

Cia-Cia Vocational Inventoryization In Buru District

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Abstract

The Sula language is a language found in the Maluku region, which is still used by the Buru people, especially in the village of Sawah. This regional language has a linguist system that is different from other local words, so it must be preserved as national wealth. This study aims to obtain the Sula Dialek Falahu language adjective morphology of Sawah Village in Namlea District. This research is field research and literature with data collection techniques, namely: elicitation, recording, and recording. The source of this research data is oral data obtained through informants. After the information is collected, the next steps taken are to analyze the data with the following steps; describe the data obtained, classify, and summarize the results obtained from the informant. The results showed that the adjective morphological system found adjective characteristics, both morphological, syntactic, and semantic attributes in the Sula language.

Keywords: *Morphology, Adjective, Sula, Falahu.*

1. Introduction

Regional languages are languages that must be preserved because local languages are the wealth of linguists and Indonesian culture. Without writing, society will be rigid in communicating; of course, all of this requires communication as a tool of interaction in social life. The introduction of regional languages through research efforts is essential in the context of development today and enriches the vocabulary of Indonesian words and is one of the founding foundations for national unity. As stipulated in Article 36 of the 1945 Constitution, Indonesian is the national language. However, in the explanation, it is formulated that in areas that have their styles, which are well cared for by the people (for example, Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Moluccas, etc.) those languages will be respected and maintained by the state (Tahir and Umanailo 2019).

Regional languages are currently more widely used by the inhabitants of the tribe concerned, most of whom live in rural areas or small towns. The preservation, development, and growth of local languages are highly dependent on the commitment of the speakers or users of the word to always voluntarily use their expression in daily life. If the speakers of a regional language are still numerous, and they also pass on the local dialects they control to children and adolescents, then the preservation of the language concerned will be guaranteed in the long run.

Conversely, if the speakers of a regional language are reduced, and there is no effort to regenerate the young generation, then it is very likely that there will be gradual symptoms of language degradation that will lead to the destruction of a regional language.

Regional languages as part of a culture so that it has an essential role for the user community. Local dialects are used as communication tools to interact with each other. Born excellent communication certainly must require language as an intermediary. The existence of a political speech or regional literature is very carefully related to the presence of ethnic groups that give birth to and use that language. Language becomes the central supporting element of traditions and customs. Communication is also a forming element of literature, art, culture, to the civilization of a tribe. Regional languages are used in various traditional ceremonies, even in daily conversation

Buru Regency is one of the regencies in Maluku Province. The people in this regency are very multicultural, that is, people from various ethnic groups, races, religions, and cultures are there. Javanese, Dayak, Toraja, and Buton. These multiple tribes have local languages that are still used today as a means of the daily community. For example, Buton language. Cia-Cia is included in the Muna Buton family, West Austronesia. The most Ciaccia speakers are found in Buton Regency (Butung Island / Buton Island) and Binongko Island (the southernmost island of Wakatobi Regency). But this language spread to the islands of Maluku, namely in the district of a hurry.

In the region of a hurry the use of the language of intense CIA-CIA is used in one of the villages, Namlea Jamilu village, this proves that the majority of the villagers are from the Buton tribe. The spread of the people who came to Maluku caused the local language to be held firmly as a characteristic of the person and group.

For this reason, it is necessary to research the spread of ciaccia, especially in Buru Regency, as a comparison material for the authenticity of ciaccia itself because of the many influences faced by people who use CIA-CIA languages with other regional words.

Based on the background above, the purpose of this study is how is the inventory of Cia-CIA language vocabulary in the Buru district. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies about word order or word formation. According to Ralibi in (Mulyana 2004), etymologically the term morphology comes from the Greek language, which is derived from a combination of the word morphe which means 'form', and logos which means 'science'. (Iye 2018) argues that morphology is the science of forms and their formation. In linguistic dictionaries (Komariyah 2016) the notion of morphology is the field of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations or parts of language structures that include words and parts of words, namely morphemes. (Mulyana 2004) stated that morphology is the science that discusses words and their processes of change. Various understanding of morphology is a reference for researchers in defining the meaning of morphology that is as part of linguistics that studies the intricacies of words including the formation or change, which includes words and parts of words or morphemes.

