A Morphological Analysis On Verbal Derivational Affixes Of Tetun Language Spoken By Weliman Speech Community

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ABSTRACT

Tetun is a mother tongue used by the people of Malaka regency, including community in Laleten village, of Weliman Sudistrict. The community uses Tetun as a tool to communicate or interact in social and cultur life. This study concerns with the analysis of verbal derivational affixes in Tetun language spoken by Weliman speaker community. The purposes of this research are to know the derivational verbal affixes of Tetun language and to know the meanings of the derivational verbal afixes used by the Weliman speaker community. This study uses descriptive qualitative method. The research data source in this study is the informants from Laleten village, Weliman Subdistrict. The data collection techniques were elicitation, audio recording, and documentation. The result showed that there are three affixes which derive verbs from different word classes they are : *ha-*, which derives causative verbs from adjectives and nouns, *nak-*, which derives intransitive verb from transitive verbs bases, Circumfix *hak-k* which derives reciprocal action from transitive base. The meanings that arise from affixation process include to : do something in order it becomes what is mentioned in the adjective base, to work with the tools mentioned in the form. The attachment of the prefix *hak* to transitive verbs states that an action is in its basic form. The attachment of Circumfix *hak-k* states an action or deed by two or more people towards each other.

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1. Introduction

Tetun is a mother tongue used by the people of Malaka Regency. This can be seen from the number of speakers, where almost all levels of society in Malaka Regency can speak it except immigrants. This also applies to the community in Laleten village,

Weliman sub district, where the community uses Tetun as a tool to communicate or interact in social and cultural life.

The Tetun tribe is one of the indigenous ethnic groups on the Island Timor. The Tetun people inhabit the Belu Regency area and Malaka in West Timor (Indonesia) to the region Democratic Republic of Timor Leste, RDTL. In the Belu region and Malaka, the Tetun people are a community group the majority besides other native ethnicities namely Dawan (Pah Meto), Kemak and Marae (Bunaq) as well as new arrivals, with amounting to approximately eighty percent of the total residents of Belu and Malaka (Maximus Taek: 2020) .

The Tetun language has two dialects, namely the Tetun Fehan dialect which is often also called Tetun Fehan or Tetun Terik and the second is Tetun dialect of Foho (Ketut Suar Adnyana :2018).

Tetun language of Foho dialect used by the people of Belu Regency and Fehan dialects used by the people in Malaka Regency. The areas where the Fehan dialect of Tetun is distributed in Malaka Regency are West Malaka District, Weliman District, Wewiku District, Rinhat District, Central Malaka District, and parts of Kobalima District as well East Kobalima. While the Tetun language of Foho dialect is used in parts of Kobalima District and East Kobalima, parts of East Malaka District, Atambua City, West Atambua, South Atambua, Kakuluk Mesak and parts of East Tasifeto and Lasiolat Districts (Kristofel Bere Nahak :2023).

According to Malaka district statistical data, the population of the Weliman sub-district is 17,689 people, including residents of Laleten village. Even though the population is large, not all people can speak Tetun fluently due to the rapid pace of modernization which could threaten the extinction of this language.

1.2 Research Problems
Based on the problems above, the research problem can be formulated as follows:
1. what are the derivational verbal affixes of the Tetun language spoken by the Weliman speech community in Laleten village?
2. what are the meanings of the derivational verbal affixes of the Tetun language spoken by Weliman speech community in Laleten village?

1.3 Research Objectives
Relevant to the research problem, the aims of this research are as follows :
1. to know the derivational affixes that used by the Weliman speech community of Tetun language.
2. to know the meanings of the derivational verbal affixes that used by the Weliman speech community of Tetun language.

1.4 Literature Review
1.4.1   Morphology
Morphology is one of the linguistics branches that discuss the relationship between the form and meaning of words (Wasold & Connor-Linton, 2006). On the other hand, the term 'morphology' refers to the study of the internal structure of words, and of the systematic form– meaning correspondences between words (Booij, 2007).

