

DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY OF KARONESE ECOLEXICON

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Abstract

This paper is aimed at finding out the word formation of Karonese ecolexicon through derivation. The study used a descriptive qualitative method whose data were ecology-related lexicon (ecolexicon) spoken in seven villages at Salapian Sub-District North Sumatra Indonesia. The data were collected from 35 participants (5 from each village) through in-depth interview and were analyzed using an interactive model of data analysis. Based on the data analysis, the following results are found: (i) the derivational words of Karonese ecolexicon are formed through seven types of affixes; (ii) verb is the main target of derivational morphology of Karonese ecolexicon; and (iii) several types of Karonese affixes have a number of meanings depending onto which root or base they are attached.

Keywords: Affixes, derivation, ecolexicon, Karonese.

Introduction

Studying the interrelation between language and its ecology, known as ecolinguistics (Haugen, 1972; Fill & Muhlhauser, 2001), should not always be seen from macrolinguistics perspectives. A number of previous studies focus on macrolinguistics perspectives of ecolinguistics, such as environmental knowledge in ecolexicon (Arauz, Reimerink, & Faber, 2011), language maintenance of ecolexicon from sociolinguistics perspectives (Fill & Muhlhauser, 2001; Tarigan & Sofyan, 2018a, 2018b; Zurriyati & Sinar, 2018), multimodality in ecolexicon (Arauz, Reimerink, & Faber, 2013; Arauz & Reimerink, 2016). Nevertheless, it can be studied from its microlinguistics perspectives because language is the entity that gives name to all of ecology-related terms. One of the possibilities of studying ecolinguistics from microlinguistics perspectives is studying the word formation of lexicon related to ecology or ecolexicon. Studying ecolexicon in a certain language means studying the lexicon related to the surrounding ecosystem. Studying ecolexicon is important as it would increase humans' awareness of the existence of ecosystem which would eventually increase their sensitivity and attention.

Although studying ecolexicon is very closely related to the efforts of language maintenance, as language extincts very rapidly from decade to decade (Fill & Muhlhauser, 2001), the efforts of maintaining ecolexicon can be done through intensive study on microlinguistics perspective. Ecolexicon is not only composed of roots, derivational words are included as well. Such derivational words are particularly important in the efforts of maintaining local languages. Tarigan (2017) reports that people within the age of 15 to 40 years in Salapian Sub-District do no longer know some derivational affixes of Karonese language; as a result, they use longer words to convey their ideas. For example, Karonese language introduces derivational prefix *ci-* used to form verbs from either nouns or adjectives; however, due to their lack of knowledge of such prefix, they would say *gergo kula ku* (containing three words) to mean "scratch my body" which could actually be represented by a single word *,cigergo*", the result of word formation "*ci+gergo*". This certainly requires a deep study on derivational affixes used in Karonese language because it can be assumed that they also do know many more Karonese derivational affixes.

Karonese is one of the local languages with a variety of derivational affixes. In addition, Karonese language also has a rich stock of ecolexicon. However, the previous research done by Tarigan (2017) reports that the status of Karonese ecolexicon, especially flora-related ecolexicon, in Salapian Sub-District of Langkat Regency, North Sumatra, is endangered since more than fifty percent of which is no longer known or used by the local people. Although Karonese language is spoken mainly in Karo Regency; it is also the native language of larger population in Salapian Sub-District.

Based on the above descriptions, two problems are identified. The first problem is related to the importance of ecolexicon for the sustainability of local language, particularly Karonese language, and the second one is the

need of documenting its derivational affixes. Responding to such problems, this paper aims at finding out the derivation of Karonese ecolexicon spoken in Salapian District, North Sumatra.

Method

This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The data were ecology-related lexicon (ecolexicon) spoken in seven villages -- Lau Kambing, Turangi, Penungkiren, Buluh Pering, Lau Dayang, Gunung Merlawan, and Seribu Jadi – located in Salapian Sub-District of Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Indonesia. The data were collected from 35 participants (5 from each village) through in-depth interview which was unstructured and open-ended. The participants were 41 – 60 years old native speakers of Karonese in the seven villages of Salapian Sub-District. The results of the interview were audiotaped and transcribed. The collected data were then analyzed using an interactive model of data analysis proposed by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014, p. 31-33).

