

WORD FORMATION IN GORONTALO LANGUAGE

Sance A. Lamusu
State University of Gorontalo
Email: sancelamusuU@yahoo.com

Abstract

This paper describes the process of affixation in the word formation of Gorontalo language. The affixation in the word formation of Gorontalo language consists of 34 prefixes, 3 infixes, and 2 suffixes. The word formation in Gorontalo Language through the process of affixation can be classified in the formation based on the derivational paradigm of verbs, nouns, and adjectives. In Gorontalo language there are four types of derivation, namely: (a) verbs derived from nouns, or denominal verbs; (B) adjectives derived from verbs, or deadjectival verbs (c) verbs derived from verbs, or deverbal verbs; and (d) nouns derived from verbs or deverbal nouns. The process of affixation in the word formation in Gorontalo language indicate differences in the word forms due to the addition of a bound form to the root which can change its form and meaning. For example: the prefix /mo-/ changes/replaces /loses the phoneme /t/ into /l /; /b/ into /m/; /p / into /m/ and /il/ into /m/; adds the phoneme /ti/ and /hin/. If observed carefully, the prefix /mo-/ has allomorphs: /mot-/, /mom-/, /mol-/, and /moh-/-; and the prefix /o- / changes the sound [o] at the end of word into [a] or [wa] and the sound [u] into [e]; and in the formation of adjectives the prefix /o- / ends with the sound /

Keywords: formation, affixation, Gorontalo language.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a huge number of regional languages because every ethnic group has its own language that is still preserved. A regional language is a means of communication within family and society. In addition, it is used as a means of expression in the field of culture and arts. Although different in tradition and intensity, there are some regional languages which have long been familiar with written tradition, such as Javanese, Sundanese, Minangkabau, and also Buginese and some other regional languages will be familiar with written tradition, such as Gorontalo language.

In Indonesia, some of regional languages are still used as languages of instruction in primary education because Indonesian language is not yet understood by students, such as schools in remote areas. Moreover, they are given as local content subjects in schools in urban areas. This indicates that regional languages play a decisive role as a means of communication and a means of artistic and cultural expression among their users. Regional languages are basically determined by the precision and clarity of rules that govern the use of the regional language, as well as the completeness of vocabulary and terminology. In regard to the grammar (structure) of Gorontalo language, a research was conducted by Pateda (2009), but further research is still considered necessary to conduct in order to complete or to perfect it. Therefore, further explanation about the grammar of Gorontalo language is deemed important.

This research discusses the grammar of Gorontalo language, particularly its word formation in relation to affixation. It employed field linguistic method as proposed by Samarin (1998). Field linguistic theory is a method to obtain data and examines linguistic phenomena. This method includes two participants: speakers of a language, and researcher of the language. The most appropriate and direct research is through personal relationship. The speakers of a language are language informants through utterances.

Therefore, data of this research were obtained through the utterances of native speakers of Gorontalo language. According to Hockett (in Samarin, 1998: 15), such language study approach is called informant method and also known as contact method. The theory of structural linguistics was used as a basis for analysis in this research.

WORD FORMATION PROCESS

Word formation process is also known as a morphological process that is the formation of words by connecting one morpheme to another. Word is a minimal free form. Free form is a form that can be pronounced separately, uttered, preceded and followed by potential pause. In addition, the free form will have a basic intonation pattern / [2] 3 1). For instance, the forms /*apa*/, /*mana*/, /*suka*/ have the intonation contours of / 3 1 /; the forms /*keras*/, /*beras*/, /*deras*/, /*keral*/, /*deral*/ have the intonation contours of /231/, and so forth. Therefore, word formation process or morphological process is the process of combining morphemes into words. Morpheme is the smallest form and the word is the biggest form (Samsuri, 1981: 190).

According to Samsuri (1981: 191-193), the process of words formation or the morphological process can occur through affixation, reduplication, internal change, suppletion, and empty modification. Affixation is combining root or base with affixes. Affixes consist of prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. Robins (1992: 245) argues that affixes are a general term used to refer to formative morphemes which appear repeatedly in the word and are not the roots. Reduplication is a morphological process through repetition. Reduplication consists of: full reduplication, reduplication with modifications, and partial reduplication. Internal change is a morphological process that changes the form of morphemes because the changes occur within the morphemes. Suppletion is a morphological process that results in a new form. Empty Modification is morphological process that does not lead to a change in form, but the changes the concept. Moreover, in the word formation, there is morphologic construction which a word formed from a single morpheme and a combination between one morpheme and another morpheme. Such single morpheme is called simple construction. Word form which is a combination between one morpheme and another morpheme is called a complex construction.

Simple construction consists of words that are single morphemes or root words and is a construction consisting of single morphemes but generally small in terms of form, morphologically can stand by itself, but phonologically usually precedes or follows other morphemes, or clitic. If the morphemes, precede other words called proclitic, and if they follow other words called enclitic. Complex construction is a result of the combination between two morphemes or more. The word formation in Indonesian language can be a combination between morpheme and affix, such as *ber +juang*, *ter+tawa*, or the formation which combines root and affix, such as *gula + i*, *ke + hujan + an*; or the formation which combines root and root, such as *gelak + tawa*, or the formation which combines base and root, such as *daya +juang*, or the formation which combines root and root, such as *meja + makan*. As a result of such layers of construction, there are differences in inflection and derivation. Inflection is a morphemic change by maintaining lexical identity of the word and derivation is a morphemic change that produces a word with other morphemic identity. For example, in English *friend* and *friends* are the same lexeme, and *friend* and *befriend* are different lexemes. The verb *to befriend* is the result of derivation from noun *friend*, and not the result of inflection, because the two words do not belong the same word class, namely verb and noun. If two words with the same base belong to the same word class but have different meanings and the two words are also different lexically, then such process is called inflection. For example, in English; *friend* and *friendship* or in Indonesian *pengajar* and *pengajaran* belong to the same class and base (Verhaar, 1980: 170).

