba Regency especially in Matawai Atu village is not different with the Sabu Language that used by the sabunese in Sabu island. There are five dialects of Sabu Language that used by the Sabunese there. They are Seba dialect, Mesara dialect, Liae dialect, Raijua dialect, and Dimu dialect. But, from these five dialects, Seba dialect is the most used by the Sabunese there because Seba Dialect can received in all dialects of Sabu Language.

Language as a tool of communication has a structure. The structure of a language consists of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic (Keraf, 1991:17). Sabu Language as the one of language that has structure of language. Specially, in morphology explained about morpheme, morphological process, and word class (Wakididkk 1991)

## Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that is the study of word formation. Although linguists are nearly unanimous in their belief that all languages have elements called words, they have yet to agree upon a universal definition of word. So, words are not the smallest linguistic meaning. For example, the word speaking is formed of the root word speak by adding *-in* at the end of the word. The component: that used to form the

Format gambar menggunakan *in line with text* dengan lebar gambar mengikuti lebar area teks. Gambar dicantumkan dalam format dua kolom. Jika gambar tidak dapat dimasukkan dalam format dua kolom, maka gambar dapat dicantumkan dengan format satu kolom.

## THEORITICAL REVIEW

Literature review is a part of research that reveals about knowledge and theories used as the basic in answering the research questions. In this chapter, the writer would like to discuss about affixation.

new words is morpheme. So, it is clear that words are not the smallest unit in language but morpheme: Therefore, morpheme contributes an important role in forming a word and a language.

## **Morpheme**

A morpheme is defined as the smallest meaningful unit of a language Morpheme are the smallest linguistics element capable of having a meaning or grammatical function. Morphemes are what make up words. Some single morphemes are words while other words have two or more morphemes within them. Hocket (1993) stated that morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language.

Morpheme is a linguistic form which bears no particular phonetic semantic-resemblance to any other form. Fronklyn and Rodman(1995), define morpheme as the minimal linguistic sign, a grammatical unit that is an arbitrary union of a sound and a meaning cannot be further analyzed.

## **Kinds of Morphemes**

### **Free Morphemes**

A morpheme that can appear as a word by itself is called free. Root is the most important morphemes with lexical information in the word. It is the base to which other morphemes are added. Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as a word without another morpheme. It does not need anything attached to it to make a word. Cat is one of example of free morpheme.

Free morphemes consist of two types. They are lexical (open class) and functional words.

#### 1. Lexical

In English, nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs make up the largest part of the vocabulary. They are the content words of a language, which are sometimes called the open class words because we can regularly do add new words to these classes.

#### 2. Function Words

Other syntactic categories include ‘grammatical’ or ‘function words’. Conjunction like and, preposition like in or of, pronouns have been referred to as being close class words. The small sets of personal pronouns such as *me, me, mine, him, and her,* are parts of this class.

## **Bound Morphemes**

Bound morpheme in general tends to be prefixes and suffixes, (Fronklyn& Rodman, 1995). Bound morphemes are morphemes which can't stand alone but need to be attached to other form, or in another word, a morpheme that only appears as part of a larger word. Bound morphemes also called affixes. The some examples of bound morphemes as follow: -s (dog-s), -ly(quick-ly), -ed (walk-ed), -ing (go-ing).

#### 1. Inflectional Morphemes

Inflectional morphemes are those, which do not create new meaning. These morphemes never changes the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which

they are attached (Bauer, 2003: 12). Inflectional morphemes server as grammatical markers that indicate tense, number, possession, or comparison. Inflectional morphemes in English include the suffixes -s, (or -es); 's (or s'); -ed: -en; -er: -est; and -ing.

The one example of inflectional morphemes is the word books. The word books consist of a free morpheme book and an inflectional morpheme -s. The bound morpheme -s does not changes the syntactic category and lexical meaning of the morpheme book. It only gives grammatical meaning which shows that the word books are plural. Book is a noun and books are still a noun.