Results and Discussion

Based on the data analysis, it was found that derivation of Karonese ecolexicon involves seven types of affixes which are, in general, divided into three categories, i.e. prefixes, suffixes and confixes. The prefixes are *er-*, *ci-*, *ki-*, and *per-*, the suffixes are *-en* and *-i*, and the confix is *per-...-i*. (see Table 1). This finding shows a smaller number of affixes than the number of Karonese affixes found by Tarigan (2017) who lists 16 types of Karonese derivational affixes divided into four broad categories, i.e. prefixes (*er-*, *N-*, *me-*, *ci-*, *ki-*, *pe-*, *per-*), suffixes (*-i*, *-na*, *-en*), infixes (*-um-*), and confixes (*per-...-en*, *pe-...-en*, *ke-...-en*, *er-...-ken*). The different number of types and categories of affixes is caused by the different focus of the study. This study only investigates the derivational affixes used in the word formation of Karonese ecolexicon.

Table 1 Karonese affixes in word formation of ecolexicon

Category		Examples	Meaning
Prefixes	1. <i>er-</i>	<i>erbatang</i>	trunked
	2. <i>ci-</i>	<i>cicudu</i>	keeping one's self warm
	3. <i>ki-</i>	<i>kitartar</i>	looking for fallen fruit
	4. <i>per-</i>	<i>perjuma</i>	people working in farming
Suffixes	1. <i>-en</i>	<i>perkisen</i>	pins and needles
	2. <i>-i</i>	<i>cinai</i>	given chili
Confix	1. <i>per-...-i</i>	<i>perpagei</i>	planted with paddy

In addition to the number of types of affixes as listed in Table 1, this study also found that derivation of Karonese ecolexicon must not always change the word class. This finding emphasizes derivation as a word formation that always changes the semantic category of the new word, but such changes do not always involve its grammatical category (Katamba, 1993; Booij, 2005; Rosa, 2013). Table 2 shows the derivation of Karonese ecolexicon without changing the word class.

Table 2 The ecolexicon derivation using prefix *per-*

Root/Base	Meaning	Affixes	Derivational Word	Meaning
<i>pola</i> (Noun)	palm wine	<i>per-</i>	<i>perpola</i> (Noun)	palm wine tapper
<i>juma</i> (Noun)	field	<i>per-</i>	<i>perjuma</i> (Noun)	people working in farming area

In Karonese language, one of the meanings resulted from the derivation using prefix *per-* is occupation. As displayed in Table 2, the derivational word *perpola* has the different meaning (i.e. a person whose occupation is related to palm wine tapping) from its root *pola* (i.e. palm wine). Nevertheless, the change in meaning does not cause word class change as both the derivational word *perpola* and its root *pola* are nouns. This is quite an interesting finding since in other languages (e.g. Indonesia and English), such derivation usually takes a verb as the root as in *actor* which is derived from *act* (Verb) and *-or* (Suffix). The same derivation is also applicable in bahasa Indonesia where the derivational word *pemain* (player) is derived from the root *main* (Verb) and *pe-* (prefix).

Unlike prefix *per-*, other affixes used in Karonese ecolexicon derivation changes both the word class and the meaning of the root or base. Moreover, some of the affixes are involved in more than one derivational process. In addition to form adjectives from nouns, prefix *er-*, for example, is also used to form verbs. Forming adjectives using prefix *er-* results in the meaning of “having a property of” as in *erbatang* (trunked) and *erkabeng* (winged). Meanwhile, forming verbs using prefix *er-* results in the meaning of either “planting something” as in *erpage* (planting rice) and *erjaung* (planting corn) or “cooking something” as in *ercimpa* (cooking/making a cake) and *errires* (cooking lemong). The different word formation using prefix *er-* depends on the meaning of the root. If the root is a part of ecological entity, an adjective is formed. For example, the word *erbatang* (trunked) is derived from the root *batang* (trunk), which is part of a tree; likewise, the word

erkabeng (winged) is derived from the root *kabeng* (wing), which is a body part of a bird. On the contrary, a verb is formed when the root is an ecological entity. For example, the word *erpage* (planting rice) is derived from the root *page* (rice) which is one of the ecological entities. In addition, a verb is also formed when the root is a kind of food. For example, the word *ercimpa* (cooking/making a cake) is derived from the root *cimpa* (cake), which is a kind of food.

