



The Morphological Processes of Bugis' Language (A Morphological Study of Bugis' Language Through Latoa Script)

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Abstract

This research aims to discuss the morphological process of Bugis' language during the period of the seventh king of Bone kingdom. Data of this research is a work of literature from Bone kingdom titled *Latoa*. This research is descriptive qualitative involving the word-structure rules which attempt to analyze words presented in *Latoa*. The results show that there are some features marking morphological processes of Bugis' language in the sixteenth century. The morphological processes consist of reduplication and affixation. processes of reduplication of Bugis' language are divided into two patterns, those are the reduplication of entire stem and affixing reduplication. Where affixation of Bugis' language expresses derivational meanings and inflectional values; the forms of prefixes that are derived from derivational processes are *to-*, *ri-* whereas the form of suffixes derived from derivational processes are *-i*, *-e*, *-reng*, and *-na* and the form of suffixes expressing inflectional values is *-na*.

Keywords: *Morphology; Bugis' language; Latoa script*

Introduction

Language as a communication tool to express mind, ideas and feelings consist of many elements that are interesting to study. The point is that language characteristics are arbitrary, productive, dynamic, various and humanly. Understanding the language elements well support the delivered message as pure as the purpose of ones (Idawati et al 2016).

According to Varhaar (2010: 7), there are some fields in language which need some linguistic knowledge to base it. The base of this knowledge is a field related to one basic structure, such as the structure of sound speech (phonetics), the structure of a word (morphology), the structure among words in a sentence (syntax), meanings (semantics) and all the things related to the communication strategies between people in parole or in language use as well as the relation of speech-language with the containing meaning (pragmatics).

Those field has made the best works of language in forms of speech or writing. One work containing a process of language is literacy. This has called many researchers to examine it, either phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics or pragmatics of its. Language as a cultural symbol becomes adhesive among ethnics and creates varieties of language especially for vernacular which is interesting to study. One of them is Bugis' languages in South Sulawesi

Bugis' language is a primary language for all cultural activities of Bugis people this language was used to propagate religion, to communicate in trading, in agriculture, and in literature. Vernacular of Bugis and Makassar has the same symbols of sound characters which are called *Lontara'*. works of Bugis literature have begun in the sixteenth century, long before Islam became a religion of people of South Sulawesi (Mattulada, 2015: 8).

Bugis language becoming this study object has lots of legacies that is still appreciated by the societies, one of them is Lontara' script, Latoa. For Edward L. Poelinggomang this script is a description of discussion between Kajao Lalido, one of the wise persons, who was known as La Melong, and the seventh king of Bone kingdom, La Tenrirawe Bongkangnge (1560-1578). Translation for Latoa presented in the writing of H.A Mattulad is a manuscript of Latoa containing Bugis Lontara' character that was published by Mattes in B. CHR (Mattulada, 2015: 10). That research studied political anthropology of Bugis people thorough Latoa. That presented study focused on the semantic and pragmatic study which was hopefully could be applied to the society. It can be seen that the difference with this study is on the field of study.

Besides Mattulada, the last study of Bugis Language was Johar Amir (2011), in *Sapaan dalam Bahasa Bugis Dialek Sidrap*. There is, however, the little study focusing on the Morphological process of Bugis' literature, so this

present study aimed to discover how the processes of morphology contained in Latoa script. This research wanted to find out what features of Bugis language contain processes of morphology related to other language and to convey the processes are by morpheme-based model approach offered by Haspelmath.

Morpheme-Based model is associated with the morpheme-combination approach to reveal morphological processes of one language by presenting every morpheme contained in a word (Haspelmath, 2010: 41).

Method

The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive. Data collected are from a script of Latoa. Words presented in this script are analyzed by word-structure rules offered by Haspelmath in his book titled *Understanding Morphology..*

Results

Using word structure rules, the Morphological process of Bugis' language contained in the script of Latoa are identified. The word construction of Bugis' language can be seen in the following description:

Reduplication

Reduplication is an operation of morphology, in which part of this base or completed base are copied and then attached to the preceding or the following base. There are two types of reduplication in Bugis' language:

1. Reduplication of entire stem

This operation offers a pattern where the complete base presents in a full form following the stem (Verhaar, 2010: 152). The pattern can be seen in the following description:

Case 1.1: *Wija-wija*

Word-form	: stem
Stem	: root + root
Root	: <i>wija</i>
Word-form	: <i>wija-wija</i>

Case 1.2 : *Ane'-ane'*

Word-form	: Stem
Stem	: Root + Root
Root	: <i>ane'</i>
Word-form	: <i>ane'-ane'</i>

