

Prefix Patterns of Toraja: Case Study of Sumarorong Language

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ABSTRACT

The Sumarorong language is one of the Toraja languages in the Mamasa Regency, it is assumed to have the same variety of Simbuang language in the Tana Toraja. The phenomenal thing about this language is found in the varied morphological patterns in the prefixation process. This study uses a morphological approach and data analysis is using qualitative descriptive. The results of the analysis found that the morphological patterns due to prefixation on verbs formed 12 morphological patterns, including variations of the active and passive verb. The character of prefix [u-] that binds verbs that start with a consonant causes the initial consonant to form a double consonant (cluster).

Keywords: inflectional, prefixation, transitive and intransitive, clusters.

1. INTRODUCTION

Sumarorong is a sub-district of the Mamasa Regency area. In Mamasa Regency, the spoken language of the Sumarorong community is also called the Toraja language that uses the Sumarorong dialect. This dialect is assumed to have close characteristics of the Simbuang people language who live in the Tana Toraja. The Sumarorong language has a lot of absorption vocabulary due to the inculturation process, and this absorption is enough to colour the local language vocabulary, especially the vocabulary of Bugis, Mandar, and Indonesian language.

Language dialect is a distinguishing identity of a group of speakers from one another, but this phenomenon is seen as wealth. According to Sadtono, the emergence of language variety/dialect is influenced by three dominant factors, namely geography, which can lead to geographic dialects, social factors (social class, educational background) then give rise to social dialects, and registers, namely the existence of formal and informal languages because situation, profession, and means of written or spoken language, (Sadtono, 1987:140), and Yassi, estimates that at least there were more than 400 unintelligible languages spoken in Indonesia." Yassi, [1], this shows that the Indonesian people have a very rich variety of languages.

This study aims to analyze the pattern of morphological behaviour of verbs due to the influence of prefixation on the Sumarorong language, therefore this research will be a field of morphological studies as

part of the Linguistic. The term morphology in English, comes from the words morph (form) and logy (science), meaning the science that studies the form or structure of words, as agreed by several linguists, including Kridalaksana, and Verhaar in Wahyuni who defines morphology as a branch of linguistics who studies the form or structure of words, Wahyuni [2] and Matthews in Purnanto also mentions that [...] "the study of morphology will examine the internal structure of words concerning other words in a paradigm" [...] Purnanto [3]. This study also aims to analyze the morphological operational patterns of active and passive verbs due to affixation in the Sumarorong language.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study uses a deductive method, namely research based on existing theories and concepts in observing existing phenomena or cases. The theoretical approach and concepts used are morphology in linguistic studies in general. Technical argument data analysis was carried out in a qualitative descriptive manner based on field facts obtained from informants (native speakers). The data collection technique was done by interview (question and answer), then the data was collected and coded based on the morphological pattern of each verb.

3. ANALYSIS

Inflectional is the process of forming new words by adding affixes to a word but not changing the word class. Sukri stated that the inflection process is

morphemic and the pattern forms new root words but does not produce new lexical units. Sukri [4]. The formation of new words due to the affixation process can occur in several ways, including formation through affixes (prefixes), insertions (infixes, suffixes), including internal changes in words, for example in English the noun goose becomes geese, the mouse becomes mice. ; in the verb go it becomes goes/went/gone, etc. The inflection process has a very important contribution in a sentence structure, especially in the arrangement of grammatical elements in a sentence, so according to Parera in Masilia [5] that,

the inflection process is between studies grammatical and syntactic relationships, Masilia [5] Morphological patterns in verbs of Sumarorong language due to prefixation will show variations in patterns as follows.

3.1 Prefix *ma(m/n-)*

The prefix *mam(n-)* patterns transitive active verb perfectly, means that the verb uses subject and an object in performing complete sentence, so the pattern formula is: *s+ma(m/n)+v¹+object*. The patterns of the sentence such as seen in the two examples below:

Example 1:

Sumarorong language	Maria	mampori	utan
English language	<u>Maria</u>	<u>ties</u>	<u>some vegetables</u>
	s	v ¹	o

Example 2:

Sumarorong language	Rudi	mendedek	ba'ba
English language	<u>Rudi</u>	<u>knocks</u>	<u>the door</u>
	s	v ¹	o

3.2 Prefix *me(m/n-)*

The prefix *mem(n-)* in verbs that are active but intransitive, means that the verb has a subject, but does

not require an object (intransitive), but only an adverb of place. The formula for the pattern: *s+me(m/n)+v¹.+adv.* Examples of verbs with such patterns are shown in:

Example 1:

Sumarorong language	Duma	membuni	lako sa'de banua
English language	<u>Duma</u>	<u>hiding</u>	<u>beside the house</u>
	s	v ¹	adv.