In addition, there are compounding. Compound is a construction composed of two morphemes or two words or more. The construction of compound can be in the form of root + root, or root + stem (stem + root) which are meaningful. For example, in Indonesian there are construction like: 1) [*sabun mandi*,

rumah sakit, kaki tangan]; 2) [*orang mandi, anak sakit, kaki meja*]. The construction in (1) can be inserted with another morpheme, so that they are called compounds and the construction in (2) can be inserted another morpheme, so that they are called phrases. The construction of compounds and phrases can be distinguished into endocentric and exocentric. A structure is called endocentric if the distribution of the construction is the same as the second, third, or one of its elements. A structure is called exocentric if the distribution of the construction is different from one of its elements. For example, the structure of *anak malas* and *si kaya*. The structure of *anak malas* is called endocentric and the structure of *si kaya* is called exocentric. Word formation in Indonesian language according A. Teeuw (in Alieva et al. 1991: 114) is through word classification which is made in two levels. The first is classified based on the root word, and the second is classified based on analogy with derivatives as the first-level. There are two types of grammatical features of the root word: (1) word linkability ("root word") which is outwardly similar to grammatical affixes, i.e. overall forms derived from the root word and not differentiated their derivation and inflection; (2) word linkability with other words in a sentence by considering the types of relationships, or valency.

WORD FORMATION IN GORONTALO LANGUAGE

Words in Gorontalo language as well as words in other languages can be formed through morphological process. The morphological process is words in Gorontalo language which experience affixation, reduplication, internal change, suppletion, and empty modification. However, this article only focuses the affixation in Gorontalo language.

This research indicates that the process of affixation in Gorontalo language is found in word formation which consists of prefix, infix, and suffix. There are 34 prefixes; 4 infixes: /-il-/ , /-li-/ , /-mi-/ , and /-um-/; and / -um- /; and 2 suffixes: /-wa / and /-lo / . Prefixes include: : /mo-/; /lo-/; /po-/; /mohi-/; /lohi-/; /pohi-/; /mopo-/; /lopo-/; /popo-/; /mo'o-/; /lo'o/; /po'o/; /moti/; /motiti-/; /loti/; /lotiti-/; /poti/; /potiti-/; /me'i-/; /le'i-/; /pe'i-/; /pile'i/; /mopohu-/; /lopohu-/; /me-/; /le-/; /mongo-/; /motolo-/; /lotolo-/; /ngo-/; /o-/; /tapa-/; /tonggo-/; and /hinggo-/. Pateda, and Pulubuhu (1997; 2009) mention that there are only 23 prefixes; 1 infix; and 2 suffixes.

(1) Prefix/mo-/

Prefix /mo-/ can be attached to basic morphemes, i.e. verbs, nouns, and adjectives that can give meaning like *to do something; to create something; to produce something; to give or install something; to run business; and to seek or obtain something*. In addition, it can form verbs and adjectives, change from nouns and adjectives into verbs. When attached to a word, the prefix /mo-/ can change it into a verb and an adjective. This research did not find prefix /mo-/ which can form nouns. The formation of words with the prefix /mo-/ changes, adds, and replaces phonemes as shown in the following examples.

- (1) /mo- + [pito'o]/ [adjective] 'blind' → /motipito'o/ [verb] 'to close one's eyes'
- (2) /mo- + [tuango]/ [noun] 'content' → /moluango/ [verb] 'to fill'
- (3) /mo- + [buntungo]/ [noun] 'fist' → /momuntungo/ [verb] 'to punch'
- (4) /mo- + [pitulo]/ [noun] 'massage' → /momitulo/ [verb] 'to massage'
- (5) /mo- + [pangimba]/ [nomina] 'rice field' → /momangimba/ [verb] 'to farm'
- (6) /mo- + [ileengi]/ [noun] 'garden' → /momeengi/ [verb] 'to garden'
- (7) /mo- + [taluhu]/ [noun] 'water' → /mohintaluhu/ [adjective] 'watery'

The change/replacement/ lose of phoneme /t/ into /l/; /b/ to /m/; /p/ into /m/ and /il/ into /m/ occur in the word numbers [2], [3], [4], [5], [6]. The addition of phoneme /i/ occurs in the word number [1] and /hin/ in the word number [7]. If observed carefully, the prefix /mo-/ has allomorph: /mom-/ , /mol-/ , and /moh-/ { [1], [2], [3], and [7] }. In the process of word formation with prefixes, derivation occurs according to the word classes that produced denominal verbs ([2] - [7]) and deadjectival verbs ([1]).

(2) Prefix /lo-/

Prefix /lo-/ can also be attached to the basic morphemes of nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Prefix /lo-/ denotes something that has happened or the past tense that indicates activity which been completed. Like prefix /mo-, prefix /lo-/ is not able to form nouns, but can form adjectives and verbs. Symptoms that occur in the prefix /lo-/ are similar to the prefix /mo-/ Example:

- (1) /lo- + [minggulo]/ [noun] ‘big eyes’ → /lomminggulo/ [verb] ‘to open wide (one’s eyes)’
- (2) /lo- + [tontongo]/ [noun] ‘stare’ → /lolontongo/ [verb] ‘stared’
- (3) /lo- + [bilohu]/ [noun] ‘vision’ → /lomilohu/ [verb] ‘saw’
- (4) lo- + [untapo]/ [noun] ‘thing to prop one’s lips up (tobacco)’ → /lohuntapo/ [verb] ‘propped one’s lips up (with tobacco)’
- (5) lo- + [peengito]/ [noun] ‘eating with hand’ → /lomeengito/ [verb] ‘fed with hand’
- (6) /lo- + [buntungo]/ [noun] ‘fist’ → /lomuntungo/ [verb] ‘punched’
- (7) /lo- + [tepa]/ [noun] ‘kick’ → /lolepa/ [verb] ‘kicked’
- (8) /lo- + [pangimba]/ [noun] ‘rice field’ → /lomangimba/ [verb] ‘farmed’
- (9) /lo- + [ileengi]/ [noun] ‘garden’ → /lomeengi/ [verb] ‘gardened’
- (10) /lo- + [wopa]/ [noun] ‘low’ → /loopa/ [adjective] ‘was low’
- (11) /lo- + [damango]/ [noun] ‘big’ → /lo’idamango/ [adjective] ‘was big’
- (12) /lo- + [taluhu]/ [noun] ‘water’ → /lohintaluhu/ [adjective] ‘was watery’
- (13) /lo- + [dembingo]/ [noun] ‘glue’ → /lodudembinga/ [adjective] ‘glued’

The changes/replacement/lose of phoneme /t/ into /l/; /b/ into /m/; /p/ into /m/ and /il/ into /m/ occur in the words numbers: [2], [3], [4], [5], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13] and [14]. The addition of phonemes /m/, /ol/, /il/, /hin/, /to/, and /du/ occur in the word numbers: [1], [15], [16] and [17]. In addition, the prefix /lo-/ is not able to form nouns. The allomorph of prefix /lo-/ is /lol-/ and /lom-/, /loo-/, /lo’i-/, /lohin-/, /loto-/, and /lodu-/: {[1], [2] and [13]}. The derivation process occurring in the prefix /lo-/ is similar to the prefix /mo-/.