The objects of morphological study are morphological units, morphological processes, and tools in the morphological process. Morphological units are morphemes (roots or affixes) and words. Morphological processes involve components, including: basic components or basic shapes, forming tools (affixes, duplication, composition), and grammatical meaning (Chaer, 2008). Charles F. Hockett (Mulyana 2004), states that morphemes are logical units, consisting of essential elements in a language. In line with the above statement, morpheme can be called the smallest linguistic group, and it can no longer be a lower part, consisting of phonemes, forming a particular grammatical structure and meaning.

The word is a polymorphic word derived from Greek, polys 'many' and morphemic, which is an adjective related to the concept that it attaches. (Kinayati 2009) states that the word polymorphism can be seen as a result of morphological processes in the form of a series of morphemes. In line with Kentjono's opinion (Djoko Kentjono 1982) states that the word polymorphism is also called and haha clay, which is a word that has changed from its original form, which is formed by free morphemes and bound morphemes (ater-later, seaplane, lan Palembang). Based on these explanations, the word polymorphism is a word composed of more than one morpheme or plural morphemes, which are the results of the morphological process.

Examples of words that include polymorphisms, for example, a combination of free morphemes and bound morphemes, are found in terms: decimal [dimal], nggraji [nggraji], ngranjing [ngranjIn]. The word dimal consists of two morphemes, namely free morpheme [mal] and connective morpheme [di-], so also with the phrase nggraji and ngranjing. The word nggraji is formed by N- + graji, and the word ngranjing is developed by N- + ranjing. N- or referred to as nasal is a connective morpheme, the words graji and ranjing are free morphemes

Morphological processes are also known as morphemic processes of analytical methods. Understanding the morphological process is the formation of words with affixes ((abdul Chaer 2010) The purpose of the Chair's explanation is the formation of words from a basic form through affixing (in the process of affixation), repetition or reduplication, merging or composition processes, as well as shortening or acronymization processes. (Parera 2007), argues that the morphemic process is a process of forming multiple morphemes. This process is called the

morphemic process because this process is meaningful and serves as a complement to the lexical meaning possessed by a basic form.

Based on the explanation above, the morphological process can be interpreted as a process of word formation, which comes from combining two or more morphemes. The process involves three components, namely the basic form, forming tools (affixes, repetition), as well as grammatical meaning.

Affixation (affixation) is also called the affixation process. The affixing process is divided into several types, and this depends on the location or where the position of the affix is combined with the word attached. Words are formed by adding prefixes (prefixes), insertions (infixes), suffixes (suffixes), or a combination of these affixes to their essential terms (confixes).

The process of adding to the prefix or prefix is called prefixation, in Javanese, Paramasastra called after-ater. Ater-water is in the form of N-, di-, in the word *masah* [masah], taken care of [dipurUs], *sasenti* [sêsènti]. Insertions or adjustments, the merging process is called infixation. The suffix or symbol, the merging process is called suffixation. Suffixes in the form of -I, -na, -ake in words *kodhoki* [kɔɖɔ? I], *pukna* [pU? Nɔ], *ceblokake* [cèblɔ? Aké]. Confixation is the process of combining two affixes at the beginning, and behind the words, they attach together. In this study, fixation was not found.

The affixation process, which involves two affixes in terms of carpentry is a merging affix between prefixes and suffixes. For example, the words *digareki* [digarè? I] and *natahe* [natahé]. The name Marathi comes from the primary form of data obtaining a join affix in the way of N - / - I, salted from the basic structure of Garek gets an affix to join in - / - I and the word nature is derived from the primary form of data obtaining a join affix N - / - e.

