

Processes of Derivational Affixes of Lamaholot Language Mostly Used In East Solor Sub – District East Flores Regency

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ABSTRACT

Lamaholot language has some functions which are prominent for speakers in society. The functions are social, economic and cultural. This study is about the processes of derivational affixes of Lamaholot language mostly used in east Solor sub-district, East Flores regency. This study tries to answer two problems, namely what processes of derivational affixes found in Lamaholot lexicon are and what meanings of the derivational affixes of Lamaholot language mostly used in East Solor sub-district are. Therefore, it has objectives to describe the processes and the meanings of derivational affix of Lamaholot language mostly used in East Solor sub-district. It employs the descriptive qualitative method. The data of this writing has taken from Lamaholot books and informants' interview. Research shows that there are six derivational prefixes and three derivational infixes. The derivational suffix of Lamaholot language mostly used in East Solor sub-district has not found. These prefixes and infixes produce the derived noun and adjective. Meanwhile, derived verb has not found in Lamaholot language. Phonologically, there is an extensive presence of nasal sounds /m/ /n/ and /N/ as a result of phonological changes among affixes and their roots.

KEYWORDS

Derivational affixes, Lamaholot language, derivational prefix, derivational infix, descriptive design, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Blust (in Akoli, 2010: p. 12) explains that Lamaholot language is geographically spoken in the Eastern part of Flores Island, Adonara Island, Solor Island and Lembata Island and classified into the Central-Malaya Polynesian group. In the past of Lamaholot language was popularly known as Solor language. This name was given by Dutch authorities and Western scholars based on the geographical position where the language was spoken. Today, the term 'Solor language' has been left behind and there is a trend to use the word "Lamaholot" which has adopted from its cultural background (Sanga, 2008:5).

Lamaholot language has some functions that very prominent for speaker in society. Those functions are a social function, economic function, and social function. As a social function, Lamaholot language was used as a medium of communication among communities in their daily Life. In economic function, Lamaholot language was used as a medium in selling-buying activities in the traditional and local market. And in cultural function, Lamaholot language is used in traditional rites and ceremonies.

Solor itself is an island that is located in East Flores Regency. It is administratively divided into two parts namely, East Solor and West Solor. The capital of East Solor sub-district is Menanga while the capital of West Solor sub district is Ritaebang (Gomang et al., 2008:4). A formal statistics data from East Flores Regency states that there are 14.507 people live in East Solor sub-district.

The main concern dealing with this research is the writer intends to analyze the processes of derivational affixes in Lamaholot language mostly used in East Solor sub-district. Derivational affixes are important to be analyzed thus people can understand and know about the processes of derivational affixes of Lamaholot language.

This research was done to inquire the processes of derivational affixes of Lamaholot language particularly used in East Solor sub-district in East Flores Regency. The aims of this research are: (1) to describe the processes of derivational affixes of Lamaholot language mostly used in East Solor sub-district; (2) to describe the meaning of derivational affixes of Lamaholot language mostly used in East Solor sub-district. The result of this research could be useful for the readers, to understand the processes and the meanings of derivational affixes mostly used in East Solor sub-district, and also the researcher expects for the reader, or another researcher could find the new knowledge of language especially affixes of Lamaholot language mostly used in East Solor Sub-District.

FRAMEWORK

1. Morphology

Morphology is the study of internal structure of words, said Haspelmath (2002: 1). The internal structure of words means the combining among free morpheme and bound morpheme to form the word. Consider the example below:

[1.] Dzak is a teacher.

In the example above, the word ‘teacher’ consists of two morphemes, ‘teach’ and -er. Morpheme -er is a suffix as a bound morpheme that has attached at the end of the word. The suffix -er is a bound morpheme that is combined with a verb ‘teach,’ becomes a noun with the meaning ‘someone who teaches.’ It is called internal structure of the word. Bauer (1988:73) states in Ermanto (2007: 26-27), morphology, is divided into two parts namely derivational and inflectional morphology. Derivational morphology takes the lexeme and creates a new lexeme meanwhile inflectional morphology only creates the forms from the lexeme.