(3) Prefix /po-/

Prefix /po-/ has grammatical functions related to humans: (1) to form imperative words; (2) to form words indicating instrument or tool. For example:

- (1) /po- + [minggulo]/ [noun] ‘big eyes’ → /pomminggulo/ [verb] ‘to open wide (one’s eyes)’
- (2) /po- + [pangimba]/ [noun] ‘rice field’ → /pomangimba/ [verb] ‘to farm’
- (3) /po- + [ileengi]/ [noun] ‘garden’ → /pomeengi/ [verb] ‘to garden’
- (4) /po- + [tontongo]/ [noun] ‘stare’ → /polontongo/ [noun] ‘a tool to stare’
- (5) /po- + [bilohu]/ [noun] ‘vision’ → /pomilohu/ [noun] ‘a tool to see’
- (6) /po- + [tilo’o]/ [noun] ‘glance’ → /polilo’o/ [noun] ‘a tool to look at’
- (7) /po- + [diilo]/ [noun] ‘kiss’ → /po’odiila/ [noun] ‘a tool to kiss’
- (8) /po- + [rijiki]/ [noun] ‘food’ → /porijiki/ [noun] ‘food’
- (9) /po- + [untapo]/ [noun] ‘thing to prop one’s lips up (tobacco)’ → /pohuntapo/ [noun] ‘tobacco’
- (10) /po- + [taluhu]/ [noun] ‘water’ → /pohintahulu/ [noun] ‘washing tool’
- (11) /po- + [buntungo]/ [noun] ‘fist’ → /pomuntungo/ [noun] ‘a tool to box’
- (12) /po- + [pitilo]/ [noun] ‘massage’ → /pomitilo/ [noun] ‘a tool to massage’
- (13) /po- + [tepa]/ [noun] ‘kick’ → /polepa/ [noun] ‘foot’

Change / replacement / lose of phoneme /t/ into /l/; /b/ into /m/; and /p/ into /m/, and /il/ into /m/ occur in the words numbers: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13]. The addition of phoneme /m/, /o-a/ and /hin/ can distinguish meaning and change word classes in particular words. In addition, the prefix /po-/ is not able to form adjectives. The allomorph of prefix /po-/ includes /pol-/ , /pom-/ , /po'o-a/, and /pohin-/.

(4) Prefixes /mohi-/, /lohi-/, /pohi-/

Prefixes /mohi-/, /lohi-/, /pohi-/ can be attached to the basic morpheme of nouns related to self-equipment of human beings. The three prefixes do not have allomorph or variations of prefix. The prefixes /mohi-/, /lohi-/, /pohi-/ denote the future tense. The prefix /mohi-/ can form verbs, but cannot form nouns and adjectives. The prefix /mohi-/ does not experience any change/ replacement/lose, and addition of phonemes. The prefix /lohi-/ denotes the past tense. Like the prefix /mohi-/, the prefix /lohi-/ does not experience any change/ replacement/lose, and addition of phonemes and it only can form verbs but cannot form nouns and adjectives. The prefix /pohi/ gives imperative meanings. The prefix /pohi/ also does not experience any change/ replacement/lose, and addition of phonemes. The prefix /pohi/ can form nouns, but cannot form adjectives and verbs. The following examples are taken from the research:

(4.a) Prefix /mohi-/

- (1) /mohi- + [palipa]/ [noun] 'sarong' → /mohipalipa/ [verb] 'to wear a sarong'
- (2) /mohi- + [u'udu] / [noun] 'mukena'¹ → /mohiu'udu/ [verb] 'to wear a mukena'
- (3) /mohi- + [bate] / [noun] 'batik' → /mohibate/ [verb] 'to wear batik'
- (4) /mohi- + [kameja] / [noun] 'shirt' → /mohikameja/ [verb] 'to wear ashirt'
- (5) /mohi- + [talala] / [noun] 'pants' → /mohitalala/ [verb] 'to wear pants'

(4.b) Prefix /lohi-/

- (1) /lohi- + [palipa]/ [noun] 'sarong' → /lohipalipa/ [verb] 'wore a sarong'
- (2) /lohi- + [u'udu] / [noun] 'mukena' → /lohiu'udu/ [verb] 'wore a mukena'
- (3) /lohi- + [bate] / [noun] 'batik' → /lohibate/ [verb] 'wore batik'
- (4) /lohi- + [kameja] / [noun] 'pants' → /lohikameja/ [verb] 'wore a shirt'
- (5) /lohi- + [talala] / [noun] 'pants' → /lohitalala/ [verb] 'wore pants'

(4.c) Prefix /pohi-/

- (1) /pohi- + [palipa]/ [noun] 'sarong' → /pohipalipa/ [noun] 'used for sarong/blanket'
- (2) /pohi- + [u'udu] / [noun] 'mukena' → /pohiu'udu/ [noun] 'used for mukena'
- (3) /pohi- + [bate] / [noun] 'batik' → /pohibate/ [noun] 'used for batik/blanket'
- (4) /pohi- + [kameja] / [noun] 'shirt' → /pohikameja/ [noun] 'used for shirt'
- (5) /pohi- + [talala] / [noun] 'pants' → /pohitalala/ [noun] 'used for pants'

(5) Prefixes /mopo-/, /lopo-/

Prefixes /mopo-/ and /lopo-/ can be attached to base morphemes of nouns and adjectives in order to form verbs. The prefixes /mopo-/ and /lopo-/ are attached to the base morpheme of verbs to form give meanings of doing something. The prefixes /mopo-/ and /lopo-/ are attached to the base morpheme of adjectives to give meanings of making someone do something. Both prefixes do not experience any change/replacement /lose and addition of phonemes. Therefore, both prefixes do not have allomorph and are not to form nouns and adjectives. The prefix /mopo-/ denotes the future tense, and the prefix /lopo-/ denotes the past tense. For example:

¹the white veil worn by women when performing the *salat* (prayer)

(5.a) Prefix /mopo-/

- (1) /mopo- + [bate]/ [noun] 'batik' → /mopobate/ [verb] 'to put batik on (someone)'
- (2) /mopo- + [palipa]/ [noun] 'sarong' → /mopopalipa/ [verb] 'to put sarong on (someone)'
- (3) /mopo- + [u'udu] / [noun] 'mukena' → /mopou'udu/ [verb] 'to put mukena on (someone)'

(5.b) Prefix/lopo-/

- (1) /lopo- + [bate]/ [noun] 'batik' → /lopobate/ [verb] 'put batik on (someone)' (past tense)
- (2) /lopo- + [palipa]/ [noun] 'sarong' → /lopopalipa/ [verb] 'put sarong on (someone)' (past tense)
- (4) /lopo- + [u'udu] / [noun] 'mukena' → /lopou'udu/ [verb] 'put mukena on (someone)' (past tense)

(6) Prefix/popo-/

The prefix /popo-/ attached to the base morpheme of nouns give an imperative meaning. The prefix /popo-/ attached to the morpheme of verbs gives imperative meaning addressed to other person for the sake of the person. The prefix /popo-/ attached to the morpheme of adjectives gives meaning 'to make something into something'. In addition, the prefix /popo-/ is not able to form nouns and adjectives, but it experiences the change in meaning and the addition of phoneme or suffix /-lo/. For example:

- (1) /popo- + [bate]/ [noun] 'batik' → /popobatealo/ [verb] 'to wear batik'
- (2) /popo- + [palipa]/ [noun] 'sarong' → /popopalipawalo/ [verb] 'to wear sarong'
- (3) /popo- + [talala]/ [noun] 'pants' → /popotalalaalo/ [verb] 'to put pants on someone'
- (4) /popo- + [totala]/ [noun] 'guilt' → /popotalaalo/ [verb] 'to be declared guilty'
- (5) /popo- + [hulo'o]/ [noun] 'seat' → /popohulo'olo/ [verb] 'to make someone sit down'

(7) Prefixes /mo'o-/, /lo'o-/

The prefix /mo'o-/ denotes the future tense and the prefix /lo'o-/ denotes the past tense. The prefix /mo'o- / can form verbs, nouns and adjectives. The prefix /lo'o- / only can form verbs and nouns, but cannot form adjectives. The prefixes /mo'o- / and /lo'o- / do not experience any change/replacement/lose, and addition of phonemes. For example:

(7.a) Prefix /mo'o-/,

- (1) /mo'o- + [biti]/ [adjective] 'hungry' → /mo'obiti/ [verb] 'to make someone hungry'
- (2) /mo'o- + [biihu]/ [noun] 'lip' → /mo'obiihu/ [verb] 'to be angry with'
- (3) /mo'o- + [beresi]/ [adjective] 'clean' → /mo'oberesi/ [verb] 'to make something clean'
- (4) /mo'o- + [bo'o]/ [noun] 'cloth' → /mo'obo'o/ [noun] 'enough to make cloth'
- (5) /mo'o- + [tota] / [adjective] 'clever' → /mo'otota/ [noun] 'to make someone clever'
- (6) /mo'o- + [lamito]/ [noun] 'taste' → /mo'olamito/ [adjective] 'can still feel/taste'
- (7) /mo'o- + [didi]/ [noun] 'rain' → /mo'odidi/ [adjective] 'to make rain'

(7.b) Prefix /lo'o-/

- (8) /lo'o- + [lamito]/ [noun] 'taste' → /lo'olamito/ [verb] 'can feel/taste'
- (9) /lo'o- + [tuango]/ [noun] 'content' → /lo'otuango/ [verb] 'can fill'
- (10) /lo'o- + [piyohu]/ [adjective] 'good' → /lo'opiyohu/ [noun] 'to make something/someone good'
- (11) /lo'o- + [dingingo] [noun] 'wall' → /lo'odingingo' / [noun] 'enough to make wall'

In the above examples, the prefix /mo'o- / forms verbs as shown in: [1], [2], [3]; forms nouns in: [4], [5]; forms adjectives in: [6], [7]. The prefix /lo'o- / forms verbs as shown in: [8], [9]; and forms nouns in: [10] and [11].

(8) Prefix/po'o-/

Prefix /po'o- / denotes the future tense, and if it is attached to a base morpheme of adjective, it will give an imperative meaning. In order to give such imperative meaning, there is a change in phoneme /-o/ into

phoneme /-a/ at the end of the word as shown in numbers [1], [2], [3] and [4]. Also, the prefix /po'o/ can be combined with prefix /mo-/ resulting in /mopo'o/ and with prefix /lopo'o-/ resulting in /lopo'o-/ that gives the meaning of affirmation, as shown in numbers [5] and [6].

- (1) /po'o- + [dingingo] [noun] 'wall' → /po'odinginga/ [verb] 'build a wall!'
- (2) /po'o- + [moolingo] / [adjective] 'sweet' → /po'owolingo/ [verb] 'make it sweet!'
- (3) /po'o- + [pa'ato] / [adjective] 'bitter' → /po'opa'ata/ [verb] 'make it bitter!'
- (4) /po'o- + [puti'o] / [adjective] 'white' → /po'oputi'a/ [verb] 'make it white!'
- (5) /mopo'o- + [taala] / [verb] 'to keep' → /mopo'otaala/ [verb] 'to keep something well'
- (6) /po'o- + [beresi] / [adjective] 'clean' → /po'oberesi/ [noun] 'made clean'
- (7) /po'o- + [lamito] / [noun] 'taste' → /po'olamito/ [noun] 'giving a taste'

The prefix /po'o/ can form verbs and nouns, but is not able to form adjectives: [1], [2], [3], [4], [7] and [8].