## 2. Derivational Morphemes

A derivational morpheme is the morpheme that produces a new lexeme from a base (Bauer, 2003). Some derivational morphemes create new meaning but do not changes the syntactic category of part of speech. The word unlike, for example, consist of the word like and the derivational morpheme (prefix) un-. The word like is an adjective and the derived word unlike is also an adjective. In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes.

### **Affixation**

Nida, 1995 stated that affixation is combination of bound morphemes with stem or single word units. Affixes always appear with a base which they are bound either

directly on with one or more interfering affixes by normal transition. And affix is a bound morpheme that accours before or after a free morpheme.

Affixation is the one of the most productive ways of word building throughout the history of English the main function of affixation in Modern English is to form one part of speech from another, the secondary function is to change the lexical meaning of the same part of speech. The process of affixation consist in coining a new word by adding an affix or several affixes to some root morphemes. The role of the affix in this procedure is very important and therefore it is necessary to consider certain facts about the main types of affixes.

### **Prefix**

Prefix is a meaningful unit of one or more syllable added to the beginning of root to form a new word (Ngongo, 2003). Prefix is an affix that attached to beginning of the stem. In the other word, prefix is an affix which stands in the front of base word. Many prefixes are used in English. Prefix can be classified into three parts. They are negative prefix, noun prefix, and verb prefix.

#### 1. Negative Prefixes

Prefixes are often used to give adjectives a negative meaning (not). Prefixes which indicates negative meaning, they are:

- a. In- : (im-, il-, ir-): *incorrect, impossible, illegal, and irrelevant.*
- b. Un-: *unlock, unfold, unfair, unclear, unemployed, unfriendly.*
- c. Dis-: *disagree, disapprove, disconnect.*
- d. Mis-: *misunderstood, miscommunication, misread, mislead*
- e. Non-: *non active, nonfiction, nonsense, non-native.*
- f. Anti- : *antisocial, antivirus, antibiotic, antioxidant, antibody*

The opposite of ‘*comfortable*’ is ‘*uncomfortable*’, the opposite of ‘*convenient*’ is ‘*inconvenient*’ and the opposite of ‘*similar*’ is ‘*dissimilar*’. Other examples are ‘*unjust*’, ‘*inedible*’, and ‘*disloyal*’ unfortunately, there is no easy way of knowing which prefix any adjective will use to form its opposite.

Although it is mainly adjectives which are made negative by prefixes, Un- and dis- can also form the opposites of verbs, e.g. *appear-disappear*. The prefix is used to reverse the action of the verb. Here are one more examples *disagree, disapprove, disbelieve, disconnect, discredit, dislike, disqualify, undo, undress, unfold, unload, and unlock*.

## 2. Noun Prefix

Noun prefix is prefix which attached in the front of noun. Prefixes that can be attached in the front of noun, they are:

- a. Micro-(small): *microteaching, microorganism, microscope, microunit.*
- b. Mono- (one): *monolingual, monorail, monosyllable. Monotone.*
- c. Bi-(two): *bilingual, biannual, bicentenary.*
- d. Auto- (by self): *autograph, auto-pilot, autobiography.*
- e. Mis- (wrong): *miscommunication, misunderstanding, and misapplication.*
- f. Anti- (against): *anti-war, antisocial, antibiotic.*
- g. Macro- (big): *macrocosm, macroeconomics, microorganism.*
- h. Ex-(former): *ex-president, ex-wife, ex-soldier, ex-boyfriend.*
- i. Multi-(many): *multipurpose, multitalented, multifunction, multi-event.*

## 3. Verb Prefixes

Verb prefix is a prefix which stands in the front of a verb. Verb prefixes are as follows:

- a. Re-(again): *redo, retake, retell, rewrite.*
- b. Over- (too much): *overdo, overslept, overrun, overlap.*
- c. Un-(not): *unlock, unload, unfold, untold, unpacked, undo, undressed.*
- d. Dis-(not): *disappear, disagree, and disapprove, disuse.*

- e. Trans-(change):*transform*,  
*transmigrate*, *transplant*.