According to Bauer (2003), morphology is about the structure of words, and how words such as "dislike" are made up of smaller meaningful elements such as "dis" and "like". It means that morphology is how to study morphemes.

1.4.2 Morpheme

In a language there is the smallest indivisible unit of semantics content or grammatical function that makes up a word, and it is called a morpheme (Katamba, 1994). A morpheme may consist of a word, such as hand, or a meaningful piece of a word, such as the –ed of *looked*, that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts.

Coates (1999:3) then, divided two types of morphemes; bound morphemes and free morphemes. Bound morpheme is a morpheme that can't stand alone, but need the support of other morphemes; e.g.-s (*dogs*), - ly (*quickly*), - ed(*walked*). Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand by themselves as words; e.g.*book* (*bookshelf*), *think* (*thinking*), *care* (*careless*).

1.4.3 Derivational Morpheme

Fromklin (2011: 44) stated that the derivation process changes the category, or grammatical class of words, when a prefix or suffix is joined to other morphemes (or words), a new word is derived or formed.

According to Katamba (1993:47)," derivational morphemes form words in different ways".

a) by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached, e.g. kind vs un- kind (both are adjectives but with opposite meanings); obey vs dis-obey (both are verbs but with opposite meanings), and

b) by changing the word-class that a base belongs to, e.g. the addition of *ly* to the adjective kind and simple produces the adverbs kind-*ly* and simp-*ly*. As a rule, it is possible to derive an adverb by adding the suffix –*ly* to an adjectival base."

1.4.4 Affixation

An affix is an additional element placed at the beginning or end of a root, stem, or word, or in the body of a word, to modify its meaning. There are two kinds of affixes in English; those go before the roots and those after the roots. The kind of affix that occurs in front of the root is called prefix and the kind that occurs at the end of the root is called suffix.

We already know that a bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand on its own, because if it stands alone then a bound morpheme will have no meaning. Likewise with a n affix, if an affix stands alone without being attached to the root, it will have no meaning. Affixes can be in the form of prefixes, infixes, and suffixes.

Katamba (1993: 44) said that an affix is a morpheme that exists only when connected to some other morpheme, such as root or base. Combining affixes with free morpheme will form new words that have meaning related to free morpheme itself. That is called the affixation process, the process by which an affix as a bound morpheme is attached to a free morpheme. Then the result of this process is called an affix word or derived word.

1. Prefixes

Fasold and Linton (2006: 74) identified "affixes which attach to the left, or front, of a base are called prefixes". Prefixes include examples like

pre- (presale), *inter-* (international), *mono* (monolog), *un-* (uncertainty), *non-* (nonstop), *re-* (reuse), *dis-* (disloyal), etc.

2. Suffixes

According to Fasold and Linton (2006: 74), "Affixes which attach to the right, or end, of a base are called prefixes". Prefixes include examples like – *age* (marriage),*ee* (employee), - *ess* (actress), *-ist*(dentist), *-ism* (terrorism),*-ship* (scholarship), *-ish* (childish), *-let*(booklet).

1.4.5 Derivational Affixes

Derivation in linguistics is used to form a new word. The word "derivational"relates to something having been placed under a category, group, or classification hence, the affix is called derivational because the job of this particular lexical addition is to change the word class of the original root by making a completelydifferent word.

Fasold and Linton (2006: 81) stated that "derivation creates or derives new lexemes from existing ones". Derivational morphology creates newlexemes from existing ones, often with a changing meaning. The process of derivation is by the addition of affixes, chiefly prefixes, and suffixes in English, to base forms resulting in the creation of new words. As mentioned above, derivation often changes the lexical category of a word, its meaning, or both.

a) Derivational Prefixes

A prefix is a bound morpheme that attaches to the front of the stem or base word to form a new word or change the meaning of the base word, but sometimes also some prefixes change the class of the base word.