(9) Prefixes /moti-/ , /motiti-/ , /loti-/ , /lotiti-/

Prefixes /moti-/ , /motiti-/ denote the future tense and prefixes /loti-/ , /lotiti-/ denote the past tense. If they are attached to the base morpheme of nouns, these prefixes can give meanings of metaphor, indicating the nature of the object, showing activities related to body organs (reflexive), and leading to attitudes and actions. The prefixes /moti-/ , /motiti-/ , /loti-/ , /lotiti-/ only form verbs, and are not able to form nouns and adjectives. These prefixes do not experience any change/replacement/lose, and addition of phonemes.

(9.a) Prefix/moti-/

- (1) /moti- + [piyohu] / [adjective] 'good' → /motipiyohu/ [verb] 'to improve oneself'
- (2) /moti- + [damango] [noun] 'big' → /motidamango/ [verb] 'to brag'
- (3) /moti + [pate] / [adjective] 'dead' → /motipate/ [verb] 'to want to commit suicide'

(9.b) Prefix/motiti-/

- (4) /motiti- + [piyohu] / [adjective] 'good' → /motitipiyohu/ [verb] 'will improve oneself'
- (5) /motiti + [damango] [noun] 'big' → /motitidamango/ [verb] 'will brag'
- (6) /motiti + [pate] / [adjective] 'dead' → /motitipate/ [verb] 'really want to commit suicide'
- (7) /loti- + [bangga] / [adjective] 'arrogant' → /lotibangga/ [verb] 'was arrogant'

(9.c) Prefix/loti-/

- (8) /loti- + [hulo'o] / [noun] 'seat' → /lotihulo'o/ [verb] 'sat on (something)'
- (9) /loti- + [tuango] / [noun] 'content' → /lotituango/ [verb] 'enrolled in a group'

(9.d) Prefix/lotiti-/

- (10) /lotiti- + [bangga] / [adjective] 'arrogant' → /lotitibangga/ [verb] 'was/were arrogant'
- (11) /lotiti- + [hulo'o] / [noun] 'seat' → /lotitihulo'o/ [verb] 'sat on (something)'
- (12) /lotiti- + [tuango] / [noun] 'content' → /lotitituango/ [verb] 'enrolled in (something)'

(10) Prefixes /poti-/ and /potiti-/

Like prefixes /moti-/ and /motiti-/ , prefixes /poti-/ and /potiti-/ denote the future tense. When attached to a base morpheme, the prefixes of /poti-/ and /potiti-/ give an imperative meaning. They can only form verbs, but cannot form nouns and adjectives. They do not experience any change/replacement/lose, and addition of phonemes.

(10.a) Prefix /poti-/

- (1) /poti- + [bangga] / [adjective] 'arrogant' → /potibangga/ [verb] 'be proud!'
- (2) /poti- + [hulo'o] / [noun] 'seat' → /potihulo'o/ [verb] 'have a seat!'

(10.b) Prefix /potiti-/

- (3) /potiti-+ [bangga]/ [adjective] ‘arrogant’ → /potitibangga/ [verb] ‘be arrogant!’
(4) /potiti- + [hulo’o]/ [noun] ‘seat’ → /potitihulo’o/ [verb] ‘have a seat on it’

(11) Prefixes /mê’i-/, /lê’i-/, /pê’i/

Prefix /mê’i-/ indicates an activity that will be done (future tense), prefix /lê’i-/ indicates an activity that was already done (past tense), and prefix /pê’i/ denotes the future tense and prefix /pilê’i/ denote the past tense, both of which form a word in passive voice. In addition, the prefixes can only form verbs, but they are not able to form nouns and adjectives. They do not experience any change/replacement/lose, and addition of phonemes. However, the combination of the prefix /po’o-/ with certain words as shown in numbers [6], [7], [9], [11], [15] and [17] in the examples below.

(11.a) Prefix /mê’i-/

- (1) /mê’i-+ [leeto]/ [adjective] ‘bitter’ → /mê’ileeto/ [verb] ‘to ask to be vilified’
(2) /mê’i- + [bala]/ [noun] ‘fence’ → /mê’ibala/ [verb] ‘to ask to make a fence’
(3) /mê’i- + [bilohu]/ [verb] ‘to see’ → /mê’ibilohu/ [verb] ‘to show oneself’

(11.b) Prefix /lê’i-/

- (4) /lê’i- + [tuango]/ [noun] ‘content’ → /lê’ituango/ [verb] ‘asked to be filled’
(5) /lê’i- + [piyohu]/ [adjective] ‘good’ → /lê’ipiyohu/ [verb] ‘asked to be persuaded’
(6) /lê’i- + [piyohu]/ [adjective] ‘good’ → /lê’ipo’opiyohu/ [verb] ‘asked to be repaired’
(7) /lê’i- + [damango] [noun] ‘big’ → /lê’ipo’odamango/ [verb] ‘asked to be enlarged’

(11.c) Prefix /pê’i/

- (8) /pê’i- + [piyohu]/ [adjective] ‘good’ → /pê’ipiyohu/ [verb] ‘to ask to be repaired’
(9) /pê’i- + [damango] [noun] ‘big’ → /pê’ipo’odamango/ [verb] ‘to ask to be enlarged’
(10) /pê’i- + [pate] / [adjective] ‘dead’ → /pê’ipate/ [verb] ‘to be killed’
(11) /pê’i-+ [leeto]/ [adjective] ‘bitter’ → /pê’ipo’oleeto/ [verb] ‘to be vilified’
(12) /pê’i- + [bala]/ [noun] ‘fence’ → /pê’ibala/ [verb] ‘to be fenced’
(13) /pilê’i- + [tuango]/ [noun] ‘content’ → /pilê’ituango/ [verb] ‘asked to be filled’
(14) /pilê’i- + [piyohu]/ [adjective] ‘good’ → /pilê’ipiyohu/ [verb] ‘asked to be repaired’
(15) /pilê’i-+ [damango] [noun] ‘big’ → /pilê’ipo’odamango/ [verb] ‘asked to be enlarged’
(16) /pilê’i- + [pate] / [adjective] ‘dead’ → /pilê’ipate/ [verb] ‘ordered to be killed’
(17) /pilê’i-+ [leeto]/ [adjective] ‘ugly’ → /pilê’ipo’oleeto/ [verb] ‘to vilify’
(18) /pilê’i- + [bala]/ [noun] ‘fence’ → /pilê’ibala/ [verb] ‘to be fenced’

(12) Prefixes /mopohu-/, /lopohu-/

Prefixes /mopohu-/ and /lopohu-/ are unproductive affixes because they lack the ability to produce words used to utter. The prefixes /mopohu-/ and /lopohu-/ can only form verbs, but they are not able to form nouns and adjectives. They do not experience any change/replacement/lose, and addition of phonemes. In addition, the prefixes /mopohu-/ and /lopohu-/ give a meaning *always*.

