



Morphology Of Verbs in Alasnese

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Abstract

Geographically languages are classified into National and Regional or Native languages to study or investigate into regional language is important. It has been widely known that Indonesian is a national language-a language of unity Besides, there are various regional languages that are the mother tongues of their users. Recently, The Indonesian government encourages the efforts to develop, preserve, and maintain regional languages all over the country. The focus of this thesis is the Alas language, one of the native languages in Indonesia spoken by approximately 60.000 people in or out part of the Southeast Aceh District. Not only do they speak communication in the area. Language has a structured element, the formation and arrangement of these elements namely, affixation, are needed to give shades of meanings. To carry out this study the writer uses a method using interviews provided by five native informants of Alas who live in Banda Aceh. The Alas language has four classifications of speech sounds which consist of singel vowels, single consonants, vowel clusters, and consonant clusters.

Keywords: Morphology, Verbs, Alasnese

Introduction

Geographically languages are classified into the national and regional or native languages. A national language is used by a nation, while a regional language is used by individual groups. Studying or investigating regional languages is important. This is because elements of the regional language are possibly used as materials and sources for developing, improving, and enriching the national language as a language of unity. It has been widely known that Indonesian is a national language-a language of unity. Besides, various regional languages are the mother tongues of their users. Recently, the Indonesian government encourages efforts to develop, preserve, and maintain regional languages all over the country. Their existence is guaranteed in the state constitution (Undang – undang Dasar), Chapter XV, Article 36, as it is explained that; "In areas that have their language, which is maintained by the people with As best as possible (eg Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, and so on) these languages will also be respected and maintained by the State. These languages are also part of the living Indonesian culture."

The focus of this thesis is the Alas language, one of the native languages in Indonesia spoken by Approximately 60.000 people in the outer part of the Southestaceh District. Not only do they speak the language at home among the family members but also they use it as means of communication in the area. Even in formal educational institutions, from the first year up to the third year of elementary school, the Alas language is still a means of instruction, particularly in remote schools.

Because of that, efforts to develop and maintain the Alas language are useful. Alas, language has become the object of study lately because of the increasing interest in the development of the language. Research on the Bahasa Alas verb (this present study) is a continued effort to help gather further descriptive information or data about the morphology of the Bahasa Alas verbs.

Statement of Problem

Language has structured elements. The formation and arrangement of these elements namely, affection, are needed to give shades of meaning. Bahasa Alas, as language, also processes the elements



mentioned above. The writer of this research has decided to make some investigation into the Bahasa Alas morphology, to be specific, into verb formation processes.

Aims of the Study

The main aim of this study is to find out the structural processes of the Bahasa Alas verb formation. This is, in other words, to describe the morphological characteristics and the sorts of verbs in the Bahasa Alas language.

Method of the Study

To carry out this study the writer uses a method using interview, data recording, and demand transcription. The analyses of this study are based on the data provided by five native informants of Alas who can speak Indonesian fluently and some English.

Speech Sound

This part is to introduce the speech sounds found in the Alas language. There are four classifications of Alas speech sounds which consist of single vowels, single consonants, and consonant clusters.

Single Vowel Sounds

/ i / as in / ipən/ 'tooth' which is similar to English / i / in 'beat', but a little bit shorter.

/ u / as in / udan / 'rain' which is similar to English / u / in 'food', but a little bit shorter.

/ e / as in / lawe / 'river' which is similar to English / e / in 'bet'.

/ ə / as in / əmbun / 'dew' which is similar to English / ə / in 'after'.

/ o / as in / haRɔm / 'spinach' which is similar to English / o / in 'so'.

/ ʒ / as in / di / 'that' which is similar to English / ʒ / in 'deck'.

/ a / as in / aw / 'face' which is similar to English / a / in 'famer'.

/ o / as in / oboR / 'torch' which is similar to English / O / in 'short'.

Single Consonant Sounds

/ p / as in / page / 'rice' which is similar to English / p / in speak, i.e. an unaspirated / P /.

/ b / as in / bayə / 'crocodile' which is similar to English / b / in 'big'.

/ t / as in / t lu / 'three' which is similar to English / t / in 'story'. i.e. an unspirated / t /.

/ d / as in / dilah / 'tongue' which is similar to English / d / in 'deal'.

/ ʃ / as in / ankul / 'hoe' which is almost similar to English / ʃ / in 'chair'.

/ j / as in / jahe / 'south' which is a bit similar to English / dʒ / in 'during'.