According to Suwaji (in Risman 2018) (Umanailo et al. 2019), reduplication is a process of word-formation by repeating its basic form. The process consists of several types, namely full looping, looping part, looping with phoneme variations, and looping combined with affixation. Complete iteration is repetition by repeating all the basic shapes. Based on the basic form that is repeated, this full repetition is divided into two types, namely the single or monomorphemic and the complex or polymorphemic. Examples of terms in the form of carpentry are single words *ogrok-ogrok*. Patterns that are complex like the word *mbengkong-mbengkong*. Partial repetition is a repetition by repeating part of the basic form. The term *woodworking*, which is included in this type of redundancy, is *weakening* and *dikhokkethok*. Iteration is combined with affixation that is looping by repeating the basic form followed by affixing the affix morpheme. The term *woodworking*, which is included in the repetition of affixes, is the word for grammar, *connection-nyambungke*.

Compounding is a process of forming new words by combining two or more words. O'Grady and Dobrovolsky ((Ba'dulu Abdul Muis 1988; Umanailo and Ali 2019) say that compounding is a process that involves combining two words (with or without affixes) to produce a new name. The concept of compounding, according to the expert above, is what is known as compound words. According to (Tri 2010) the usual method used to classify compound words is based on the functions they play in sentences as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and so on. Thus, compound words can be classified into compound nouns, compound verbs, compound adjectives, and compound adverbs according to their function.

2. Research Methods

This research is a type of qualitative descriptive analysis. Researchers get research directly in the field. As well as library methods used to obtain data in the form of theories relating to the problem under study. The location of this research is in the Sawah Village, Namlea District. The choice of location was motivated by the existence of a multi-cultural Sawa community so that other languages would quickly erode the authenticity of the Sula language. The data source of this research is the Sula Dialek Falahu language user in Sawah Villag The type of data in this study are the words or sentence utterances spoken by informants in this study. Data collection techniques in this study were carried out with steps, namely (Elisistation) giving direct and directed questions. (Recording) (recording), and (Introspection) (Umanailo 2020).

After the data is collected, the next steps taken are to analyze the data with the following steps; describe the data obtained, classify, and summarize the results obtained from the informant.

3. Results and Discussion

Sula's Adjective Characteristics of Falahu's dialog

Adjectives as one class of words that have their own characteristics and characteristics that are different from other word classes. This class of words can be recognized by their morphological, syntactic and semantic characteristics

1. Adjective Morphological Characteristics

The morphological characteristics of the Sula Fulau dialect can be identified through the process of word-formation by adding affixes to the essential words. The affixes forming the adjectives are as follows:

a. Prefix *baka-*

Prefixes - baka, in addition to functioning as forming nouns, also function as building `adjectives.

Data 1

Baka-+/nahu = *bakanaku* (Long)

Baka-+/bot = *bakabot* (White)

Prefix *Bapa-*

Functioning as forming verbs, adjectives and forming nouns

Data 2

Bapa-+/naka = *bapanaka* (Stealing often)

Bapa-+/win = *bapawin* (Stealing often)

b. Prefix *dad-*

Functioning as forming Adjectives

Data 3

dad-+/mit = *dadmit* (turned black)

dad-+/bisa = *dad bisa* (be good)

2. Adjective Syntax Characteristics

The Sula dialect of Falahu is syntactically known for its position in the construction of phrases and sentences.

a. An adjective which functions as a predicate

Data 1

Wai ika Sangat bagoa (the water is freezing)

S P

Uma Ika ea (the house in Big)

S P

b. An adjective which functions as an attribute

Data 2

Lap Feu New Clothes

Bira Mia Brown rice

Uma Nana Small house

3. Adjective Semantic Characteristics

One of the adjective characteristics of the Sula dialect is that the class of words can have a level of comparison that states the same, more, less or paying, so there are three kinds of levels of contrast that can be used as semantic markers of the Sula language, namely

a. Equative Comparison

A level of comparison that says the same two things.