## Suffixes

Suffix is a meaning unit (morpheme) added at the end of a word, either stem or at prefix stems (Ngongo, 2003: 23). Suffix is bound morpheme that occurs after free morpheme. In other word, suffix is an affix which stands at the end of stem. Suffix can be inflectional suffix and derivational suffix.

### 1. Inflectional Suffixes

Inflectional suffix is a suffix that doesn't influence or change the word class and the word meaning when it is attached to a root.

These suffixes are below:

1. -es: goes
2. -s books
3. -ed talked
4. -ing playing

Example: He **takes** the book on the table.

Takes is derived from word "take" as verb which has meaning *mengambil* in Bahasa Indonesia. When it is added with -s the word take is still verb and also has meaning *mengambil*. No changes when -s is attached to the base word.

### 2. Derivational Suffixes

Derivational suffix is a suffix which changes the meaning in the word class. Derivational suffix consist of four kinds, they are: noun suffix, verb suffix, adjective suffix, and adverb suffix.

### 3. Noun Suffixes

Some examples of noun suffixes are -er and -or er is used for the person who does an activity, e.g. *Writer*, *reader*, *teacher*, *worker*. -er can used with a wide range of verbs to make them into nouns. For example: *actor*, *sailor*. -er/-or are also used for things which do a particular job, e.g. *Pencil-sharpener*, *bottle opener*, *grater*, *projector*.

The other noun suffixes are

- a. -tion is used to make nouns from verbs (*donation*, *admission*).
- b. -ist used for people who play musical instruments (*pianist*, *violinist*) and also sometimes used for profession (*physicist*, *terrorist*).
- c. -ism is used for people's politics, beliefs, and ideologies (*Marxism*, *Buddhism*, *journalism*)
- d. -Ness is used to make nouns from adjectives (*sadness*, *darkness*)

### 2. Verb Suffixes

Verb suffixes are -ise/-ize, -ify, and -en.

1. -ise/-ize makes verbs from adjectives, eg, *modernize*, *commercialize*, and *industrialize*.
2. -ify makes verbs from nouns and adjectives, eg *clarify*, *modify* *purify*, *disqualify*

3. -en makes verbs from adjectives and nouns e.g. *broaden, strengthen, weaken, quicken*.

### 3. Adjectives Suffixes

Adjectives suffix is a suffix which can create adjective when it is attached to a word.

Adjectives suffixes are

- a. -able/-ible: *drinkable, visible, flexible, washable*
- b. -ous: *dangerous, various*
- c. -al: *musical, political, educational, economical*
- d. -y: *cloudy, windy*
- e. -ive: *attractive, productive, progressive*
- f. -ful: *beautiful, helpful, painful, careful*
- g. -less: *jobless, homeless, painless, careless*

### 4. Adverb Suffixes

Adverb suffix is a suffix which can create an adverb if it is attached to the stem. Adverb suffix is -ly: *dangerously, slowly, greedily, and quickly*.

### Infixes

Infix is bound morpheme which is inserted into other morpheme. An infix is an affix inserted inside a stem. There is no infix in English.

The examples of infixes in Indonesia language are

- a. Gilang-gemilang (bright)
- b. Gigi-gerigi (tooth)
- c. Tunjuk-telunjuk (index-finger)

### Circumfix

Circumfixes is the affix which added before or beginning at the

end of the stem. Circumfixes contrast with prefix attached to the beginning of word, suffix that are attached at the end. The most common Circumfixes use in forming new lexical meaning are in list (Ngongo, 2003: 20). The examples of circumfix in English are: illegality, disagreement, mischievous, disenchanted.

## RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is the way of researching a goal (Nawawi in Gawu 2010). Based on the nature problem, the method that used in this research is classified as a descriptive method. This research discusses about the method of research. This part consists of research design, research instrument, research informants, source of data, research procedure, technique of data collecting, and technique of data analysis.