[2.] Books

[3.] Modernize

In example (2), the word ‘books’ is produced by adding inflectional suffix -s. This word is a noun and has the same type of meaning. It is called inflectional morphology. In example (3), the morpheme -ize forms a verb from an adjective and changes the meaning. It expresses like the following example: modern becomes modernize. The word modern means designed and made using the most recent methods and the word modernize means to make something more modern. It is called derivational morphology.

2. Morphemes

A morpheme is the tiniest unit of language that carries information about meaning or function. (O’grady 2001: 133-134).

3. Free Morphemes

O’Grady (2001: 133) explains that free morpheme is a morpheme that can be a word by itself. The morpheme ‘boy’, for example, is a free morpheme. Since it can be used as a word on its own, this morpheme can stand alone and has meaning.

4. Bound Morphemes

According to O’Grady (2001: 133), bound morphemes are morphemes that must be attached to other elements, for example, morpheme -er, -al,-full et cetera. These morphemes cannot stand alone and do not have meaning. It cannot stand on its own, and it must be attached to other elements. Consider the example below:

[4.] The builder builds the house.

In the example above, the word 'builder' consists of two morphemes namely morpheme 'build' as a free morpheme and morpheme -er as a bound morpheme. Morpheme 'build' can stand alone and has meaning meanwhile morpheme -er cannot stand alone and meaning. Morpheme 'build' means an activity that has done by someone meanwhile morpheme -er is suffix which specifies the entire word functions as a noun with meaning 'one who builds' that changes the word 'build' into a noun.

A theory of morphology by Katamba (1999: 44) clearly recognizes affixation in which word is formed by combining bound morpheme and free morpheme. Affixes are categorized into three parts namely, prefix, (comes at the beginning of a word), infixes (are those inserted with the root morphemes) and suffixes (occur at the end of the word).

5. Derivational Morpheme

A derivational morpheme is a destined morpheme that is added to a base, which is created a new meaning.

[5.] Jack is the best singer.

In the example above, the word 'singer' consists of two morphemes. They are a base morpheme 'sing' and a bound morpheme -er. Morpheme -er that is attached in morpheme 'sing'; it creates a new word namely 'singer' and changes the word class from the verb to noun.' It is caused by an affixation process into a word. It is called derivation morpheme.

According to Odazzander (2011:2), derivational processes are divided into two categories namely, class - maintaining and class - changing derivational forms. Class - maintaining derivational form is a derivational process which maintains a class of a word with its base, whereas class - changing derivational process creates a new lexeme that possesses different class with its base.

[6.] Rasta is a painter.

[7.] The speaker speaks loudly.

In example (6), the word 'painter' comprises two morphemes namely, morpheme 'paint' and bound morpheme -er. Morpheme 'paint' is noun category while morpheme -er is a suffix. The suffix -er which is attached at the end of word 'paint' creates a new lexeme 'painter.' Morpheme 'painter' maintains the same class of word namely 'noun.' It is called class maintaining derivational form. While in the example (7) the word 'speaker' is derived from word 'speak.' Because of the suffix -er, the word 'speak' creates a new word namely 'speaker' and changing derivational form.

METHODOLOGY

This research used the descriptive qualitative method. Bogna and Taylor in Sadur (2010:11) explain that descriptive qualitative is used to describe the data which exist in the language itself, and this method emphasizes the result of the process of that research.

The data in this research were taken in East Solor Sub District speech society in Lohayong village as the sources of data. The informants are those who speak dialect fluently, know well about Lamaholot language mostly used in East Solor Sub-district and physically and mentally healthy. They were selected according to the age level category. They were thirty to sixty years old. There were three informants in getting data. They were Mr. Ahmad Imran, Mr. Abdullah Djou, and Mr. Rahman Asse.