(12.a) Prefix /mopohu-/

- (1) /mopohu- + [aala]/ [verb] ‘to eat’ → /mopohuaala/ [verb] ‘to eat repeatedly’
(2) /mopohu- + [tuango]/ [noun] ‘content’ → /mopohutuanga/ [verb] ‘to eat repeatedly’
(3) /mopohu- + [piyohu]/ [adjective] ‘good’ → /mopohupiyohu/ [verb] ‘to always be repaired’

(12.b) Prefix /lopohu-/

- (4) /lopohu- + [aala]/ [verb] ‘to eat’ → /lopohuaala/ [verb] ‘ate repeatedly’
(5) (2) /lopohu- + [tuango]/ [noun] ‘content’ → /lopohutuanga/ [verb] ‘ate repeatedly’
(6) (3) /lopohu- + [piyohu]/ [adjective] ‘good’ → /lopohupiyohu/ [verb] ‘was always repaired’

(13) Prefixes /mê’i-/, /lê’i-/

Prefix /*mê-*/ is related to future tense, and prefix /*lê-*/denote the past tense. The prefixes /*mê-*/ and /*lê-*/ are equal to prefix /*ter-*/ in Indonesian or to do (something) unintentionally. They only can form verbs, but they are not able to form nouns and adjectives. Also, they do not experience any change/replacement/lose, and addition of phonemes.

(13.a) Prefix /*mê-*/

- (1) /*mê-* + [*bilohu*]/ [verb] ‘to see’ → /*mêbilohu*/ [verb] ‘to be visible’
- (2) /*mê-* + [*tontongo*]/ [verb] ‘to see’ → /*mêtontongo*/ [verb] ‘to be fascinated’

(13.b) Prefix /*lê-*/

- (3) /*lê-* + [*bala*]/ [noun] ‘fence’ → /*lêbala*/ [verb] ‘fenced’
- (4) /*lê-* + [*bilohu*]/ [verb] ‘to see’ → /*lêbilohu*/ [verb] ‘was/were visible’
- (5) /*lê-* + [*tontongo*]/ [verb] ‘to see’ → /*lêtontongo*/ [verb] ‘was/were fascinated’
- (6) /*le-* + [*tuluhu*]/ [verb] ‘to sleep’ → /*lêtuluhu*/ [verb] ‘slept’

(14) Prefix /*mongo-*/

Prefix /*mongo-*/ is a less productive prefix because it attaches only to morpheme which indicates plurality. The prefix /*mongo-*/ only can form nouns, but it is not able to form adjectives and verbs. In addition, it does not experience any change/replacement/lose, and addition of phonemes.

- (1) /*mongo-* + [*bua*]/ [noun] ‘woman’ → /*mongobua*/ [noun] ‘women’
- (2) /*mongo-* + [*talla'i*]/ [noun] ‘man’ → /*mongolola'i*/ [noun] ‘men’
- (3) /*mongo-* + [*panggola*]/ [noun] ‘elderly’ → /*mongopanggola'i*/ [noun] ‘grandfathers-grandmothers’

(15) Prefixes /*motolo-*/, /*lotolo*/

Prefixes/*motolo-*/ and /*lotolo*/give meaning that an activity is done repeatedly. Sometimes these prefixes are combined with suffixes/*wa-*/ and /*a-*/on certain words. Verbs that can be attached by the prefixes/*motolo-*/ and /*lotolo*/ are only verbs that can change their word classes, or can transpose. Therefore, the prefixes /*motolo-*/ and /*lotolo*/ can only form verbs, but they cannot form nouns and adjectives. The prefixes /*motolo-*/ and /*lotolo*/ experience change/ replacement/lose, and do not experience any addition of phonemes, but allow the combination of the suffixes/*wa-*/ dan /*a-*/ as shown in the numbers: [2], [4], and [5]. Such change/replacement/ lose occurs in phoneme /*o*/ changing into /*a*/or phoneme /*u*/ into /*e*/as shown in the numbers: [1], [3], [6], [8] and [9].

(15.a) Prefix /*motolo-*/

- (1) /*motolo-* + [*hiyongo*]/ [adjective] ‘good’ → /*motolohiyonga*/ [verb] ‘to always cry’
- (2) /*motolo-* + [*bisala*]/ [noun] ‘word’ → /*motolobisalawa*/ [verb] ‘to speak repeatedly’

(15.b) Prefix /*lotolo*/

- (3) /*lotolo-* + [*hiyongo*]/ [adjective] ‘good’ → /*lotolohiyonga*/ [verb] ‘cried frequently’
- (4) /*lotolo-* + [*bisala*]/ [noun] ‘word’ → /*lotolobisalawa*/ [verb] ‘spoke frequently’
- (5) /*lotolo-* + [*pate*]/ [adjective] ‘dead’ → /*lotolopatea*/ [verb] ‘killed frequently’
- (6) /*lotolo-* + [*leeto*]/ [adjective] ‘bitter’ → /*lotoleeta*/ [verb] ‘said bad things about someone’
- (7) /*lotolo-* + [*bala*]/ [noun] ‘fence’ → /*lotolobalawa*/ [verb] ‘made fence repeatedly’
- (8) /*lotolo-* + [*bilohu*]/ [verb] ‘to see’ → /*lotolobilohe*/ [verb] ‘looked at (something/someone) several times’
- (9) /*lotolo-* + [*tontongo*]/ [verb] ‘to see’ → /*lotolotontonga*/ [verb] ‘was/were fascinated several times’

(16) Prefix /*ngo-*/

Prefix /*ngo-*/ can only be attached to a base morpheme of nouns and numeral auxiliaries. The prefix /*ngo-*/ is equal to prefix /*ngo-*/ in Indonesian which means *one*. The prefix /*ngo-*/ can be combined with the prefix /*po-*/ into /*ngopo-*/, which means once and appropriate. The prefix /*ngo-*/ cannot form adjectives, but it can form verbs and nouns. It does not experience any addition or combination of

prefixes(*ngo-* and *po-*) as shown in numbers [2], [3], [4] and [7], but it experiences a change of phoneme /o/ into phoneme /a/ at the end of word as shown in number: [2].