### Research Design

The writer will use translation method. Translation method is a method of research which translates the data from the native language to another language. This study focused on the affixation system on Seba Dialect of Sabu Language that used by the Sabunese which are in East Sumba Regency

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

### Finding

The forms of affixes in Seba dialect of Sabu Language.

The forms of affixes that found out in Seba dialect of Sabu language was prefix.

1. Prefix Ta
1. Ya walli hadjo pa paha  
Saya **beli** sayur di pasar  
Ya tawalli hadjo hadjo pa paha  
Saya **membeli** sayur di pasar
  2. Ari lonvo piri  
Adik **cuci** piring  
Ari talonvo piri  
Adik **mencuci** piring
  3. Ina hogo nga'a pa dapu  
Mama **masak** nasi di dapur  
Ina tahogo nga'a pa dapu  
Mama **memasak** nasi di dapur
  4. Roni pewie nadu'u  
Roni **jual** ikan  
Roni tapewie nadu'u  
Roni **menjual** ikan
  5. Sinta buki huri pa hekola  
Sinta **tulis** surat di sekolah  
Sinta tabuki huri pa hekola  
Sinta **menulis** surat di sekolah
2. Prefix Pe
1. Ki' inginu ai pa pada  
Kambing **minum** air di padang  
Meli penginu ki pa pada  
Meli **memberi** minum kambing di padang
  2. Mia hengaddhu ari no pa hedhapaya  
Mia **cium** adiknya di depansaya  
Mia *ngaari no* pehengaddhu pa hedhapaya  
Mia dan adiknya **berciuman** di depansaya
3. Prefix He
1. Voni naido penyaru ammu  
Voni sedang **sapu** rumah  
Eri *ngaya pe* heammu  
Eri dan saya tinggal **serumah**
  2. Ama naido atta adju pa doka  
Ayah sedang **potong** kayu di kebun  
Nona nara heatta koki ri ari no  
Nona dapat **sepotong** kue dari adiknya
  3. Anu ihiraudju'u pa dara karo  
Anu isi rumput di dalam **karung**  
Yeni wallilailudu hekaru  
Yeni **beliberassekarung/satukarung**



4. *Kujiwalligela pa paha*

Kujibeligelas di pasar

*Ama nginukowih**egela***

Ayah minum kopi **segelas**

5. *Yaihiaimanyipadaraboto*

Saya tuangminyakkedalamb**otol**

*Ina pewieaimanyinyiu**heboto***

Mama

jualminyakkelapasatub**otol/sebotol**

4. **Prefix Ke-**

1. ***Dhue** dounann itu kamena'o*

**Dua** orang itu tukang curi

*Ya ana do **kedhueri** ama ngainaya*

Saya anak **kedua** dari ayah dan ibusaya

2. *Ana manu titus **appa** ngi'u*

Anak ayam titus **empat** ekor

*No ana **keaappa** ritatenga Maikiya*

Dia anak **keempat** dari tante dan om saya

**Discussion**

The forms of affixes that found in Seba Dialect of Sabu Language

1. **Affix**

Affix in Morphology Generative theory is the third element of base component morpheme, after free base form and bound base word. Affix is bound form that classified as bound morpheme, which had function as derivative word formation (Kridalaksana, 1989 2, Matthew, 1974 41). Affix which

found in Sabu Language just prefix. Prefix is affix which added in the beginning of root. And those prefix were ta-, pe-, he-, and ke

2. **The Word-Formation Rule**

a. Word-Formation with Prefix.

Prefix in affixation process is bound morpheme which added in the beginning of root or base word Prefix had capability to added with the free units (free morphemes), but not all free morphemes could added with prefix

Root	Prefix + Root
Nga'a = makan	Tanga'a = maumakan
Kale = cari	Takale = maucari
Lonyo = cuci	Talonyo = maucuci
Nginu = minum	Tanginu = mauminum
Be'I = tidur	Tabe'I = mautidur

Based on the examples of the words above, prefix ta- can combined with verb

**Prefix {pe-}**

Root	Prefix [pe-]+ root
Ra'I = kotor	Pera'i = mengotori
Ha'e = naik	Peha'e= menaikan
Nga'a = makan	Penga'a = memberimakan
Kako = jalan	Pekako = menjalankan
Hengaddhu = cium	Pehengaddu = mencium

Based on the examples of the words above, prefix pe- can combined with adjective and verb.