To get the data from informants about the derivational affixes of Lamaholot language, the researcher used the mobile phone as a tape recorder to record some data from the informants. To collect the data of this research, the researcher used some techniques namely observation and did some interview using a list of words that has been prepared. The researcher list 100 words of Lamaholot language that mostly used in East Solor sub-district which the researcher thought that words are more likely to exist in derived forms. While the interview was processing, the researcher took some important notes and recording by mobile phone to circumvent the loss of data.

The data in this research were examined using a qualitative approach. The data were showed in the form of words do not in numbers. The researcher described the data with relation to the processes and the meanings of derivational affixes of Lamaholot language mostly used in East Solor sub-district. The researcher used reflective – introspective and analytic methods. Reflective-introspective method means the researcher analyzed the data by himself meanwhile analytic method means that researcher took the data from certain sources. The researcher was intuitively analyzing the data with the informants' assistance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Morphological process of Lamaholot Language

Ramlan (1985: 46) explains that morphological process is the process of forming words from the root, stem or base. This explanation will be illustrated in the example below:

[8.] Hepe	nəwi	bərəkət	hala
N	dp	bə-sharp	adv
knife	this	sharp	not

“This knife is not sharp.”

In the example above, the word ‘bərəkət’ is formed in prefix bound bə- and base form ‘rəkət.’ The word ‘rəkət’ means an excellent thing. It refers to the thing, such as a knife, axe et cetera. The sharp thing for Lamaholot people is called ‘rəkət.’ Nevertheless, the word ‘bərəkət’ means sharp. The prefix bə- is attached to free morpheme ‘rəkət’ changes the part of speech from the noun (knife) to an adjective (sharp).

2. Morphemes in Lamaholot Language

A morpheme is the smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning or function. Morphemes themselves are categorized into two parts namely free and bound morpheme. A free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone meanwhile bound morpheme cannot stand alone. The statement above has shown in the example below:

[9.]	Goʔe	hope	Wata
	1sg	V	N
	I	buy	Corn

“I buy the corn”.

[10.]	Raʔe	rekang	Wata
	Raʔe	rek- ang	Wata
	3pl	3pl.VA V	Wata

“They eat rice”.

The sentence (9) consists of several morphemes namely ‘goʔe’ ‘I,’ ‘hope’ ‘buy’ and ‘wata’ ‘corn.’ These morphemes can stand alone and have meaning. It indicates that Lamaholot language has free morphemes which consist of a verb, noun et cetera. In sentence (10) shows a different form of verb namely ‘rəkang’. This morpheme consists of two morphemes namely morpheme rək- and morpheme ‘ang’. The addition of morpheme rək- to morpheme ‘ang’ cannot change part of speech and meaning of the word. The addition of morpheme rek- at the morpheme ‘ang’ follows the context of the sentence. Based on the explanation above Lamaholot language has bound morpheme that cannot change part of speech and the meaning of the word.

3. Derivational Affix of Lamaholot Language

According to Katamba (1993: 47), derivational affix is formed by changing the meaning of base to which is attached and by changing the word class that a base

belongs to. For strengthening this statement, the writer will show an example how the derivational processes of Lamaholot language exist. Consider the example below:

[11.] Naʔe peti labʔu.
 3sg V N
 He/she latch shirt
 “He/she latches the shirt”.

[12.] Pənəti naʔeN gəwete.
 p -ən- əti poss V
 button poss lose
 “His/her button is lost.”

In sentence (12) the word ‘pənəti’ consists of two morphemes namely free morpheme ‘peti’ and infix -ən- that is inserted at free morpheme ‘peti.’ The word ‘pənəti’ is formed from base morpheme ‘peti’ and bound morpheme -ən- . The category of ‘peti’ is a verb while -en- is an infix. It is the derivational process of Lamaholot language because it changes grammatical category from the verb into a noun and changing the meaning of the word.

4. Processes of Derivational Affixes of Lamaholot Language

5. Derived Noun

1) Deverbal noun with infix -ən-

This analysis focuses on infix as a bound morpheme -ən- which is inserted to initial free morpheme. It is displayed in the following table.