Data 1

Uma mana nahu maneha du uka ik
(the house is the same length as this house)
Mon Nyaya bahu maneha du ak nyanya
(my mother is the same height as your mother)

b. Cooperative Comparison

The level of comparison that states the two objects being compared.

Data 2

Ak masi a Pintar bi ak lal fuk
(I am smarter than my sister)
Ak nyanya Masi bisa bi mon nyanya
(my mother is prettier than your mother)

c. Comparison Superlatives

Superlative unit comparisons compared to others

Data 3

Mon Talal bisa (my mother is prettier than your mother)
Dog ak gon yang talal ea
(Give me the biggest one)

Types of Adjective Languages Sula Falahu dialect

Based on the meaning, the Sula language adjectives can be divided into ten classes, namely, the adjective nature, state, size, shape, time, distance, method, color, five senses, and feelings.

1. Adjective Properties

State the quality of character or character

Data 1 *baran* (Brave)
 Lalsuka (Happy)

2. Adjective state

State the state or condition

Data 2 *Dahera* (shaky)
 Dagis (sick)
 Kak (afraid)

3. Size Adjektive

Declares size as an element of description

Data 3 *faata* (weight)
 Lahu (a little)
 Eb (lots)

4. Form Adjektive

Stating or giving an understanding of forms as information

Data 4 *ea* (big)
 Nana (high)
 Lepayau (small)

5. Time Adjektiva

Stating the time or time as an element of information

Data 5 *menen* (long)
 Boboho (slow)
 Bahu (fast)

6. Distance Adjektiva

States the concept of space between two objects or states

Data 6 *han* (close)
 Yau (far)
 Masoa (distance)

7. Way Adjektiva

State the event or state of being in progress

Data 7 *kangela* (difficult)
 Maneha (honest)
 Balehasa (difficult)

8. Color Adjektiva

States the color as an element of description

Data 8 *babir* (blue)
 Kakon (yellow)
 Mia (red)

9. Adjective five senses

States the concept of taste, the view associated with the five senses

Data 9 *makahi* (tasteless)
 Manil (acid)
 Umapai (bitter)

10. Adjective Feeling

Expressing feelings or psychological conditions

Data 10 *manhuk* (jealous)
 Basa (angry)
 Bahal (shame)

Adjective Shape and Meaning

When viewed from the morphological shape. Adjectives consist of two kinds of basic word adjectives and adjectives derived from words or other forms, while they can also undergo other processes, namely reduplication, and blending.

1. Basic adjectives

Basic adjectives are also called monomorphic because they consist of only one morpheme. The number of syllables forming articles in the Sula dialog language varies, which consists of one syllable, two syllables, three syllables, and four syllables.

a. Adjective one syllable

Data 1 /mit/ (black)
 /bot/ (white)
 /kak/ (afraid)

b. Adjective two syllables

Data 2
/mi-na/ (Sweet)
/ba-hal/ (shame)
/ma-nen/ (long)

c. Adjective three syllables

Data 3
/lal-be-na/ (angry)
/ma-na-huk/ (jealous)
/bi-ra-hi/ (veri nice)

d. Adjective four syllables

Data 4
/ba-ta-mi-la/ (stupid)

/ba-gau-pu-hi/ (lie)
/ba-sak-na-hu/ (foolish)

2 *Adjective notching*

Adjective formed is an adjective that is formed from the results of the affixation of the original word. In addition to the form of inflectional and derivational articles in this study also stated the derivation of adjectives

a. *Adjektive inflectional*

Affix the formation of inflectional materials in Sula

1) Prefix baka-

The Baka prefix functions as a noun in a derivative way because its essential words come from verbs. Besides that, the prefix-bak also features as an inflectional forming of adjectives

Data 1

/Baka-+mina/sweet
/bakamina/love sweet

/baka-+og/shut up
/bakaog/stay

/Baka-+deha/live
/bakadeha/left behind

2) Prefix most-

Prefix paling- functions as a form of inflective adjectives because the essential words come from articles.