**Prefix {he-}**

Root	Prefix [he-]+ root
------	--------------------

Piri=piring	Hepiri=se piring
Bhakka=belah	Hebakka = sebelah
Eme=ember	Heeme= seember
Muhi= hisap	Hemuhi= menghisap
Gela = gelas	Hegela=segelas

Based on the examples of the words above, prefix he- can combined with verb a noun.

**Prefix {ke-}**

Root	Prefix {ke-}
Ahhi=satu	Keahhi=kesatu
Dhue=dua	Kedhue=kedua
Tallu=tiga	Ketallu=ketiga
Appa=empat	Keappa=keempat
Lammi=lima	Kelammi=kelima

**The Functions of Affixes in Seba Dialect of Sabu Language**

Affix has function to change base form and bound form into complex form. Aronoff (1976: 2) states that the indication of morphology in traditional, can be differenced in two kinds, derivational and inflectional. Derivational is refers to lexical category. It means derivational is the process of affixation can changes the category of stem as the base of word-forming. Inflectional refers to the grammatical category. It means, in inflectional process, the derivative word category from the stem is not changes. To get know more, now it will explained about the functions of affixes in Seba Dialect of Sabu Language.

**1 The function of prefix [ta-]**

When prefix [ta-] added with base word which classified as verb, so, the verb is still verb or the word class is unchanged.

Example:

[ta- + [walli]V=V

Walli “beli” become tawalli “maubeli”

1.

Ya Walli Hadjo pa paha  
 Saya(N) Beli(V) sayur(N) di(Prep) pasar (N)

“Saya beli sayur di pasar”

Ya taWalli Hadjo pa paha  
 Saya(N) membeli(V) sayur(N) di(Prep) pasar (N)

“Saya membeli sayur di pasar”

“I buys vegetable in market”

2.

Ari lonyo Piri  
 Adik (N) Cuci (V) Piring(N)

“Adik cuci piring”

Ari talonyo Piri  
 Adik (N) mencuci(V) Piring(N)

“Adik mencuci piring”

“Ari washes the dishes”

3.

Roni pewie Nadu’u  
 Roni Jual (V) Ikan (N)  
 (N)

“Roni jual ikan”

Roni	<u>tapewie</u>	Nadu'u	ka	ng	n(Adj)	h(N)
Roni	menjual(V)	Ikan (N)	(N)	(N)		
(N)						“Merekasedangmembersihkanrumah”
“Roni menjual ikan”						“They has clean up their house”
Roni sell fish						

Derivative form *tawalli* ‘membeli, *talonyo* ‘mencuci’, *tahogo* ‘memasak, *tapewie* ‘menjual’, *tabuki* ‘menulis’, *takale* ‘mencari, and *tahangngi* ‘menggoreng’ are derivative form of base form *wallibeli*’, *lonyo* ‘cuci’, *hogo* ‘masak, *pewie* ‘jual”, *bhuki* ‘tulisi’, *kale* ‘cari’, and *hangngi* ‘goreng’ which added with Prefix {ta-}. Prefix [ta-] has inflectional function.

### The Function of Prefix {pe-}

When Prefix {pe-} added with a base word which classified as adjective, the word will be verb.

Example:

[pe-+[mau]adj]V

**Mau** “bersih” become **pemau** “membersihkan”

1.

*Kama* *Ya* ***Mau***  
Kamar(N) Saya(N) Bersih(Adj)

“Kamar sayabersih”

My room is clean

2.

