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A Study of Affixation In West Simeulue Language

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Abstract

This study discusses the type of affixation, especially prefixes and suffixes in the West Simeulue language. This study aims to find what types of prefixes and suffixes are in West Simeulue language. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The data in this thesis are in the form of words, which are taken through an interview process with informants in the form of students who come from Simeulue Island and are native speakers of West Simeulue Language who are in the Padang City West Sumatera. Data collection techniques based on known data regarding the types of Prefix and Suffix affixes in the West Simeulue Language. The results of this study are that there are several types of prefixes and suffixes in West Simeulue language, in the prefix there is pattern form, prefix Ma- + noun = verb, prefix Ma- + adjective = verb, prefix -Ma + verb = verb, prefix -Ni + noun = Adjective, Prefix -Mam + verb = Verb, prefix -Mang + noun = Verb, prefix Mang- + verb = Verb and in the suffix there is a pattern form that is slightly different from prefix, in the suffix verb + suffix -An = noun, verb + suffix -Ni = adjective, adjective + suffix -Ni = adjective, noun + suffix -I = verb and verb + suffix -I = verb.

Keywords: Prefix, Suffix, West Simeulue Language

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I INTRODUCTION

Simeulue is a district located in the southwestern part of Aceh province. This archipelago consists of 41 large and small islands. Simeulue is population consists of various ethnicities including Acehnese, Aneuk Jame, Devayan, Sigulai and Lekon. The Simeulue community is also known as a community that has a type of language used in everyday life, one of which is the language that has been passed down from generation to generation, namely West Simeulue language or Sigulai language which is

familiar to the local community, especially those who use that language.

A local language is a language that is spoken in a region within a country, nation, be it a small area, state or province or a wider area. Each community has its own characteristics and uniqueness which is reflected in the results of their creativity. One of them is the language used, namely the West Simeulue / Sigulai language, the Sigulai

language is one of the languages on the island of Simeulue that the West Simeulue community uses in their daily lives.

Simeulue island is located at the tip of the Sumatra archipelago and is an island located in the middle of the ocean. Simeulue island also has small islands around it. The island, which is in the middle of the sea, which is located many miles from the land, makes this island quite difficult to reach or visit by outsiders and to reach the island of Simeulue it takes quite a long time. The distance of this island from the outside community, makes the scenery in Simeulue district still looks natural, seen from its clean beaches, white sand, blue sea, plus the cool coconut trees on the edge of the beach and

some beach with big waves are currently also used for surfing by foreigners.

Simeulue island which consists of eight sub – district has several languages used by the simeulue people, namely defayan language, sigulai language, aneuk jame language, and lekon language. For example, the Sinabang community in east Simeulue sub – district, this community uses the jame language, while the Sigulai language is used by the people who live in the sibigo area west Simeulue sub – district, and the people use the defayan language are the Teupah community and the Teluk Dalam community. While the Lekon language, is used by residents who live on the northern tip of the island of Simeulue, precisely in the Alafan sub – district.

II RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Method of Collecting the Data

Mulyana (2008:151) describes qualitative research as "research employing scientific methodologies to uncover a reality by describing data and facts to the research subject as a whole through language." Qualitative research is intended to collect information about the status of an existing symptom, namely the state of the symptoms according to what they were at the time the research was conducted. Therefore, qualitative research phenomena in a subject that wants to be studied in depth (Arikunto 1998:309). can reveal Based on the opinions of these experts, the approach and types of data used in this research are included in qualitative research, so that it will produce descriptive data in the form of words. The data analyzed in it is in the form of descriptive and not in the form of numbers..

2.2 Method of Analyzing the Data

Data analysis is the most important step to obtaining the findings of research results. Data analysis is the process of collecting data to be interpreted. Data analysis is performed at the time of collecting data and after data collection. The analysis method used in this research is the qualitative analysis method, namely the method that aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the subject being studied and is not intended to test the hypothesis (Adi, 2004: 117).

Miles and Huberman (2008:209), describe there are three activities carried out in conducting data analysis, including data reduction this stage is a process of selection, the concentration of attention, abstraction, and transformation of coarse data taken from the field. The essence of data reduction is the process of combining and uniformizing all forms of data into written forms that can be analyzed; Presenting data after the data is collected, the researcher groups similar things into categories or groups so that it is easier for the researcher to draw conclusions and draw conclusions. At this stage, the researcher compares the data that has been obtained with the data of the interview results with the subject and informants who aim to conclude.