Table 1. Nominalization with infix -en-.

‘to stab’	tuhuk	t-ən-uhuk	‘device for stabbing’
‘to prop’	tuka	t - ə - uka	‘prop’
‘to shoot’	pəsi	p- ən- əsi	‘device for shooting’

This process is described in the sentences of Lamaholot below:

[13.] Naʔe tuhuk goʔe.
 3sg V obj
 He/she stam me
 “He/she stabs me.”

[14.] SorʔoN goʔe tənuhuk we
 V poss t-ən-uhuk dp
 give me device that
 “Give me that device.”

[15.] Raʔe tuka lango
 3pl V N
 they prop house
 “They prop the house.”

[16.] Tənuka takʔera
 t -ən- uka V
 prop lose
 “The prop is lost.”

[17.] Kame mai pəsi koloN
 1pl V V N
 we go shoot bird
 “We go to shoot some birds.”

[18.] Pənəsi naʔeN bolak
 p-ən- esi poss adj
 device His/her broken
 “His/her device is broken.”

In sentence (14) the word ‘tənuhuk’ is formed by base morpheme ‘tuhuk’ that is displayed in a sentence (13) and bound morpheme infix -ən-. The category of morpheme ‘tuhuk’ is verb while -ən- is an infix that is inserted in morpheme ‘tuhuk.’ Morpheme ‘tuhuk’ means pierce or wound with a knife or aim a blow with a weapon. While ‘tənuhuk’ means a device that is used to hurt or distress person. The presence of morpheme -ən- in a sentence (13) changes the grammatical category from verb ‘tuhuk’ into noun ‘tənuhuk’ and meaning of the word.

In sentence (16) the word ‘tənuka’ can be broken down into two morphemes, they are free morpheme ‘tuka’ and bound morpheme infix -ən-. The appearance of infix -ən-

that has inserted in base morpheme ‘tuka’ changes the meaning and part of speech of this morpheme. Base morpheme ‘tuka’ means support something or keeps something in position. It is categorized as a verb while ‘tənuka’ is categorized as a noun. ‘Tənuka’ means a piece of wood which is used to support something or keep something in position. The inserted of infix -ən- at morpheme ‘tuka’ changes the meaning and the part of speech that has described above.

In sentence (18) the word ‘pənəsi’ is formed by two morphemes. They are the base morpheme ‘pəsi’ that is shown in a sentence (17) and the bound morpheme -ən-. Morpheme ‘pəsi’ means kill or wound with a bullet, arrow et cetera. While bound morpheme -ən- is an infix that attached at the middle of the morpheme ‘pəsi’. Morpheme ‘pəsi’ belongs to verb category, while morpheme ‘pənəsi’ belongs to noun category, means a device that is used for shooting. The appearance of bound morpheme -ən- changes the meaning and the part of speech from verb ‘pəsi’ to noun ‘pənəsi.’

2) Deverbal noun with infix -əm-

In this paragraph, the writer describes the bound morpheme infix -əm- which inserted in the verb. It has shown in the following table.

Table 2. Nominalization with infix -əm-

‘to cry.’	tani	t-əm - ani	‘people who cry’
‘to tell’	tutu	t -əm utu	‘story - teller’

The illustration of the table above, the writer will give some examples and describe how the bound morpheme -əm- is processed. This appears in sentences below.

[19.] Ana bəlake mata tani
 N N V V
 child male are cry
 “The son is crying.”

[20.] Kame dənga swara təmani.
 1pl V N N
 we hear voice people cry
 “We hear the voice of people cry.”

[21.] Naʔe tutu kame haha.
 3sg V poss adv
 He/she tell us not
 “He/she does not tell us.”

[22.] Naʔe təmutu alat.
 1pl N art
 He/she teller story a
 “He/she is a story - teller.”