*Ro* *Heid* ***pemau*** *Ammu*  
*o*

Mere Seda membersihka Ruma

The words ‘*pemau*’ and ‘*pera’i*’ in the example above are derivative form of the base words ‘*mau*’ and ‘*ra’i*’ which added prefix [pe-]. Prefix [pe-] had derivational function which transform adjective to verb. When prefix [pe-] added with a stem which classified as verb, so the stem still verb.

The rule of the derivative word forming is [pe- + [Adj]] V.

When prefix {pe-} added with a stem which classified as verb the stem still verb.

[pe-+ [nginu]V]V

**Nginu** ‘minum’ become **penginu** ‘memberiminum’ or ‘meminumkan’

1.

*Ki’I* ***ngin*** *ai* *pa* *pada*  
***u***

Kambin min air( di(pr Padang  
g(N) um N) ep) (N)  
(N)

“Kambing minum air di Padang”

“The Goat drink water in the fields”

2.

*M* ***Ha*** *hepeda* *la* *hekola*  
*ik* ***’e***  
*a*

Mika nai kambin ke(pr sekola  
(N) k g(N) ep) h(N)

(V )  
 “Mika mengendarai sepeda ke sekolah”  
 “Mika ride a bicycle to school”

*a wie ynyi*  
 In jual Minyak Kelap Satu  
 a (v) k(n) a(N) botol(  
 ( Num)  
 N )

3.

*Ro heido Peha'e paji pa* “~~hejola~~ minyakkelapasebotol”  
 mereka(N) sedang menaikan(v) bendera(n) di(pre) “~~insekolah~~ a bottle of coconut oil”  
 (V)

“mereka sedang menaikan bendera di sekolah”  
 “they have raised a flag in school”

### The Function of Prefix {He-}

When prefix {he-} added with a stem which classified as noun, the stem become numeral

Example:

[he+[gela] N] Num

*Gela* ‘gelas’ become *hegela* ‘segelas’ or ‘satugelas

[he+ [boto] N] Num

*Boto* ‘botol’ become *heboto* ‘sebotol’ or ‘satubotol

1.

*Kuji Wal Gela Pa Paha*  
*li*

Kuji( Beli Gelas Di(Pr Pasar  
 N) (V) (N) ep) (N)

“Kuji beli gelas di pasar”

Kuji buys a glass in the market

*In pe Aiman nyiu heboto*

The derivative form *hegela* ‘segelas’ and *heboto* ‘sebotol’ on the sentences above are derivative form of base words *gela* ‘gelas’ and *boto* ‘botol’ which added prefix {he-}. Prefix {he-} had derivational function. The rule of the derivative word forming is [he+ N] Num.

When prefix {he-} added with a stem which classified as a verb, the stem become numeral

Example:

[he [atta] V] Num

*Atta* ‘potong’ become *heatta* ‘sepotong’ or ‘satu potong’

1.

Ama	Naido	Atta	Adj	Pa	Dhoka
			u		
Ayah	Sedang	Pot	Kayu	Di(	Kebun(
(N)		ong	u(N	Pre	N)
		(V)	)	p)	

“Ayah sedang potong kayu di kebun”

“Father has fell a wood in the garden”

2.

*Nona Nara Heatta koki ri Ari no*  
 Nona dapa Sepoto Kue Dari Adiknya  
 (N) t ng (N) (pre (N)  
 (Num) p)

“Nona dapatsepotongKuedariadiknya”

“Nona get a slice of bread from her younger sister”

The derivative form *heatta* ‘sepotong’ is a derivative form of base word *Atta* ‘potong’ which added prefix (he-). Prefix (he-) had derivational function. The rule of the derivative word forming is [he-+ [V]] Num  
 When prefix [he-] added with a stem which classified as a verb, the stem stillVerb

Example:

[he-+[muhi] V]V

Muhi“hisap become hemuhi “menghisap

1.

*Migu Muh Roko Pa Kela*  
*i ga*  
 Migu Hisa Roko Di(P Bal  
 (N) p(V) k(N) rep) ai-  
 bala  
 i(N)

“Miguhisaprokok di balai-balai”

“Migu smoke a cigarette on wooden coach”

2.