Example 2:

Sumarorong language	Rani	mentekka	sau? bondon
English language	<u>Rani</u>	<u>steps</u>	<u>into the kitchen</u>
	s	v ¹	adv.

3.3 Prefix *ma(ng-)*

The use of the prefix *ma(ng-)* in verbs can be transitive and intransitive phrases/sentences, and the prefix *ma-* can only be followed by a consonant

(cluster) at the beginning of the verb, while the prefix *mang-* can be formed if it is followed by a vowel at the beginning of the verb. The formula of pattern is *s+ma(ng-)+v¹.+adv./o*. Examples of verbs with such patterns are shown below:

Example 1:

Sumarorong language	Rudi	makkita	sau
English language	<u>Rudi</u>	<u>looks</u>	<u>forward</u>
	s	v ¹	adv.

Example 2:

Sumarorong language	Budi	mangiru	uai
English language	<u>Budi</u>	<u>drinks</u>	<u>water</u>
	s	v ¹	o

3.4 Prefix *me-*

The prefix *me-* on verbs has an intransitive active pattern, meaning that the verb cannot build a complete

sentence because it does not have the object, so the pattern formula is: *s+me-+kk.+adv.* In addition, the prefix *me-* on the verb can function only as a noun adverb with the pattern formula: *s+adj. nouns*. The patterned verbs are seen in the sentences below:

Example 1:

Sumarorong language	Wati	mettoi	lako la'diri
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English language	<u>Wati</u> <u>holds on</u> <u>to the pillar</u>
	s v ¹ adv.
Example 2: Sumarorong	Wati mesemba'
English	<u>Wati</u> <u>who kicked off</u>
	s adj. noun

3.5. Prefix um(n-)

The prefix um(n-) attached to the verb is active and (complete), meaning that the verb includes a subject

and an object, the pattern formula is: s+um(n-)+v¹.+o. Examples of verbs with such patterns are shown below:

Example 1: Sumarorong language	Yudi umbase motor
English language	<u>Yudi</u> <u>washes</u> <u>the car</u>
	s v ¹ o
Example 2: Sumarorong language	Rosa untunu bale
English language	<u>Rosa</u> <u>roasts</u> <u>the fish</u>
	s v ¹ o

3.6. Prefix u-

The prefix u- builds a complete sentence, meaning that the verb require a subject and an object, but the u- prefix if followed by a consonant in the beginning of

verb, the initial consonant will form a double consonant (cluster), so the pattern formula is: s+u-cluster(v¹)+o. The pattern of verbs are shown below:

Example 1: Sumarorong language	Ani uttula Anto
English language	<u>Ani</u> <u>talks</u> about <u>Anto</u>
	s v ¹ o
Example 2: Sumarorong language	Anto ummiru kawa
English language	<u>Anto</u> <u>drinks</u> <u>coffee</u>
	s v ¹ o

3.7 The prefix ung-

The use of the prefix ung- in the verb will have an active and transitive pattern, means that the verb includes the subject and object, and the pattern formula is: s+ung-+v¹+o. Examples of verbs with such patterns are shown below:

Example: Sumarorong	Joni ungkappa Ani
	<u>Joni</u> <u>waits for</u> <u>Ani</u>
	s v ¹ o

3.8 Prefix ti-

Verbs with prefixes ti- have passive voice patterns but cannot fulfil the rules of passive voice perfectly, because the end of the sentence is not an object. The

place of an object is occupied by the adverb of place or time. The pattern formula is: ti-+v³+adv., such as shown in example below:

Example 1: Sumarorong language	oto tissulun dokko salu
English language	<u>the car</u> is <u>feel head long</u> <u>into the river</u>
	s v ³ adv.
Example 2: Sumarorong language	bayunna tikai? lako paku
English language	<u>His/her dress</u> is <u>sticked out</u> <u>into the nail</u>
	s v ³ adv.