Data 2

/most- + can/
/the most can/ very beautiful

b. *Adjektive derivational*

Derivative adjectives are derivative adjectives that are formed from other word classes, the only prefix that functions as a form of derivational adjectives is the prefix bu- formed from the verb root and has a notion of stating the nature of the boundary performed.

Data 1

/gu-+/bisnoya/talking
/gubisnoya/ like to talk/

/gu-+/lewa/ run
/gulewa/ like to run/

c. *Derivation Adjektiva*

In addition to the form of inflectional and derivational adjectives in this study also stated the derivation of adjectives. As with other word classes, the Sula dialect of Fulau can also act as a basis for forming other word classes. From the essential words of adjectives can examine the nouns and verbs

• Attribute as a verb basis

✓ Prefix worship bau-

The smell prefix is added to the critical term in the form of an adjective, giving rise to the notion of stating the order.

Data 1

/bau-+babuk/'crooked'
/baubabuk/ beend'

✓ Prefix addition baka-

If the prefix-baka added in the necessary word in the form of an adjective will obtain several verbs that state the results or work.

Data 2

/baka-+dad+/mina' sweet

/bakadadmina/sweetened

- ✓ Added confix baka-

If the confix Baka- is added to the basic word of adjectives, then a verb will be obtained, which has a profound statement and command.

Data 3

/baka-ta/mota/; 'hot'

/bakamaotata/'heated up.'

d. Adjective reduplication

The original or complete iteration of adjectives in the Sula dialect of Falahu is not found unless it is a combination that combines with affixes, which is a whole loop. The repetition in the Falahu dialect does not cause a change in the class of words in the original word. Therefore the description in this section only concerns the meaning of reduplication.

- ✓ The repetition of adjectives that combines with prefixes with the repetition of all the essential words to produce the notion of expressing states is very.

Data 1

/ba-+kaflal/; 'stupid'

/bakaflal-kaflal/'very stupid'

/ba-+bir/; 'blue'

/babir-bir/'very blue'

/ba-+nahi/; 'difficult'

/banahi-Nahi/'very difficult.'

- ✓ The repetition of adjectives in combination with the prefix guild has the notion of stating

Data 2

/gu-+mena/'crying

/gumena-mena/'pretending cry.'

/gu-+bahal/;shame'

/gubahal-bahal/'pretend to be shy

- ✓ The repetition of adjectives combined with the smell confix - has the notion of the state or somewhat.

Data 3

/bau- ta+ea/'big'

/bau ea-cata/'rater big'

e. Adjective compound form

It has been explained in the theory section that compounding is a combination of two or more words that express a specific meaning.

Compound words that form adjectives in Sula dialed falahu language consist of basic nouns + basic nouns and adjectives + nouns.

- ✓ Nomina dasar+nomina dasar.

Basic nouns entirely from adjective forms.

Data 1

/nap/'head'+/fat/'stone'
/napfat;/againts'
/bayon/'mouth'+/eb/'lots'
/bayoneb/'talkative'

✓ Adjektive+noun

Data 2

/bot/'white'+/lal/'heart'
/botlal/'well'

4. Conclusions

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion in this study, it can be concluded that the morphological characteristics of adjectives are characterized by the existence of an affixation process that produces some morphemes. The morpheme consists of inflectional adjective morpheme and derivational adjective morpheme. In addition to the morphological features, there are also syntactic and semantic characteristics to mark the class of adjectives in Sula Dalek falahu. This is important because not all words can be identified by certain morphological features that can distinguish absolutely identifiers from other word classes.

When viewed in terms of morphology, adjectives consist of basic adjectives and formed adjectives. Basic adjectives and adjectives are formed in the Sula language falahu dialect. As for suggestions in research to foster and preserve the Sula Falahu dialect, it is necessary to conduct more specialized research on other aspects so that Sula language is not threatened with extinction. As well as giving contributions to the Buru community, especially the village of Swah to keep the language and culture maintained.

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Biography

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