<i>Ana</i>	<i>Na</i>	<i>hemu</i>	<i>hu</i>	<i>pa</i>	<i>dap</i>
<i>Meo</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>hi</i>	<i>hu</i>		<i>u</i>
	<i>o</i>				
Ana	se	meng	sus	Di(	Da
k	da	hisap	u(	Pre	pu
Kuci	ng	(V)	N)	p)	r(
ng(					N)
N)					
“Anak kucingsedangmenghisap susu di belakangdapur”					
“The Kitten has absorb milk behind the kitchen”					

The form of word *hemuhi* “menghisap” on the sentence above is a derivative form of the base word *muhi*“hisap” which added prefix {he-}. Prefix {he-} had inflectional function. The rule of the derivative word-forming is [he-+ [V]] V

**The Function of Prefix [ke-]**

When prefix [ke-] added with a stem which classified as numeral, so the stem still numeral.

Example:

[ke-+ [appa] NumJNumAppa “empat” become keappa “keempat”

1.

*Ana manu Titus*  
 Anak(N) ayam(N) Titus(N)

“Anak ayam Titus empat ekor”

Titus chicken are four

2.

No ana **keappa** ri  
 Dia(N) Anak(N) **Keempat**(Num) Dari(pre) Tante(N) dan Om(N) Saya(N)  
 “Diaanakkeempatdaritante da nom saya”  
 He is the fourth child of my aunt and my uncle

3.

**Dhue** dau nanni  
**Dua**(Num) Orang(N) Itu  
 “Dua orang itutukangpencuri”  
 The two peoples are thieves

4.

Ya	ana	<b>kedhue</b>	ri
Saya(N)	Anak (N)	<b>Kedua</b> (Num)	Dari (Prep)

Saya anak kedua dari ayah dan ibu saya  
 I am the second child of my parents

The derivative form **keappa** “keempat” and **kedhue** “kedua” are the derivative form of base words **appa** “empat” and **dhue** “dua” which added prefix (ke-). Prefix (ke-) had inflectional function. The rule of the derivative word forming is [he-+ [Num]] Num

The Meaning of Affixes in Seba Dialect of Sabu Language

Every word in Sabu Language had a meaning, neither base word or word which had morphological process. The word which had morphological process had a change in those meaning. The changes of meaning can happened in grammatical and non-grammatical. In grammatical, the word morphological process in Sabu Language are three, they are affixation, reduplication, and compounding. In this research, the researcher will explain about the meaning of word which had a meaning changes because of the process of affixation. **The Grammatical Meaning of Prefix (ta-)**

Example:

1. Dimu **tabhaka**adjupadhoka

Dimu **mau belah** kayu di kebun

“Dimu want to split wood in the garden”  
 Ibu(N) dan Ayah(N) Saya(N)

2. Ama **tapu** nyiu pa dhoka

Ayah **maupetik** kelapa di kebun

“Father want to pick coconut in the garden”

3. Yati **tarohong**gutupakamadju

Yati **maugosok**gigi di kamar mandi

“Yati want to brush her teeth in the bathroom”

4. Bela **tahalla**bunga pa hedhapaammu no

Bela **mautanambunga** di depanrumahnya

“Bela want to plant flower in front of her house”

5. Tetotalappa bara no pa darakama  
Tetomaulipatpakaiannya di  
dalamkamar  
“Teto want to fold her clothes in her  
room”

6. Niko tamengadinadu'u pa dahi  
Niko maupancing ikan di laut  
“Niko want go fishing in the sea”

The derivative words ‘*tabhaka*’, ‘*tapu*,  
*taroho*, *tahalla*, *talappa*’, and ‘*tamengadi*’  
come from the the base words “*bhaka*’, ‘*pi*,  
*roho* “*kalla*, ‘*lappa*”, and ‘*mengadi*. Which  
added prefix (ta). Prefix (ta) in words *tabhaka*,  
*tapitaroho*’, ‘*tahalla*, ‘*talappa*’ and  
‘*tamengadi*had meaning an action which has  
not to do.