Derivational Prefix is a bound morpheme that attaches to the front of the stem or base word to form a new word or change the meaning of the word. Katamba (1993: 44) said that a prefix, such as re-, un-, or in-, is an affix that comes before a root, stem, or base. Prefixes are letters or groups placed at the beginning of a word or root (the simplest form (base shape) of a word - it cannot be deciphered again) to modify the meaning of the word.

b) Derivational Suffixes

Katamba (1993: 44) said that a suffix, such as *-ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing*, and – *ed,* is an affix that comes after a root (or stem or base). The suffix is the final letter of a word or root (the simplest form (base form) of a word it cannot be deciphered again) to produce a new word. It can be concluded that if an affix is at the end of a word, it will be called a suffix that forms a new word.

2. Research Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative research method to analyze the types and meanings of verbal derivational affixes in Tetun language. According to Creswell (2009), one of the characteristics of qualitative research is finding the deepest understanding of a particular problem. This research used qualitative design because It describes the derivational affixes in the Tetun Language. Therefore, it is also categorized as descriptive research.

Data source in this research is native speakers of the language Tetun from Laleten village. There are 2 informants chosen to be the data sources in this research. The informants are native residents of Laleten village, they are native speakers of this language and native residents of Laleten village.They are 46 years old and 50 years old.

To collect the data about derivational affixation in the Tetun language spoken by the Weliman Community, there are three techniques were used: (1) Elicitation, (2) audio recording and (3) documentation.

The researcher employed various data analysis techniques, including : (1)transcribing, (2)listing, (3)classifiying and (4)describing.

3. Research Findings and Discussion

Research Findings

In the Tetun language,there are three affixes used to derive verb.First is ha- which derives causative verbs from adjectives and nouns. The second is nak- ,which has the function of deriving intransitive verb from transitive verb bases. The third is Circumfix ha-k which derives reciprocal action from transitive roots.

Discussion

1. Prefix *ha-*

The prefix *ha-* is attached in front of the base form. The prefix *ha-* functions to form verbs from the base form of adjectives and nouns.Prefix *ha-*, derives causative verbs from adjective and nouns.

   a. Deriving adjectives to nouns

       Example :

       Nia ha- metan faru
       3SG DER-black   T-shirt
       'He blackened the cloth'

From the example above, it can be analyzed that the verb *ha-metan* is formed by the free morpheme "*metan"* which means "black" and the bound morpheme "*ha-* ". The addition of *ha-* to the base word *"metan'* can change the grammatical category from an adjective into a verb. The derivation process can be shown in the following pattern:

       ha+ Adj → V.

To conclude, when the prefix *ha-* attached to an adjective means, the result denotes causative meaning, that is to do something in order it becomes what is mentioned in the adjective base.

When the prefix *ha-* is attached to an adjective base form beginning with two consonants, starting with the consonant /k/, the consonant /k/ is removed :

kbadak	' short'	→ *habadak*	'shorten'
kmukit	' poor'	→ *hamukit*	' improverish'
kdor	' dirty'	→ *hador*	' dirty'

    b.   Deriving nouns to verbs

       Example :

       Ita ha-   henu   tais ba Pak Camat
       1PL DER – neckalce cloth to sub-district head
       'We hang a cloth around the necks of the necks of the sub-district head'

The prefix *ha-* can also be attached to a noun, such as by the free morpheme "*henu"* which means "necklace" in the above example. The addition of *ha-* to the word "necklace' can change the grammatical category from a noun into a verb. The derivation phenomenon can be shown in the following pattern
    ha+ Noun → V.
The attachment of th prefix *ha-* to nouns denotes 'put or give'.