- (1) /ngo- + [bangga]/ [noun] 'bench' → /ngobangga/ [verb] 'to sit on one bench'
- (2) /ngo- + [hulo'o]/ [noun] 'seat' → /ngopohulo'a/ [verb] 'to sit on one seat'
- (3) /ngo- + [bilohu]/ [verb] 'to see' → /ngopobilohu/ [verb] 'to have one sight'
- (4) /ngo- + [aala]/ [verb] 'to eat' → /ngopoaala/ [verb] 'to eat together'
- (5) /ngo- + [kaambungu]/ [noun] 'kampong' → /ngokaambungu/ [noun] 'one kampong'
- (6) /ngo- + [meteri]/ [noun] 'meter (instrument for measuring)' → /ngometeri/ [noun] 'one meter'
- (7) /ngo- + [kameja]/ [noun] 'shirt' → /ngopokameja/ [noun] 'sufficient material to make a shirt'

(17) Prefix /o-/

Prefix /o-/ can form verbs, nouns, and adjectives. In the formation of verbs it experiences changes, namely changes in the sound [o] at the end of word into [a] or [wa] and sound [u] into [e]; and in the formation of adjectives the prefix /o-/ ends with the sound /a/, as shown in numbers: [1], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9] and [11] below.

- (1) /o- + [bilohu]/ [verb] 'to see' → /obilohu/ [verb] 'to be seen'
- (2) /o- + [aala]/ [verb] 'to eat' → /o'aala/ [verb] 'to be eaten'
- (3) /o- + [tuango]/ [noun] 'content' → /otuanga/ [verb] 'to be filled'
- (4) /o- + [bisala]/ [noun] 'word' → /obisalawa/ [verb] 'to be said'
- (5) /o- + [leeto]/ [adjective] 'mean' → /oleeta/ [verb] 'to be treated poorly'
- (6) /o- + [piyohu]/ [adjective] 'good' → /opiyohu/ [verb] 'to be treated well'
- (7) /o- + [bala]/ [noun] 'fence' → /obalawa/ [verb] 'to be fenced'
- (8) /o- + [tontongo]/ [verb] 'to see' → /otontonga/ [verb] 'to be seen'
- (9) /o- + [pate]/ [adjective] 'dead' → /opatea/ [adjective] 'sad'
- (10) /o- + [karaja]/ [noun] 'party' → /okaraja/ [verb] 'to throw a party'
- (11) /o- + [iilangi]/ [adjective] 'inadequate' → /o'iilangia/ [adjective] 'inadequate'

In addition, the prefix /o-/ in the formation of nouns do not experience any change or addition. It means *to have* or *to own*.

(18) Prefix /tapa-/

Prefix /tapa-/ is an unproductive prefix. It means *to do something unintentionally and suddenly*. It denotes the future tense. However, if it is combined with infix /-il-/ becoming a prefix /tilapa-/, it will denote the past tense. It cannot form nouns and adjectives.

(19) Prefix /polo-/

Prefix /polo-/ means *season*. It can only be attached to certain and limited words. It can only form adjectives, but it cannot form verbs and nouns.

(20) Prefix /tonggo-/

Prefix /tonggo-/ means *work together* accordance to the morpheme attached. If the prefix /tonggo-/ is combined with the infix /-il-/ into /tilonggo-/, it will mean *worked together on something*. It only can form verbs but it cannot form nouns and adjectives.

(21) Prefix /hinggo-/

The prefix */hinggo-* means *to do something several times*. It can be connected with the suffix */-lo/* or with the prefixes */mo-*, *lo-*, *po-*, becoming */mohinggo-*, *lohinggo-*, *pohinggo-*. It can only form verbs, but it cannot form nouns and adjectives.

Infixes: /-il-/, /-li-/, /-mi-/, and /-um-/.

The number and types of infixes found in this research were different from Pateda and Pulubuhu (2009). If Pateda found only three infixes (*-il-*, *-im-*, dan *-um-*) called the infix *-im-*, this study did not find the infix *-im-*, but the infix *-im-* and found the infix (*-li-*) as shown in the examples below.

The infix */-il-* form a word in passive voice and the past tense. It is placed in the middle of word if the attached word starts with a consonant ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10] and [11]). It is placed at the front if the attached word starts with a vowel ([1], [2]). It can be used simultaneously with the infixes */-mi-* and */-um-* ([12], [13]). The infixes */-mi-* and */-um-* can form verbs and nouns, but they cannot form adjectives.

The infixes */-mi-* and */-um-* are shown in numbers ([16],[17],[18], [19] and [20]).

Infix/-il-/

- (1) */-il-* + [aala]/ [noun] ‘makan’ → */iloaala/* [verb] ‘ate’
- (2) */-il-* + [aambungu]/ [noun] ‘sorry’ → */iloaambunguwa/* [verb] ‘was/were forgiven’
- (3) */-il-* + [hulo’o]/ [noun] ‘seat’ → */tilonggohulo’o/* [verb] ‘to sit together’
- (4) */-il-* + [tuango]/ [noun] ‘content’ → */tiluanga/* [verb] ‘to be filled’
- (5) */-il-* + [bala]/ [noun] ‘fence’ → */tilonggobala/* [verb] ‘to fence together’
- (6) */-il-* + [kameja]/ [noun] ‘shirt’ → */tilonggokameja/* [verb] ‘to wear shirt together’
- (7) */-il-* + [bangun]/ [verb] ‘to wake up’ → */bilongu/* [verb] ‘to be awoken’
- (8) */-il-* + [tuladu]/ [noun] ‘letter’ → */tiluladu/* [verb] ‘to be written’
- (9) */-il-* + [tayango]/ [verb] ‘to jump (intentionally)’ → */tilumayango/* [verb] ‘to jump (unintentionally)’
- (10) */-il-* + [tihulo]/ [noun] ‘standing’ → */tilimihulo/* [verb] ‘will stand’