#### The Grammatical Meaning of Prefix {pe-}

1. Mia ngaari no pehengadhu pa  
hedhapaya  
Mia dan adik perempuannya  
berciuman di depan saya  
“Mia and her younger sister  
mutuall kissing in front of me”

The derivative form ‘*pehengadhu*’ come from  
the word ‘*hengadhu*’ which added prefix {pe-  
}. Prefix {pe-} in word ‘*pehengadhu*’ has  
meaning mutual kissing

2. Voni pemau kama no  
Voni membersihkan kamarnya  
“Voniclean up her room”

3. Aryo pemhakka piri pa dapu  
Aryo memecahkan piring di dapur  
“Aryo breaks a plate in the  
kitchen”

The derivative forms ‘*pema*,  
and ‘*pemhakka* come from the  
base words ‘*mau* and ‘*mehakka*  
which added prefix {pe-}. Prefix  
{pe-} in word ‘*pemau* has  
meaning ‘washed’ (make  
something clean) and ‘*pemhakka*  
has meaning ‘breaks’ (make  
something break).

4. Yapebaledoi Ria do pijuriya  
Saya mengembalikan uang  
Ria,yangdipinjam oleh saya  
“I turn the Ria’s money back that I  
borrow”

The derivative word ‘*pebale*’ come from the  
base word ‘*bale*’ which added prefix [pe-).  
Prefix {pe-} in word ‘*pebale* has meaning turn  
something back.

#### The Grammatical Meaning of Prefix {he-}

1. Eri gaya pe heammu  
Eri dan saya tinggal serumah  
“Eri and I lives under one roof”
2. Yeni walli hekaru lailudu  
Yeni membeli seka rung beras  
“Yeni buys a sact of rice”

The derivative words ‘*heammu* and ‘*hekarō*’ come from the base words ‘*ammu*’ and ‘*karo*’ which added prefix (he-) Prefix (he-) in words ‘*heammu* has meaning be under one roof and the word ‘*hekarō*’ has meaning one sack.

### The Grammatical Meaning of Prefix {ke-}

1. Raja kako la Bali pa lodho keanna alla ta metana ana nyonya no  
Raja pergike Bali pada hari keenam setelah istrinya melahirkan.  
“Raja went to Bali on the sixth day after his wife gave birth”

The derivative word ‘*keanna*’ come from the base word ‘*anna*’ which added prefix (ke-). Prefix {ke-} in word ‘*keanna*’ states a class of numeral.

### CONCLUSION

The elements of word formation are below:  
Morphemes list which consist of the elements of word formation like free Morpheme and affix.

1. Free morpheme consist of:
  - a. Noun such as noun of person, noun of animals, noun of plants, and noun of tools.
  - b. Verb such as condition verb, process verb, action verb, and experience verb.
  - c. Adjective consist of qualitative adjective like colour

- d. Adjective of spiritual attitude, adjective of response and adjective of classificatory.

- e. Numeral

2. Bound morpheme like affix are prefixes {pe-, he-, ke, and ta-}

Affixes in Sabu Language has derivational and inflectional functions The affixes which has derivational function are prefix (pe-) which transform adjective become verb process, prefix (he-) which transform noun become numeral and action verb become numeral. The affixes which has inflectional function are prefix (pe-) which transform action verb become action verb which states mutual, prefix (ke-) which transform numeral become the level numeral, prefix (ta-) which transform action verb become action verb which go on.

The affixes in Sabu Language has inflectional such as prefix (pe-) has meaning an action which states a process and mutual prefix (ke-) has meaning which states a level like states in the base form Prefix (ta-) has meaning an action which has not done Prefix [he-) has meaning states number and an action which has go on.

### SUGGESTION

The research about affixation in Sabu Language is research with used theory of morphology generative. This research is the first research that do by the researcher.

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