The word ‘**təmani**’ in a sentence (20) comprises of two morphemes. They are free morpheme ‘**tani**’ and bound morpheme infix **-əm-**. Morpheme ‘**tani**’ is classified as a verb while morpheme **-əm-** as an infix. The presence of morpheme **-əm-** in morpheme ‘**tani**’ changes the grammatical category from verb ‘**tani**’ into noun ‘**təmani**’ and changes the meaning of the word. ‘**Tani**’ means making a loud or shrill sound especially to express pain, grief et cetera or to appeal for helping, while ‘**təmani**’ means a person who expresses their pain or grief.

The word ‘**təmutu**’ in sentence (22) above is formed by two morphemes; they are morpheme ‘**tutu**’ as free morpheme and morpheme **-əm-** as a bound morpheme. Morpheme ‘**tutu**’ means giving information to someone or expressing something in words. While morpheme **-əm-** is an affix that is inserted in morpheme ‘**tutu**’. Morpheme **-əm-** creates the new word from ‘**tutu**’ into ‘**təmutu**.’ ‘**Təmutu**’ means a person who tells stories. Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that infix **-əm-** changes the meaning and the part of speech from a verb into a noun.

3) Deverbal Noun with prefix bə-

This paragraph focuses on suffix **bə-** which attached to verb free morpheme. This appears in the following the table.

Table 3. Nominalization with prefix bə-

‘to contain.’	liwo	bə - liwo	‘bucket’
‘to sculpt’	laba	bə - laba	‘chisel’
‘ to sell’	duuN	bə-ruuN	‘commodity’

The process of this prefix *-bə* is explained with the sentences of Lamaholot below.

[23.] Goʔe liwo wai di ember.
 1sg V N prep N
 I retain water in bucket
 “I retain the water in the bucket.”

[24.] Bəliwo biʔa.
 bə- retain adv
 bucket broken
 “The bucket is broken.”

[25.] Raʔe laba kajo.
 3pl V N
 they sculpt wood
 “They sculpt the wood.”

[26.] Bəlababa pia take.
 bə-sculpt adv adv
 chisel here no
 “There is no chisel here.”

[27.] Goʔe duuN kue
 1sg V N
 I sell cake
 “I sold the cake.”

[28.] Nwite a bəruuN.
 dp N N
 this goods commodity
 “This is a commodity.”

The word ‘**bəliwo**’ in a sentence (24) is formed by two morphemes; they are morpheme **bə-** as a bound morpheme and morpheme ‘**liwo**’ as a free morpheme. Morpheme **bə-** is categorized as prefix that attached at the beginning of the morpheme ‘**liwo**’ while morpheme ‘**liwo**’ belongs to verb category. The prefix **bə-** that is shown above changes the grammatical category from verb ‘**liwo**’ to noun ‘**bəliwo**’ and meaning of the word. ‘**Liwo**’ means to hold or contain something, while ‘**bəliwo**’ means a round open container with a handle for carrying or holding liquids, sand et cetera.

The word ‘**bələba**’ in a sentence (26) above consists of two morphemes. They are base morpheme ‘**laba**’ and bound morpheme **bə-**. Morpheme ‘**laba**’ is a verb category while morpheme **bə-** prefixes. Morpheme **bə-** that is attached at the beginning of morpheme ‘**laba**,’ it changes the part of speech from verb ‘**laba**’ into ‘**bələba**’ which is noun category. Morpheme ‘**laba**’ itself means an activity of making figures or objects by carving woods or stone into moulds while ‘**bələba**’ is a device that is used by people to make objects by carving woods into the mould.

In sentence (28), the word ‘**bəruun**’ comprises two morphemes they are morpheme ‘**duun**’ as a verb category and the morpheme ‘**bə**’ as a prefix category. Morpheme ‘**bə**’ that is attached at the beginning of the morpheme ‘**duun**’ changes the phoneme /d/ into /r/. This is the phonological condition of Lamaholot language. Therefore, it can be phonologically formulated as follow:

[Plosive, Alveolar] → [Trill, Alveolar].