Case 1.2 : *Pada-pada*

Word-form	: Stem
Stem	: Root + Root

Root : *pada*
 Word-form : *pada-pada*

The description above reveals that reduplication of an entire stem in Bugis' language interprets plurality. The data show the word "*wija*" which means a descendant turned into '*wija-wija*' which means grandchildren, the word *ane*' which means a child becomes "*ane'-ane*" which means children

2. Affixing Reduplication

Affixing reduplication is a morphological process which is a stem to be copied had affixed processes such as prefixes, infixes, suffixes or circumfixes (Verhaar, 2010:154). The following is two examples contained in Lontara' Latoa;

Case 2.1 *Tattêrre-têrre*

Word-form : derivational prefix + stem
 Stem : root + root
 Root : *têrre*
 Derivational prefix : *ta-*
 Word-form : *tattêrre-têrre*

Derivational prefix *ta-* forming this reduplication turned the base *têrre* which means divorce into *tattêrre-têrre* which has a meaning 'dissociated' (passive meaning). This shows that derivational prefix *ta-* adds a new concept to the word base. It can be concluded that *ta-* has derivational meaning.

Case 2.2 *Nawa-nawai*

Word-form : stem
 Stem : root + root
 Root : *nawa*
 Derivational prefix : *-i*
 Word-form : *nawa-nawai*

In this case, the suffix '*-i*' added into the word base formed the word '*nawa*' which means remember (stative meaning) turned into '*nawa-nawai*' which means trying to remember something. To make a conclusion in this case we need to include a description referring to the statements of Haspelmath in his book, *Understanding Morphology*, chapter 5, a property like this consists of inflectional values.

Case 4: *Sisala-salani*

Word-form : derivational prefix + stem + derivational suffix
 Stem : root + root
 Root : *sala*
 Derivational prefix : *si-*
 Derivational suffix : *-ni*
 Word-form : *sisala-salani*

The word description above shows that this affixation turned the base 'sala' which means incorrect into *sisala-salani* which has a meaning blaming each other. In this case, the reduplication process involved circumfix affixation; *si- -ni*. Therefore, the best explanation relating to this process is that suffix *si-* turned the base 'sala' which has a meaning "incorrect" into 'sisala' which has a meaning "a guilty person". It means that the prefix *si-* has changed the concept of the word base and it can be concluded that the prefix *si-* includes derivational meanings. While the suffix *-ni* forming the base 'sala' meaning "incorrect" becoming 'salani' which has a meaning "wrong" is a feature of inflectional values.

Case 5 : *Situju-tujue*

Word-Form : inflectional prefix + Stem + Inflectional Suffix
 Stem : Root + Root
 Root : *tuju*
 Derivational Prefix : *si-*
 Inflectional Suffix : *-e*
 Word-Form : *situju-tujue*

In this case, affixation involving in this reduplication process are prefix *si-* and suffix *-e*. these two affixes turned the base *tuju* which means 'suitable' into 'situju-tujue' which has a meaning "as good as possible". It can be concluded that this construction is relevant to the syntax one of properties of inflectional values.

Case 6: *Nacawa-cawai*

Word-form : derivational prefix + stem + inflectional suffix
 Stem : root + root
 Root : *cawa*
 Derivational prefix : *na-*
 Inflectional Suffix : *-i*
 Word-form : *nacawa-cawai*

Data above shows that affixation involved in this reduplication process are prefix *na-* and suffix *-i*. This affixes turned the base *cawa* which means "laugh" into *nacawa-cawai* which has a meaning "deride each other". It can be concluded that circumfix *na- -i* includes a feature of properties of inflectional values.

Case 7 *Amatu-amatuanggi*

Word-form : stem + inflectional suffix
 Stem : stem + stem
 Stem : derivational prefiks + root
 Derivational prefix : *a-*
 Root : *matu*
 Inflectional suffix : *-angii*
 Word-form : *amatu-amatuanggi*

In this case, one phenomenon on the reduplication process of Bugis' language is affixing reduplication in which the process involving two levels. the first level was in the stem level where a prefix a- was first added to the base *matu* which has a meaning "lazy" turning into *amatu* which means "being lazy" and the result became a stem to be copied in the real process of reduplication. The base *matu* turned into *amatu-amatuangi* which has a meaning "spending time lazily". This reveals that the best approach to convey language data like this is continuum approach.

Affixation

The following description is about affixation process that could be classified to be derivational meanings and inflectional values, in which derivational meanings provide meanings spreading across linguistic and meanings which is so specific. Whereas inflectional values state values inflected like time and numbers (Haspelmath, 2010: 86).