/ k / as in / kidiŋ / 'foot' which is similar to English / k / in 'sky', i.e. an unaspirated / k /.

/ g / as in / goy / 'Worm' which is similar to English / g / in 'give'.

/ ? / as in / ama? / 'mat' which is similar to Arabic / ? / in ma?na / 'meaning'.

/ s / as in / sahuŋ / 'roof' which is similar to English / s / in 'sun'.

/ h / as in / handə / 'here' which is similar to English / h / in 'have'.

/ m / as in / maŋan / 'eat' which is similar to English / m / in 'meet'.

/ n / as in / nimai / 'wait' which is similar to English / n / in 'no'.

/ ñ / as in / mañaR / 'pay' which is similar to English / n / in 'new'.

/ ŋ / as in / aŋin / 'wind' which is similar to English / in 'sing'.

/ I / as in / ləpa? / 'wrong' which is similar to English / I / in 'long'.

/ R / as in / Rut / 'with' which symbolizes the sound commonly referred to as retroflex or back / r / and it is similar to Arabic 'Maghrib'.

/ w / as in / gewōR / 'throw' which is similar to English / w / in 'war'.

/ y / as in / gōyə / 'worm' which is similar to English / y / in 'you'.

Vowel Cluster

/ ai / as in / sai / 'nothing left', the sound which begins with / a / and is followed by / u /.

/ au / as in / kau / 'you', the sound which begins with / a / and is followed by / u /.

/ oi / as in / ñjintoi / 'to ride', the sound with / o / and is followed by / i /.

/ ou / as in / ŋgou / 'settled', the sound which begins with / o / and is followed by / u /.

/ i / as in / hōi / 'not', the sound begins with / o / and is followed by / i /.



Consonant Clusters

/ mp / as in / mpus / ‘garden’, the sound begins with / m / and is followed by / p /.

/ mb / as in / mbabə / ‘to take’, the sound begins with / m / and is followed by / b /.

/ nd / as in / ndatas / ‘high’, the sound begins with / n / and is followed by / d /.

/ nj / as in / nĵala / ‘to fish with a net’, the sound begins with / n / and is followed by / ĵ /.

/ ŋć / as in / ŋćícah / ‘sauce’, the sound begins with / n / and is followed by / ć /.

/ ŋg / as in / ŋgəwōR / ‘to throw’, the sound begins with / ŋ / and is followed by / g /.

/ ŋk / as in / ŋkabaŋ / ‘to fly’, the sound begins with / ŋ / and is followed by / k /.

Verbs Formation Processes

Verbs in Language

Verbs are the words that indicate actions. The words like eating, go, see and sleep are verbs. There is a kind of word normally lumped together into a verb namely, to be (English) or “Adalah” (Indonesian). As regards English to be, most English grammarians call it “a helping verb” or under a still larger division, “an auxiliary verb” anomalous finite. These terms have served to indicate that to be is not a full verb. It is used in the absence of a full verb or the company of one.

However, the writer is not supposed to elaborate or solve this problem since it is beyond his goal to do so. What he is determined to do is to look into the nature of the verb. English can be referred to as the representative (not necessarily the best one) of inflectional languages.

Like in many other languages the English full verbs can always be divided into two kinds, namely transitive verbs (those which always require an object). and intransitive verbs (those which do not take objects) If we compare English and Indonesian verbs, there is one interesting thing that we can single out.

Most Indonesian intransitive Verbs can be changed into transitive ones using affixation. However, English does not enjoy such a facility. It may have to use different words or words to have the transitive counterpart. The following are some examples from the two languages :

1. a. intransitive : “ Saya berjalan di halaman itu.” (I walk in the yard).
b. transitive : “ Saya menjalani halaman itu.” (I walk over the yard).
2. a. Intransitive : “ Dia duduk di kursi itu.” (He is sitting on the chair).
b. transitive : “Dia menduduki kursi itu.” (He occupies the chair).
The chair seats him.

The division of verbs into transitive and intransitive is useful not only in the sense of their capacity of taking or not taking objects, but also in their syntactical uses. Transitive verbs can be put into the passive form while intransitive ones cannot. The nature of passive evoke in one language may depend on the nature of transitive and intransitive verbs in the language concerned. English verbs are subject to change due to different tenses. In other words, verb conjugate. The verbs are “eat” will have different forms in different tenses: “ I eat some rice every day”, “I ate some rice yesterday”, “I am eating some rice now”, “I have eaten some rice”, and “I will eat some rice later”, As a non-full verb, to be and other helping verbs, can never be used in – ing form, but being in a sentence like “ He is being interrogated”, The letter is being processed’, etc.