Another Karonese affix, prefix *ci-* is used to form verbs from either adjectives or nouns. The meaning of derivational words formed by the use of prefix *ci-* is “doing something related to the meaning contained in the root”. For example, the word *cudu* (warm), a Karonese ecollexicon related to weather, forms the verb *cicudu* (keeping one’s self warm), which is usually done by staying near the fire; meanwhile, the verb *cikais* (pawing) is derived from the root *kais* (paw).

Furthermore, like prefix *ci-*, another Karonese affix, prefix *ki-* is also used to form verbs from nouns. However, unlike prefix *ci-*, prefix *ki-* creates the meaning of “looking for something”. So, the verb *kiranting* which is derived from the root *ranting* (firewood) means “looking for firewood”. Similarly, the verb *kikutu* means “looking for lice” is derived from the word *kutu* (lice). Prefix *ci-* completes the four prefixes used in forming Karonese ecollexicon through derivation.

In addition to prefixes, derivation involving Karonese ecollexicon also uses suffixes. There are two Karonese derivational suffixes associated with ecollexicon, i.e. *-en* and *-i*. Suffix *-en* is used to form adjectives from nouns. The meaning generated from derivational words formed by using suffix *-en* is generally related to “suffering from something which is caused by the reference of the word itself”. For example, the adjective *galuhen* (having a health problem due to consuming too many bananas) is derived from the root *galuh* (banana). Another example is the adjective *gadongen* which means “having a health problem due to over consuming cassava” is derived from the root *gadong* (cassava).

Another suffix involved in the Karonese ecollexicon derivation is *-i* which creates the meaning of “given something”. Unlike suffix *-en* that forms adjectives, suffix *-i* forms verbs from nouns. The Karonese derivational verbs by the use of suffix *-i* are usually associated with food. For example, the verb *tomati* (given tomatoes) is derived from the root *tomat* (tomato) which is usually used to add the flavor of certain dishes. Similarly, as Karonese people are very fond of spicy foods, they usually use the word *cinai* (given chili) which is derived from the root *cina* (chili) to make the dish spicier.

Furthermore, in addition to prefixes and suffixes, Karonese ecollexicon derivation also involves confixes, the simultaneous attachment of prefix and suffix into a root. Based on the data collected, there is only one confix used in the derivation of Karonese ecollexicon, i.e. *per-...-i*. The derivational word formed by the use of confix *per-...-i* generates the meaning of “planting with something”. For example, the verb *pertebui* (planted with cane) is derived from the root *tebu* (cane). The meaning derived from the use of this confix is almost similar with one of the meanings derived from the use of prefix *er-*. The difference lies on the active or passive meaning, where prefix *er-* contains active meaning, while confix *per-...-i* contains passive meaning. The sentences in (1) and (2) show the difference between them.

- (1) *Perjaungina jumana*
plant (pass.) corns field pos.
His field is planted with corns.
- (2) *erjaung ia i jumana*
plant corns pro. prep. field pos.
He plants his field with corns.

The sentence in (1) uses the derivational word *perjaungi* (planted with corns) which is derived from the root *jaung* (corn), the same root used in (2). The confix *per-...-i* does not only give a new meaning to the new word *perjaungi*, but it also changes the voice of the sentence, i.e. from active to passive voice. Meanwhile, the derivational word *erjaung* (planting with corns) keeps the voice of the sentence as it only gives additional meaning to the root where it is attached.