Features of derivational meanings are seen in the following samples:

Case 8 : *to-rioloe*

Word-Form	:	Derivational Prefix + Stem + Derivational Suffix
Stem	:	Root
Root	:	<i>riolo</i>
Derivational Prefix	:	<i>to-</i>
Derivational Suffix	:	<i>-e</i>
Word-form	:	<i>to-rioloe</i>

prefixes to- and suffixes -e provide a new concept for the bases attached. This affixation turned the base such as verbs, adjectives, and adverbs into a noun. So, this is a feature of derivational properties. As a matter of fact, this construction is so applicable that most of the words in Bugis language enables to form it. Other examples found in Lontera' Latoa are as follows:

Root	Meaning	Word-form	Meaning
<i>Riole</i>	dahulu (adv)	<i>to-rioloe</i>	orang jaman dahulu (nom)
<i>Mabbicara</i>	berbicara (verb)	<i>to-mabbicarae</i>	orang yang berbicara (nom)
<i>Macca</i>	pintar (adj)	<i>to-maccae</i>	orang pintar (nom)
<i>Lempu' jujur</i>	(adj)	<i>to-lempue'</i>	orang jujur (nom)

Case 9 : *Accae*

Word-Form	:	Stem + Derivational Suffix
Stem	:	root
Root	:	<i>acca</i>
Derivational Suffix	:	<i>-e</i>
Word-form	:	<i>accae</i>

Adé'e

Word-Form : Stem + Derivational Suffix
 Stem : root
 Root : *adê*
 Derivational Suffix : -e
 Word-form : *adê'e*

Situru'i

Word-Form : Stem + Derivational Suffix
 Stem : root
 Root : *situru'*
 Derivational Suffix : -i
 Word-form : *situru'i*

Suffixes –e and –i in Bugis' language express an account of arguments one of which is to change a word class of the base from an adjective into a noun. For examples, the base *acca* which means 'cleaver' turned into *accae* which has a meaning 'cleverness'. Suffix –e attached to the base *Adê'* which means custom turned into *Adê'e* which has a meaning customs. The suffixes –i on the word *situru'i* turned the *situru'* (intransitive verb) meaning "hand in hand" into *situru'i* (transitive verb) meaning "to follow".

Other Features of derivational meanings could be seen in the following examples:

Riobbirêng

Word-Form : Inflectional prefix + Stem
 Stem : root + inflectional suffix
 Root : *obbi'*
 Inflectional Suffix : -rêng
 Inflectional Prefix : ri-
 Word-form : *riobbirêng*

Ripasanre'

Word-Form : Inflectional prefix + stem
 Stem : root + inflectional suffix
 Root : *pasanre'*
 Inflectional Prefix : ri-
 Word-form : *ripasanre'*

Ripakaingê

Word-Form : inflectional prefix + Stem
 Stem : root + inflectional suffix
 Root : *pakaingê*
 Inflectional Prefix : ri-
 Word-form : *Ripakaingê*

Processes of affixation involving derivational meanings are shown by prefix ri-. For the example, a base *obbi'* which has been attached suffix -rêng

containing a meaning “to yell”(verb in active meaning) turned into *riobbirêng* which means “to get yelled” (a verb in passive meaning).

Here is a sample affixation process that states inflectional values in Bugis;

Case 11

Tanranna

Word-form : Stem + inflectional suffix

Stem : root

Root : *tanra*

Inflectional prefix: -na

Word-form : *tanrranna*

Assengna

Word-form : Stem + inflectional suffix

Stem : root

Root : *aseng*

Inflectional prefix: -na

Word-form : *assengna*

Arajanna

Word-Form : Stem + Inflectional Suffix

Stem : Root

Root : *araja*

Inflectional Prefix : -na

Word-form : *Arajanna*

Data above tell that morphological process that contains inflectional values occurred in suffixes –na as seen in the word base *tanra* which means sign turned into *tanranna* which has a meaning “sign belonging to something or someone”. Suffixes –na does not create a new content.

Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion above, it could be concluded that the process of a morphology of Bugis' language consists of two main categories. The first category is reduplication. In which the processes of reduplication of Bugis' language are divided into two patterns, those are the reduplication of entire stem and affixing reduplication. The second category is affixation. This morphological process contains derivational meanings and inflectional values. Derivational meanings were shown by prefixes *to-*, *ri-* and suffixes *-e*, *-i*, *-reng*, *-na* whereas inflectional values are shown only by suffixes –na.

The type of this research is a synchronic study of language where data analyzed only referred to the work of Bugis's literature during periods of the

seventh king of Bone. Hopefully, for the next research, data collected should be from other resources of Bugis' language from many periods so those could provide many patterns to be analyzed.

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