



Verbalization of Tombatu Language

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is to find and describe the form, function and meaning of Tombatu language verbs, to describe the behavior of Tombatu language verbs, to develop the rules of Tombatu language verbalization. The method used in this study is a descriptive method: The data supply technique used in the research is the tapping technique, the listening-engagement technique, the recording technique and the note-taking technique. The data analysis technique uses the pandanus method (compare) and the agih method (substitution, expansion, insertion and paraphrasing). The results of the Tombatu Language Verbalization research can be formed with affixes, reduplications, and inflections as follows, 1. Affix.1). Prefixes as verbs have 12 prefixes, 3. The found rules and patterns, namely [pre + [pre + [inf + [SRBW + suf] can be expanded into a more complex structure into two types of formulas. 4. BT affixes which are classified into derivational affixes and inflectional affixes can be formed with verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs, composites and reduplications.

Keyword: Tombatu language verb

1 Introduction

Languages differ from one another in many ways. These differences appear in the structure of language, namely the system or rules in the language used, both in writing and speech [1]–[3]. This is because each language has its own rules in its language system. Also the sound system it contains is arbitrary. In addition to the differences, language also has similarities. The similarity lies in the parallel system in the order of structure acquisition so that the elements of the language can be studied by anyone. One of the elements of language that is important to learn is word classes, especially verbs [4]–[6].

The Tombatu language (BT) is one of the languages that are still used in everyday life, but not all Tombatu people use it anymore, because those who use the Tombatu language without alternating it with Manado Malay in their daily activities are people who have aged 50 years and over, while 50 years and under, their language has been mixed with Manado Malay [7].

Seeing the decreasing number of users of the Tombatu language, the writer is interested in researching the language in the field of morphology, especially verbs, in order to preserve the language, as stated in the 1945 Constitution, concerning the maintenance and preservation of regional languages.

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2 Theoretical Review

2.1 Grammar

Reference [8] says: “grammar is a description or description of the structure of a language and how to combine linguistic units such as words and phrases to produce sentences in that language. Usually it also takes into account the meanings and functions contained by these sentences in the entire language system. The description may or may not include the description of the sounds of a language.

2.2 Morphology

Reference [9] said “Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words”. As for morphemes, Nida (ibid) said “morphemes are the minimal meaningful units which may constitute words or parts of words. Reference [10] says “Morphology is constructions in which bound forms exist among the constituents. The resultant forms are bound forms or words, but never phrases.

The smallest unit of sound from the flow of speech is called a phoneme. The unit that is higher than a phoneme is called a syllable. However, a syllable is different from a phoneme because it is not functional. Above the syllable unit there is a functional unit called a morpheme (the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning).

In the field of morphology, we talk about how words are formed from one morpheme with other morphemes that make up the word. Words and morphemes are often considered the same, but they are actually different. The word is the smallest free form that can be spoken. But it cannot be denied that morphemes may be whole words or parts of one word. Reference [11] says:

“A morpheme is a grammatical unit that has no other units as its elements. Words are the smallest independent units. Words are two kinds of units, namely phonological units and grammatical units, words consist of one or several morphemes.

Morphological processes are distinguished into affixation processes, substitution processes, empty processes, derivations and inflections. The affixation process is one of the most common in the language. Affixation process occurs when a bound morpheme is added or attached to a free morpheme in a straight order.

Based on the position of the bound morpheme to the free morpheme, the affixation process can be divided into: prefixes, infixes, suffixes, simulfixes, confixes, superfixes and combinations of affixes. Reference [12] said “The process of affixation is not just a change of form, but also the formation of lexemes into certain classes. For example, the word “teaching” becomes – learn, teach, learn, teach, and learn. Reference [12] also said:

An affix is a bound grammatical unit in which a word is an element that is not a word and is not the subject of a word, which has the ability to look at other units to form a new word or subject.

Affixes in terms of productivity can be classified into two groups, namely: productive affixes and unproductive affixes. Productive affixes are live affixes, which can be attached to many words. While unproductive affixes are dead affixes, whose distribution is limited to a few words.

2.3 Verb

Classes of words that usually function as predicates, in some other languages, verbs have morphological characteristics such as aspects of tense, aspect of persona or number. Most verbs represent the semantic element of action, state or process; This class in Indonesian is characterized by the possibility of starting with the word *no* and not possibly starting with words such as *very*, *more*, etc.; for example *come*, *go up*, *work*, etc.