2.3 Technique of Collecting the Data

In conducting this research, the writer uses some technique of collecting data as follows.

1. Observation method

Arikunto (1998:9) says observation method is method of collecting data by analyzing an object systematically. This mean is this research chooses the observation data as the first step to analyze the data. After that, the data will be analyze based on the problem that related with the tittle of the research.

2. Simak Bebas Libat cakap technique (*in English Univolved Conversation technique*).

Sudaryanto (1993:133) explain to ways of collecting data in a research they are *Simak and Cakap method*. Nevertheless, in this research just take one step was to collecting the data, that is Simak method. Simak method that is a method of observing the data. Because this research is conducted by gaining data not by interviewing, thus it can be categorized as applying *Sinak method*.

2.4 Technique of Analyzing the Data

Data analysis is endeavour to clarify or categorize data. Of course, it must be based on the research objectives to clarify and organize data (Muhammad 2011; 196). The data analysis approach applied in this research was a split or sorting strategy, which involved dividing or sorting out variants or language choices used by language users, as well as the reasons for the choice of language (Sudaryanto 1993: 33).

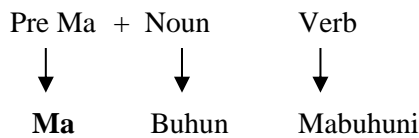
1. Identification
In the first step, this research will be identification the A Study of Affixation in West Simeulue Language.
2. Classification
The scnd step is classification the data tha have been finding and collecting.
3. Interpreting data
The third step is finding a Study of Affixation in West Simeulue.
4. Describing
Describing the ways of the forming the new words and meaning change.
5. Conclusion
The last step is finding conclusion to answer the research question demand.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Prefix in West Simeulue Language

a. Prefix Ma-

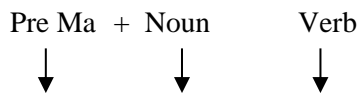
Function : This happens when the base form is noun
Formula : Ma + Noun = Verb
Example :



Buhun = Knee Ma + buhun → Mabuhuni=knee
Ari modi **Mabuhuni** Andi ha nalen
Ari Kneels Andi on the chest

b. Prefix Ma-

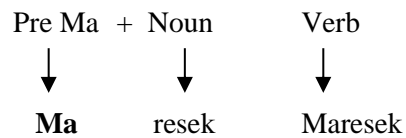
Function : This happens when the base form is an adjective
Formula : Ma + Adj = Verb
Example :



Ukhue = Heat Ma + Ukhue → Maukhue= heat
Nenek udi **Maukhue** idane
Grandmother is heating water

c. Prefix Ma-

Function : This happens when the base form is a verb
Formula : Ma + Verb = Verb
Example :



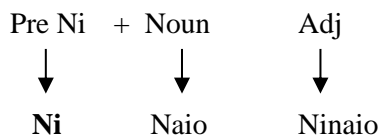
Resek = Touch Ma + resesk → Maresek= fingering
Adi udi **Maresek** kepeng haibakha kopek badu
Adi is fingering money in pocket

d. Prefix Ni-

Function : This happens when the base form is a noun

Formula : Ni + Noun = Adjective

Example :



Naio= Salt Ni + Naio → Ninaio = Salted

Umak udi **Manaio** inaklan

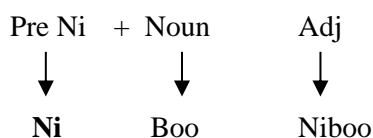
Mother is salting fish

e. Prefix Ni-

Function : This happens when the base form is a verb

Formula : Ni + Verb = Adjective

Example :



Boo= Throw Ni + Boo → Niboo= Thrown

Kaset dedeikla peguno **Niboola** amak

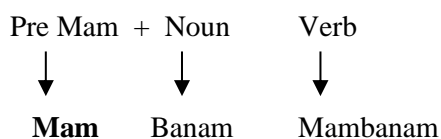
Discard tapes that are no longer useful

e. Prefix Mam-

Function : This happens when the base form is a verb

Formula : Mam + Adj = Verb

Example :