Infix/-li-/

- (11) */-li-* + [iomo]/ [noun] ‘smile’ → */ilimiomo/* [verb] ‘to smile’
- (12) */-li-* + [imi’ito]/ [noun] ‘pain in one’s back’ → */imi’imito/* [verb] ‘to have a pain in one’s back’

Infix/-mi-/

- (13) */-mi-* + [iomo]/ [noun] ‘smile’ → */imiomo/* [verb] ‘to smile’
- (14) */-mi-* + [ipito]/ [verb] ‘to be brought’ → */imipito/* [verb] ‘to bring together’
- (15) */-mi-* + [inggidu]/ [noun] ‘age, period’ → */iminggidu/* [noun] ‘an age, a period’
- (16) */-mi-* + [intilo]/ [noun] ‘muscle’ → */imintilo/* [noun] ‘sprained muscle’
- (17) */-mi-* + [iyopo]/ [adjective] ‘small’ → */imiyopo/* [adjective] ‘to shrink’

Infix/-um-/

- (18) */-um-* + [tayango]/ [verb] ‘to jump’ → */tumayango/* [verb] ‘to jump’
- (19) */-um-* + [aita]/ [noun] ‘something that is held (handle)’ → */umaito/* [verb] ‘to hold’

Suffixes: /-wa/ and /-lo/.

The suffix */-lo/* consists of */-lo/*, */-alo/*, */-elo/*, and */-olo/*. Such changes occur depending on the final vowel of the base morpheme attached. The suffix */-a/* consists */-a/*, */-e/*, */-i/*, */-aa/*, or */-wa/*. The suffix */-lo/* form a word in passive voice. The suffix */-wa/* can form verbs and nouns, but it cannot form adjectives. The suffix */-lo/* can form verbs, nouns, and adjectives.

Suffix: /-wa/

- (1) */-wa/* + [bala]/ [noun] ‘fence’ → */balawa/* [verb] ‘fence!’
- (2) */-wa/* + [po’ota]/ [noun] ‘guideline’ → */po’otaawa/* [verb] ‘to get acquainted (with)’

- (3) /-wa/ + [hama]/ [verb] 'to take' → /hamawa/ [verb] 'take!'
- (4) /-wa/ + [otala]/ [noun] 'mistake' → /otalawa/ [verb] 'to make a mistake'
- (5) /-wa/ + [bisala]/ [noun] 'word' → /bisalawa/ [nomina] 'agreement'

Suffix: /-lo/

- (1) /-lo/ + [aala]/ [verb] 'to eat' → /aalalo/ [verb] 'eat!'
- (2) /-lo/ + [aala]/ [verb] 'to eat' → /aalolo/ [verb] 'to be eaten'
- (3) /-lo/ + [hulo'o]/ [noun] 'seat' → /hulo'alo/ [verb] 'to be sit on'
- (4) /-lo/ + [hulo'o]/ [noun] 'seat' → /hulo'olo/ [verb] 'have a seat!'
- (5) /-lo/ + [tuango]/ [noun] 'content' → /tuangolo/ [verb] 'to be filled'
- (6) /-lo/ + [tuango]/ [noun] 'content' → /tuangalo/ [verb] 'fill!'
- (7) /-lo/ + [bala]/ [noun] 'fence' → /balaalo/ [verb] 'to be fenced'
- (8) /-lo/ + [bala]/ [noun] 'fence' → /balawalo/ [verb] 'fence!'
- (9) /-lo/ + [bilohu]/ [verb] 'to see' → /bilohelo/ [verb] 'to be seen'
- (10) /-lo/ + [tali]/ [noun] 'purchase' → /taliyalo/ [verb] 'buy!'
- (11) /-lo/ + [tali]/ [noun] 'purchase' → /taliyolo/ [verb] 'to be bought'
- (12) /-lo/ + [kameja]/ [noun] 'shirt' → /kamejalo/ [verb] 'to be put a shirt on'
- (13) /-lo/ + [tutupito]/ [noun] 'clip' → /tilupitolo/ [verb] 'to be clipped'

CONCLUSION

Based on the aforementioned description, the process of affixation in the formation of Gorontalo language includes 34 prefixes, 4 infixes, and 2 suffixes. Such formation can be classified on the formation based on the derivational paradigm of verbs, nouns, and adjectives. In Gorontalo language there are four types of derivation, namely: (a) verbs derived from nouns, or denominal verbs; (B) verbs derived from adjectives, or de-adjectival verbs (Verhaar, 1996: 151); in addition to the two types of derivation (a, b) in the language of Gorontalo there are the third and fourth derivation, namely: (c) verbs derived from verbs, or de-verbal verbs; and (d) nouns derived from verbs, or de-verbal nouns.

In addition, the process of affixation in the word formation of Gorontalo language has differences in the word forms by adding root bound forms which change form and meaning. For instance, the prefix /mo-/ experiences changes/replacement/lose of phoneme /t/ into /l/; /b/ into /m/; /p/ into /m/ and /lil/ into /m/; addition of phonemes /ti/, and /hin/. If observed carefully, the prefix /mo-/ has allomorphs: /mot-/, /mom-/, /mol-/, dan /moh-; and the prefix /o-/ changes the sound [o] at the end of words into [a] or [wa] and the sound [u] into [e]; and in the formation of adjectives the prefix /o-/ ends with the sound /a/.

REFERENCES

- Chaer, Abdul. 2007. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- De Saussure, Ferdinand. 1988. *Pengantar Linguistik Umum*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Djajasudarma, T. Fatimah. 2010. *Metode Linguistik Ancangan Metode Penelitian dan Kajian*. Bandung: IKAPI.
- Kurzweil, Edith. 2010. *Jaring Kuasa Strukturalisme*. Jakarta: Kreasi wacana.
- Pateda, dan Yennie. 1997. *Kaidah Bahasa Gorontalo*. Gorontalo: Viladan.
- _____. 2009. *Tata Bahasa Sederhana Bahasa Gorontalo*. Gorontalo. Viladan
- Robins. R.H. *Linguistik Umum Sebuah Pengantar*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.
- Samarin, William J. 1988. *Ilmu Bahasa Lapangan*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.
- Samsuri. 1981. *Analisis Bahasa*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Verhaar, J.W.M. 1980. *Teori Linguistik dan Bahasa Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.
- _____. 1996. *Asas-Asas Linguistik Umum*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.