- active verb where the subject acts like the doer or responder
- anti-active verb (ergative) active verb that cannot be changed to active verb e.g.; I got angry earlier; *amen hit*; his foot hit a rock; his chest was pierced by a spear
- anti-passive verbs; active verbs that can be changed to passive verbs; e.g.; he thirsts for affection; this young man hates women; Mr. Farmer is planting cassava
- verb *atelis*; a verb that describes an unfinished action e.g.; the verb that is cutting down is different in their sentence they are cutting down a tree which is different from cutting down in their sentence cutting down the tree which is a verb of *telis*
- Auxiliary verbs; words that are used to describe verbs in verbal phrases, usually to mark the mode, tense or aspect
- bitransitive verb; Verbs that have two objects, e.g. mother gives sister cake (mother = subject, sister = indirect object, cake = direct object
- defective verb.; verbs that do not have all forms of conjugation; e.g. *ing*. Must and *ought*
- decidative verb; a verb that expresses the desire to carry out an action; e.g. *L. esurire* ‘want to eat’ is the desiderative form of *esse*
- distransitive verb; a verb whose object does not appear. *Mis*; sister is eating.
- equative verb; a verb that expresses one of the arguments; e.g. *To be*, *to be*, *to be*, *to be*, *to be*, *to be*, *to be*, *to be*.
- finite verbs, verbs that are limited by time in some languages show conformity with persons and numbers
- phrasal verbs; a verb consisting of a full verb and a particle. *Ms. Ing. Get up*, *take off*.
- frequentative verb; a verb that expresses a habit or repeated action.
 - impersonal verb; a verb that is used only in the singular third person and is not related to a specific noun; *min. Ing.it raining. Pr. Il faut, need.*
- instrumental verbs; a verb that shows the means of action in its meaning; e.g. *Bi plows the fields, bikes*
- intransitive verb; verb that avoids object
- causative verb a verb which means to cause or cause; eg. Verbs that join *–kan* in dropping ‘cause to fall’
- composite verbs are verbs that consist of two parts which in the sentence structure are separated by the object of the verb. *Ms. Ing. Rang up*.
- constatative verb; verbs that are used in speech to describe the process
- copulative verb; a verb that has the potential to be removed without changing the predicative construction in question. e.g. *is, is*
- verbalization; 1. Changing a word or phrase into a verb with the appropriate derivation; e.g. Prefixes *deep landing*, *taking root*. etc. 2. expressing with language.
 - Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs that are used to express modes such as optative, obligative, etc. *Ing. Can, dare, must*, etc.

- monotransitive verb; verbs that have one object, e.g. I write a letter (letter)
- Passive Verb Verb whose subject acts as sufferer, target or result.
- performative verb; verbs in present tense sentences with ‘I’ as with or without ‘you’ as an indirect object that directly relates the speech made by the speaker at the time of uttering the sentence; e.g.; promise in I promise to come tomorrow; say in I say thank you
- personal verbs; verbs used in all three personas
- reciprocal verbs; a verb whose meaning is related to reciprocal actions; e.g. Fight, meet etc.
- Stative verbs; verbs that cannot be accompanied by a moderate auxiliary or cannot be given a progressive form. bi resembles, equals, results in. Ing.cost, weigh, entail, etc.
- irregular verb; a verb that changes its root vowel to change the tense instead of adding an inflectional suffix. e.g. ing. sing sung
- telis verb; a verb that describes a complete action. Ms. The verbs cut down in the sentence they cut down a different tree than are cutting down in the sentence they are cutting down the tree which is an atelis verb.
- regular verbs; verbs that are conjugated with inflectional suffixes according to their class paradigm in a language; e.g. ing walk, stay.
- transitive verbs; verbs that can have or must accompany an object.
- main verb; a verb that expresses the meaning of ‘action’ (as opposed to an auxiliary verb).

3 Research Method

The method used in this study is descriptive method, according to reference [13]:

“Research is carried out solely based on existing facts or phenomena that are empirically living on the speakers of the speakers, so that the resulting or which recorded in the form of language descriptions as they are, not considering the right and wrong of using language by the speakers.”

The technique of providing data used in the research is tapping technique, listening-engagement technique, recording technique and note-taking technique [14].

Technique analysis The data used the pandanus method (compare) and the distribution method (substitution, expansion, insertion and paraphrasing).

4 Research Result

From the data obtained, three sections are discussed below in accordance with the research objectives.