Banam = sink Mam + banam → Mambanam= drown

Adi modi **Mambanam** Hp baru Ani

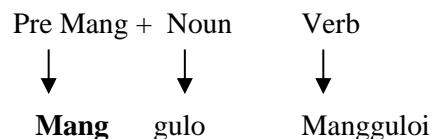
Adi has drowned Ani's Cellphone

f. Prefix Mang-

Function : This happens when the base form is a noun

Formula : Mang + Noun = Verb

Example :



Gulo = sugar Mang + Gulo → Mangguloi= sugar

Umak udi buteng **Mangguloi** kus

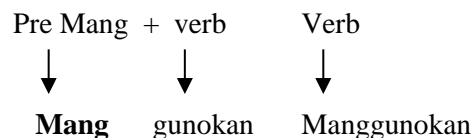
Mother is giving sugar cookies

e. Prefix Mang-

Function : This happens when the base form is a verb

Formula : Mang + Verb = Verb

Example :



Gunokan= Use Mang+ Gunokan →

Manggunokan = Use

Amel udi **Manggunokan** Hp baru moieli Ayah

Amel is using the new Cellphone that Dad Bought

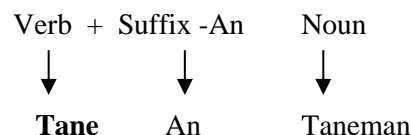
3.2 Suffix in West Simeulue Language

a. Suffix -An

Function : This happens when the base form is a noun

Formula : Verb + An = Noun

Example :



Tane = Plant + An → Taneman= Plant

Anggi udi manyiram **Taneman** ha duma noe

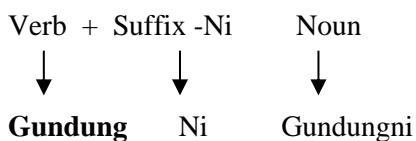
Anggi is watering the plants in front of the house

b. Suffix -Ni

Function : This happens when the base form is a verb

Formula : Verb + Ni = Adjective

Example :



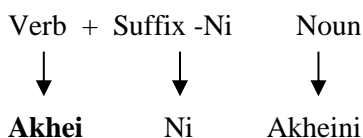
Gundung= Run + Ni→Gundungni= He Run
 Enda akhala **Gundungni**
 Enda was Running fast

c. Suffix -Ni

Function : This happens when the base form is a verb

Formula : Adj + Ni = Adjective

Example :



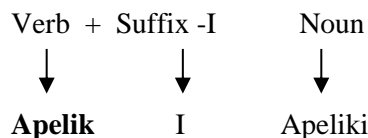
Akhei= Angry + Ni→ Akheini= He got angry
 Jack fagak **Akheini** dompet ni mo tayak
 Jack is furious that his wallet is missing

d. Suffix -I

Function : This happens when the base form is a verb

Formula : Noun + I = Verb

Example :



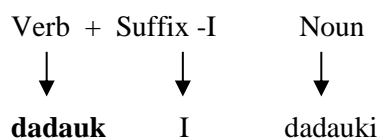
Apelik= chili + Ni→Apeliki = Chili
 Umak udi ma **Apeliki** bantae
 Mother is giving chili meat

e. Suffix -I

Function : This happens when the base form is a verb

Formula : Verb + I = Verb

Example :



Dadauk = sit + Ni→ dadauki = Sit
 Adi udi **Dadauki** haifena noe
 Adi sits in front of house

IV CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, it was concluded that there are several prefixes and suffixes in the West Simeulue language. in the prefix there is pattern form, prefix Ma-+ noun = verb, prefix Ma- + adjective = verb, prefix -Ma + verb = verb, prefix -Ni + noun = Adjective, Prefix -Mam + verb = Verb, prefix -Mang + noun = Verb, prefix Mang- + verb= Verb and in the suffix there is a pattern form that is slightly different from prefix, in the suffix verb + suffix -An= noun, verb + suffix -Ni = adjective, adjective + suffix -Ni = adjective, noun + suffix -I = verb and verb + suffix -I = verb.

Suggestions

1. For researchers, it can insight, knowledge, and experience in conducting research and in applying the knowledge gained and it is necessary to carry out in – depth research on affixes, especially prefix and suffix in the West Simeulue language.
2. For the researchers, they can condust research on this subject with different form and reasons.
3. For readers, so that it can become a reference and knowledge and understanding of several types and examples of affixes, especially prefix and suffix in West Simeulue language, Simeulue regency.

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