Like in all other languages, it is common in English that verbs can be derived or formed from other verbs or words. The process of forming such verbs is called the “verb morphological process”, carried out in reality by men of affixation. Indonesia seems to enjoy greater freedom in such a process than in English. The Indonesian verb “turun” (go down) may render the following derivative verb: menurun, me-Burundi menukurnkan, men run-drunken, turunkan, etc, Talking about the derivative verbs, the English verbs experience the following process in different degrees of flexibility, applicability, and semantic variety, Generally, a new verb can be formed from another verb or word.

The Alas Language Verbs in Sentence

The Alas language verb morohological process shows no fundamental differences from the process in the Bahasa Indonesia. The differences may deal with phonological adjustments of some of the affixes. In Alas, / mə- / + / tukÓR / becomes / mətukÓR / rather than / mənukÓR / following the Bahasa Indonesia; and / mə- / + / Bali? / becomes / mbali? / rather tahn / məbali? / as in Indonesian.



There is, however, a unique process found in this language. In the Alas language, the infix is still productive in the verb formation. The words / gəmalə and / gəmanə / come from / galə / and / ganə / respectively. In a nutshell, the Indonesian and Alas affixation systems are the same, the striking differences one can observe are only phonological.

The uses of the Alas language verbs are shown in sentences below :

1. / can laus bæ kutə / 'Father is going to the village'.
/ əŋgiku lətuŋ bæ lawe / 'My brother ran to the river / amə taŋis ni bili? / '(My) mother cried in the room'.
2. / əŋgiku lətuŋ bæ lawe / '(My) brother ran to the river'
/ kakə ŋjəRaŋ nakan / '(My) sister is cooking rice.'
/ abaŋ ŋkuRi? bəlalə / '(My) brother is scrapping coconut'.
3. / kala?ε, mətəpa?Ragə / 'They are kicking rattan ball'.
/ məbulə kidah batal Jambunə / 'I saw her jambu tree is blooming'.
/ IεRεŋnə madə məgusu? / 'His bicycle is not cleaned'.
4. / iyə niato imbalnə bonə / 'He was visited by his friend yesterday'.
/ buluh pagare nitukOR mamə / 'The bamboo is bought by (My) uncle'.
5. ulal kau tukoRkən sən endə 'Don't spend this money please'.
Dahikən čalikul bæ Rumah / 'Take the hoe at home, please'.
/ gaRamkən ləbə ama? Səgijap / 'Look for the mat, please'.
6. / tukoRi uan uwis kami sənəRən / 'Father always buys us some clothes'.
təgui mamə? Ketal datas aRi / 'Uncle dragged the-rattan from the top'.
7. tukoRmə uwismu ni kədə / 'Please buy your clothes in the shop'.
/ dahimə ləbe buku ku ni bili? / 'Please take my book to the room'.
/ kuRi?mə gadul sənuan ende / 'Please dig the hole for this plan'.

The words / lətuŋ / 'to run', / laus / 'to go', / taŋis / 'to cry' (1) are the infinitives of verb since they do not undergo the morphological process. The words / məčə / 'to read', / ŋjəRaŋ / 'to cook' / ŋkuRi? / 'to dig' (2) are affixed words for those are derived from the basic forms / macə / 'read', / jəRaŋ / 'cook', and / kuRi? / 'dig', each of which has the prefix {N-}, The difference between the words in (1) and the words in (2) is that the first has no object (thus, intransitive) while the second has, so it is transitive.

The words / mətəpa / 'to kick', / məbulə / 'to bloom' and / məgusu? / 'to clean', (3) are the verbs with a prefix mə- which are active with objects, while the word / neato / 'to be visited', / nigusu? / 'to be cleaned', and / nitukoR / 'to be bought (passive). (4) require an a prefix / ni- / with objects.

Sentence in group (5) include the words / tukoRkən / 'buy', / dahikən / 'take, and / gaRamkən / 'look for', are also derivative verbs which are suffixed with /-kən / while in group (6) we find the words / tukoRi / 'to be bought', / təgui / 'to be dragged', and / təpa? / 'to be kicked' are derived verbs with suffix / -i /.

The words / tukoRmə / 'buy please', / dahimə / 'take please', and / kuRi?mə / 'dig please' in group (7) constitute derived verbs with suffix / -mə / which indicates an imperative nature.

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