4) Deverbal Noun with prefix pə-

This illustration below focuses on the prefix pə- that has attached to the verb. This is displayed in the following the table.

Table 4. Nominalization with prefix pə-

‘to grumble’	isək	pə - isək	‘grumbler’
‘to peep’	lio	pə - liot	‘peeper’
‘to chew’	bahak	pə - mahak	‘people who chew’

[29.]	Naʔe	mahan	isək	tərus
	Poss	N	V	Adv
	His/her	boyfriend	grumble	always

“His/her boyfriend always grumbles.”

[30.]	Bayu	pəisək	alat.
	name	pə- grumble	art
	Bayu	grumbler	a

“Bayu is a grumbler person.”

[31.]	Jack	lio	raʔe	həbok.
	Name	V	poss	N
	Jack	peek	them	bath
	“Jack peek them take a bath.”			

[32.]	Raʔe	wajəN	pəliot	alat
	3pl	V	pə- peek	art
	They	hit	peeper	a
	“They hit a peeper.”			

[33.]	MemʔeN	bahak	wata
	N	V	N
	Grandmother	chew	corn
	“Grandmother chews the corn.”		

[34.]	Naʔe	pəmahak	alat.
	3sg	pə- chew	art
	He/she	chewing people	a
	“He/she is a chewing people.”		

The word ‘**pəisək**’ in a sentence (30) is formed by two morphemes; they are bound morpheme **pə-** and free morpheme ‘**isek**’. Morpheme **pə-** belongs to prefix while morpheme ‘**isek**’ is categorized as a verb. The existence of prefix **pə-** at the beginning of morpheme ‘**isek**’ changes the part of speech from verb ‘**isek**’ to noun ‘**pəisək**’ and the meaning of the word. ‘**isek**’ means to complain or protest in a bad - tempered way and usually not loudly sound, while ‘**pəisək**’ means a person that does the grumble.

In sentence (32), the word ‘**pəliot**’ is created from morpheme **pə-** and base morpheme ‘**liot**.’ Morpheme **pə-** is classified as a prefix while morpheme ‘**liot**’ belongs to the verb. Prefix **pə-** that is attached at the beginning of morpheme ‘**liot**,’ it is created the different word class from verb ‘**liot**’ to noun ‘**pəliot**’ and different meaning. Base morpheme ‘**liot**’ means to look quickly and secretly at something especially through a small opening or to appear slowly or partly. While ‘**pəliot**’ means a person, who looks quickly through a small opening.

The word ‘**pəmahak**’ in a sentence (34) is produced by two morphemes they are bound morpheme **pə-** and free morpheme ‘**bahak**.’ Morpheme **pə-** is grouped as a prefix while ‘**bahak**’ is classified as a verb. When morpheme **pə-** attached to morpheme ‘**bahak**,’ phoneme /b/ is missed and prefix **pə-** gets the nasal sound phoneme /m/.

Consequently, phoneme /b/ changes to phoneme /m/. The existence of prefix pə- changes the meaning and the word category. ‘Bahak’ itself means to chew the food between the teeth especially to make it easier to swallow, while ‘pəmahak’ means people who chew the food between the teeth to make it easier to swallow.

5) Deverbal Noun with prefix kə-

The statement below focuses on prefix kə- that attached to the verb. It will be shown in the table below.

Table 5. Nominalization with prefix kə-.

‘to make a line.’	garis	kə -naris	‘line.’
‘to cover.’	gobo	kə-nobo	‘device for covering.’

It is explained by the following sentences of Lamaholot below.

[35.] Naʔe garis kəloho hala.
 3sg V adj adv
 he/she Make line straight no
 “He/she does not make straight line.”

[36.] Kənaris nwi kəwegʔoN.
 kə- naris dem pron N
 Line this bend
 “This line is bent.”

[37.] Risa gobo naʔe kotʔeN
 name V poss N
 Risa cover her head
 “Risa covers her head.”