Based on the data analysis of derivational affixes used in Karonese ecollexicon derivation, the findings of this study are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3 Derivational word formation of Karonese ecollexicon

Nouns to Adjectives	Nouns to Verbs	Adjectives to Verbs	No Change In Word Class
{er}+kabeng	{er}+pola	{ci}+cudu	{per}+juma
galuh+{en}	cina+{i}		
	{ci}+kais		
	{ki}+ranting		
	{per}+tebu+{i}		

The findings presented in Table 3 show that the derivation of Karonese ecolexicon, based on the changes of its word class, can be grouped into three categories: (i) from nouns to adjectives, (ii) from nouns to verbs, and (iii) from adjectives to verbs. Meanwhile, the other category of Karonese ecolexicon derivation does not involve word class changes. These findings indicate that the derivational ecolexicon in Karonese language never occurs in adverb formation; in other words, Karonese language never uses its ecology-related lexicon (ecolexicon) to modify a verb. In addition, adjectives are also less frequently used in the Karonese ecolexicon, either as the root or as the newly formed word. The absence of adverbs and the small number of adjectives involved in the ecolexicon derivation indicate that Karonese ecolexicon is mostly used to identify the ecological objects and activities. Besides, the findings displayed in Table 3 also indicate that most of the Karonese ecolexicon in the form of verbs is derivational word because most of the new words formed are verbs. The large number of words in Karonese ecolexicon resulting from derivation reveals that the common activities of Karonese people living in the seven villages at Salapian Sub-District North Sumatra are closely related to the nature. This is supported by the fact that most of people living in these villages earn their living from the ecosystem surrounding them, such as farming and fishing (Tarigan & Sofyan, 2018b).

In addition to the findings related to the word structure, this study also found various meanings of the newly formed words generated from the use of Karonese affixes in ecolexicon derivation. The meanings generated by those affixes are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Meanings generated in Karonese ecolexicon derivation

Root/Base	Meaning	Affixes	Derivational Word	Meaning
<i>pola</i> (Noun)	palm wine	<i>per-</i>	<i>perpola</i> (Noun)	palm wine tapper
<i>kabeng</i> (Noun)	wing	<i>er-</i>	<i>erkabeng</i> (Adjective)	winged
<i>tomat</i> (Noun)	tomato	<i>er-</i>	<i>ertomat</i> (Verb)	planting tomatoes
<i>rires</i> (Noun)	lemang	<i>er-</i>	<i>errires</i> (Verb)	cooking lemang
<i>cudu</i> (Adjective)	warm	<i>ci-</i>	<i>cicudu</i> (Verb)	keeping one's self warm
<i>kais</i> (Noun)	paw	<i>ci-</i>	<i>cikais</i> (Verb)	pawing
<i>kutu</i> (Noun)	Lice	<i>ki-</i>	<i>kikutu</i> (Verb)	looking for lice
<i>galuh</i> (Noun)	banana	<i>-en</i>	<i>galuhen</i> (Adjective)	having a health problem due to consuming too many bananas
<i>cina</i> (Noun)	Chili	<i>-i</i>	<i>cinai</i> (Verb)	given chili
<i>page</i> (Noun)	paddy/rice	<i>per-...-i</i>	<i>perpagei</i> (Verb)	planted with rice

Table 4 shows that the meanings of derivational words of Karonese ecolexicon are reflected meaning because each formed word reflects the meaning contained in their roots. In relation to the lexical strata of affixes (as proposed by Katamba, 1993), the findings indicate that all of the affixes used in Karonese ecolexicon derivation belong to stratum 2, or affixes with weak boundary, because none of them gives any phonological effects to the words they are attached.

Conclusions

Based on the findings, it is concluded that the derivational morphology of Karonese ecolexicon uses three categories of affixes, i.e. prefixes, suffixes and confixes. In addition, some Karonese derivational affixes contain unstable meanings since one type of affix can be involved in more than one type of derivation. Prefix *er-*, for example, even has three different meanings – having a property of, planting something and cooking something. Furthermore, it is also concluded that Karonese people in the seven villages of Salapian Sub-District have a lot of activities relating to their surrounding ecosystem as the type of ecolexicon derivation is dominated by the formation of verbs.

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