    2. Prefix *nak-*
    The verbal prefix *nak-* derives intransitive verbs from transitive verbs. The prefix *nak-*forms intransitive verbs relating to the third person singular

            Example :
            Sira tesi   ai   hodi taha
            1SG break wood with machetes   → Transitive verb
            ' They break wood with machetes'

            Ai   nia nak- tesi
            Wood that INTR- break   → Intransitive verb
            ' that wood broke'

From the example above, it can be seen that the verb *naktesi* is formed by the free morpheme *" tesi "* which means "break" and the bound morpheme "*nak-*". The category of *"tesi"* is an intransitive verb, while *"nak-"* is a prefix. The addition of prefix *"nak-"* in the morpheme *"tesi"* can change the grammatical category from a transitive verb into an intransitive verb.
    The derivation process caused by adding the prefix *nak-* can be shown in the following pattern:
    nak + Transitive verb → Intransitive Verb.
The attachment of the prefix *nak-* to transitive verbs denotes that an action is in its basic form.

3. Cicumfix *hak-k*

Circumfix of *hak-k* is to derive reciprocal action from transitive bases.In this case *hak-* is always accompanied by a suffix *-k* if the root ends in a vowel. Since the verbs denote reciprocal action, the subject must be plural. There is some variation between the verbs as to whether reciprocal malu can or should follow the verb.

Example :
Ema   sira hak- tei-k malu
People PL DER- kick each other
' People kick each other'

From the example above, it can be analyzed that the verb *Haktei-k* is formed by the free morpheme *" tei "* which means "kick" and the bound morphemes *"Hak-"* and *"k"*. The category of *"tei"* is a transitive verb, while *"Hak-"* is a prefix, and *"-k"* is a suffix.
In the example above, the word *hakteik* means 'kick each other'. After adding the prefix *hak-* and the suffix *-k*. The derivation process can be shown in the following pattern :

Hak + Vt+ k→ Vr

The meaning of the derivation states is express"an action or deed by two or more people towards each other".

4.   Morphological processes resulting from the attachment of affixes to basic words.
Consider of examples below:
   a)   Prefix ha-
   1. If the basic word begins with a vowel, it gets the additional sound [h]:

at	'bad'	→ *hahat*	' damage'
abut	'root'	→ *hahabut*	' put down roots'
alas	'forest'	→ *hahalas*	' plant a forest'
as	'tall'	→ *hahas*	' highten'
ama	'father'	→ *hahama*	' treat as father'
ikus	'last'	→ *hahikus*	' go last'
ina	'mother'	→ *hahina*	' treat as mother'

   2. If the base word begins with a consonant group *kb*, *kd*, *km*, *kn*, *kl*, *kr*, then the [k] sound is removed:

kbuis	'wild'	→ *habuis*	' go wild'
kdok	'far'	→ *hadok*	' distance'
kmamuk	'empty'	→ *hamamuk*	' empty bit by bit'
kneter	'honour'	→ *haneter*	' honour'

klaut	' slice'	→ *halaut*	' cut into slices'	
kroman	' light'	→ *haroman*	' make light'	

b) The prefix *nak-* doesn't bring about any changes to the root word.

c) Circumfix *hak-k*

If the base word ends with a consonant, the suffix *k* is removed

at	'bad'	→ *hakat*	' fight'
libur	' collect'	→ *haklibur*	' assemble'
te'ur	' chase'	→ *hakte'ur*	' wrestle'

4. Conclusion

Based on the description, the writer can conclude as follow:

1. In the Tetun languange, there are three affixes which derive verbs. First is *ha-,* which derives causative verbs from adjectives and nouns. Second is *nak-*, which derives intransitive verb from transitive verbs bases. Third is Circumfix *hak-k* which derives reciprocal action from transitive base.

2. The meaning that arises when the Tetun language affixation process occurs in Tetun language can be seen as follows :

   a. Prefix *ha-* attached to adjectives means do something in order it becomes whatis mentioned in the adjective base.
   b. The attachment of the prefix *ha-* to nouns denotes several meanings, for examples: put or give, work with the tools mentioned in the form.
   c. The attachment of the prefix *nak-* to transitive verbs states that an action is in its basic form.
   d. The attachment of circumfix *hak-k* states an action or deed by two or more people towards each other.

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