A. Identify and describe the morphemes and verbalization rules of the Tombatu language.

The Tombatu language verbalization in this study was carried out through affixation and reduplication.

Based on the results of data analysis can concluded: Tombatu language verbalization can be formed with affixes, reduplications, inflections as follows.

4.1 Affix

- 1). prefixes as verbs have 12 prefixes, /mawa -/, iwa -, woro -, wawa -, mewe -, m□w-,mawa-,man-,I-,b□wo-, bra-, b-
- 2). Infix as a verb formation there are 2 infixes /-in-/, /-um-/
- 3). suffixes as forming verbs there are 2 suffixes /-□non/
- 4). There are 86 combinations of affixes as verb forming /-an-əm/, /-an- em-io/, /-an- em-io/, /be- -um- -an/, /be- em/, /be- em/, /beha-em-io/, /be-wawa-em/, /be-wawa-pe/, /be-wawa-io/, /be-woro-en/, /bewo – m/, /bewo-pe/, /bewo-io/, /do- -an/, /en - em/, /i-əm/ /i-io/, /i-wa-pe/, /i-wa-io/, /i-wawa-em/, /i-wawa-io/, /in-an-pe/, /i-wawa-pe/, /i-moro-em/, /i-moro-pe/, /in - em/, /i - wa-em/ /i – pe/, /i-we-an/, /-in-an/ /i-um-am/, /-in- - -um-/, /ka- -in/, /ke- - an/, /ko- -an/ /ko- -en/, /ko- -ai/ /kawa-an/, /ka-an/, /ma-em/, /mo-pe/, /mo-io/, /moro – em/ /ma-pe/, /ma-io/, /mā-om/, /mā-pe/, /mo-in-em/ /moro – pe/ /moro – io/ /ma-um/, /manga-an/ /mape-an/, /ma-an/, /me-em/, /me-om/, /pah—an/, /pa-on/ /pah—en/, /pewe—an/, /pewe—en/, /po- -an/, /pah- -in- -an/, /paha – en/ /pah-en –ange /pah - ange/, /um- pe-io/, /wa- -an/, /um- em/ /in-an-pe/ /an-em-io/, /beha-em-io/, /be-wawa-em/, /be-wawa-pe/, /be-wawa-io/, /be-woro-em/ /be-woro-io/, /i-wawa-em/, /i-wawa-pe/, /i-wawa-io/, /i-moro-em/, /i-moro-pe/, /um-pe-io
- Inflected double prefix /in-an/, /i-thigh/, /i-maha/, /pah-i-an/, /be-wa-I/, /-an/, /-en/, /-um-/, /i- /
- 6). KonfixAs a verb form, there are 18 confixes namely : /ma- əm/, /pa ---on/, /- an-em/, /bewo-em/, /bewo-pe, we/, /i-em/, /i-io/, /i-wa-em/, /i-wa-pe/, /i-wa-io/, /i-wawa-em/, /i-wawa-pe/, /i-wawa-io/, /ma-em/, /ma- pe/, /ma-io/, /mā-om/, /me-pe/, /mo-pe/, /mo-io/, /mo-em/, /moro-em/, /-um-em /.
- 7). Double prefixes as forming verbs 2 double prefixes /i-wawa-/. /i-moro

4.2 Reduplication

As a form of reduplication verbs, namely: phonological reduplication, morphemic reduplication, affixation reduplication, affix combination reduplication.

4.3 Rules

Found that is [pre + [pre + [inf + [SRBW + suf] can be expanded into more complex structures into two types of formulas. The first formula can be elaborated with the infix feature and the second formula can be elaborated with reduplication [15].

[[[pre + [[pre + [inf + [X + suf]] (BT verbalization affix system).

[[[[[Pref + [[Pref + [pref + [[pref + X] + R]] + suf]] + suf]] + suf]]]v.

4. BT affixes classified under derivation affix and inflectional affixes, can be formed with verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs, composites and reduplications. Like /tawoi/ (v) can be formed into complex.

[bewawaworotawoi-tawoianemnawemio]’just worked on-do it very randomly by him’

[bewawaworo-tawoi-tawoianəmnawə mio[?]]. Just got randomly assigned to work

5 Suggestion

Based on the conclusions of the research results, some suggestions can be made as following: Tombatu language affixes are unique alone which can be studied further by researchers who are interested in linguistics, especially generative morphology. Tombatu language affixes are very productive in word formation, but are very difficult to determine class she said therefore studies with phonomorphosyntax can help.

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