3.9. Prefix na-

The use of the prefix na- is passive and transitive, then the formula for the pattern is: s+na-+kk.passive+o. The

pattern formula of the verb such as shown in example below:

Example:				
Sumarorong language	bale	nakande	posa	
English language	<u>fish</u>	is <u>eaten by</u>	<u>cat</u>	
	s	v ³	o	

10. Prefixes dipa-

The use of prefixes with passive patterns is imperfect, where the nouns filled the position of the object are not fulfilled, but it was filled with adverbs. So the pattern

formula is: s+dipa-+passive verb+adv, such as shown below:

Example:				
Sumarorong language	Lusi	dipamma?	illan	banua
English language	<u>Lusi</u>	is <u>be laid down</u>	<u>in the house</u>	
	s	v ³	adv.	

11. Adverbial patterned prefixes on verbs

Prefixes with adverbial patterns on verbs have several variations, and these variations function as adjectives

for the verb, some examples of variations of the pattern are as in Table 11 below:

Table 1. Examples of prefixes with adverbial patterns:

Prefixes	Sumarorong language verbs	Meaning in English language
si-	sitoi	to hold each other
ti-	tiruttu	to keep pulling
la-	lamamma'	want to sleep
na-	napakanna	make one/thing effect to

For example in a sentence below:

Sumarorong language	Ani	<u>situka</u>	bayu	sola	Rina
	s	↓ v ¹	o ¹	conj.	o ²
		as adjective for verb of tuka			
English language	Ani	change	<u>each other</u>	her dress	with Rina
	s	v ¹	↓	o ¹	conj. o ²
			as adjective for verb of change		

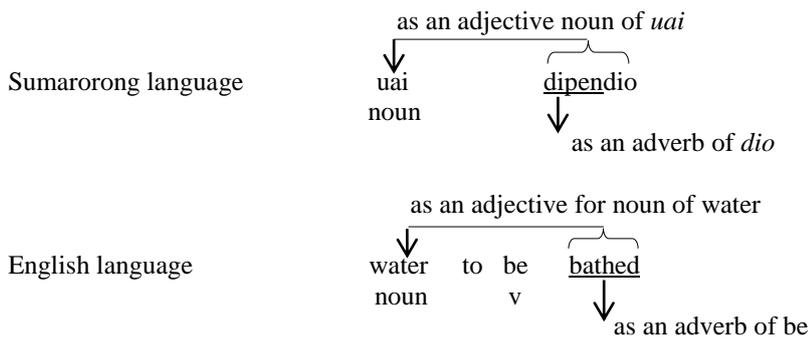
12. Prefix as adverbial and noun adjective pattern

The group of prefixes who have a dual function/role in its operational, namely as an adverb and can also be used as an adjective.

Table 2. Examples of prefix with adjective adjective pattern

Prefixes	Sumarorong language verbs	Meaning in English language
dipen-	dipendio	something for bathing
dipo-	dipobengan	something for gift
napo-	napopikki?	something use for thinking
napopang-	napopanguki?	something use for writing

For examples in the following phrase below:



4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that the Sumarorong language has as many as 12 types of variations of prefixation patterns that occur in verbs, so the results of the analysis conclude that: 1) Sumarorong language verbs have varied prefixation patterns, and these patterns have their character and morphological characteristics. each based on two things, first, namely the context of speech; The second effect is the location of the phoneme elements at the beginning of the verb. The pattern of prefixation formation in verbs is heavily influenced by the duplication of cluster inhibitory sounds such as bilabial sounds [m,p], apico dental [t], dorso velar [k], and tril [r], alveolar [s] including glottal hamzah [ʔ] due to the vowel sound [u] when acting as a prefix.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The pattern of verb prefixes in the Sumarorong language is more dominated by the role of consonants as inhibitory sounds that connect vowels, and this inhibition is the hallmark of the Toraja language family, including the language used by the Toraja ethnic of Sumarorong, known as the *taeq* language. The dominant inhibitory sounds that play a role in the prefix pattern are bilabial inhibitory sounds [m,p], dorso velar inhibitory sound [k], apico dental inhibitory sound [t], alveolar inhibitory sound [s], tril inhibitory sound [r], laring [l] and inhibitory glottal sound [ʔ].

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