[38.] Kənobo naʔe bedathaN.
 kə- nobo poss adj
 device his/her damaged
 “His device is damaged.”

In sentence (36) the word ‘kənaris’ is constructed on two morphemes they are morpheme kə and morpheme ‘garis.’ Morpheme kə- is categorized as a prefix

whiles the morpheme ‘**garis**’ is verb category. When the prefix **kə-** is added at the first phoneme /**g**/ consequently the phoneme /**g**/ is missed and prefix **kə-** gets nasal sound namely phoneme /**n**/. It is caused by phoneme /**k**/ and phoneme /**g**/ is in the same environment namely velar plosive. It is the phonological condition of Lamaholot language. Therefore, can be phonologically formulated as follow:

[+ Velar, Plosive] → [+Alveolar, Nasal] / [+ mid-central] _ #. The addition of prefix **kə-** in the morpheme ‘**garis**,’ it forms the word not ‘**kəgaris**’ but ‘**kənaris**.’ The presence of prefix **kə-** changes the class of word and the meaning of the word will be explained by the following picture.

The word ‘**kəno**bo****’ in a sentence (38) is created by two morphemes. Bound morpheme **kə-** is prefixed category while free morpheme ‘**gobo**’ belongs to verb category. Prefix **kə-** which is attached to first consonant phoneme /**g**/ consequently phoneme /**g**/ is missed, and it changes to phoneme nasal sound /**n**/. Based on the picture above, the word ‘**kəno**bo****’ is formed not morpheme ‘**kəgobo**.’ This word is not accepted for Lamaholot people. The appearance of prefix **kə-** at the beginning of morpheme ‘**gobo**’ changes the meaning of the word and word category. In this case, ‘**gobo**’ means placing something over or in front of something in other to hide or protect it. While ‘**kəno**bo****’ means a device used to protect something.

6. Deverbal noun with prefix **tə-**

This paragraph focuses on prefix **tə-** that has added at the beginning of verb category. This is shown in the table below.

Table 6. Nominalization with prefix **tə-**

‘ calculate ’	ituN	tə-ituN	‘ careful person ’
‘ die ’	mateN	tə- mateN	‘ dead person ’

The process of prefix **tə-** will be explained below.

There are two morphemes that are applied to create the morpheme ‘**təituN**’. They are morpheme **tə-** is a prefix category and morpheme ‘**ituN**’ belongs to verb category. The appearance of prefix **tə-** forms the noun category ‘**təituN**’ from verb **category** ‘**ituN**.’ Furthermore, this prefix changes the meaning of the word. ‘**ItuN**’ means to estimate something by using numbers or one’s judgment while ‘**təituN**’ means a person who always estimates something or called as a careful person.

Meanwhile morpheme ‘**TəmateN**’ is produced by bound morpheme **tə-** and free morpheme ‘**mateN**.’ The morpheme **tə-** is a prefix whereas the morpheme ‘**mateN**’ belongs to a verb. The function of prefix **tə-** that is attached in front of morpheme ‘**mat?eN**’ to change the word class and the meaning. ‘**Mat?eN**’ means to stop living or

to come to the end of one’s life. This belongs to verb, while ‘**təmatʔeN**’ means people who stop living or dead person. This belongs to a noun.

7) **Deverbal noun with prefix mə-**

This section discusses prefix **mə-** that is attached at the beginning of Consonant morpheme. These appear in the following table.

Table 7. Nominalization with prefix mə-

‘sweep.’	hamo	mə - namo	‘broom’
‘eat with side dish’	nakəN	mə - nakəN	‘side dish’
‘to bleed’	mei	mə - mei	‘a lot of blood’

Morpheme ‘**mənamo**’ in the table above can be broken up into two morphemes. They are morpheme **mə-** that belongs to prefix and morpheme ‘**hamo**’ is verb category. Phoneme /h/ changes into nasal sound /n/ when it is attached by morpheme **mə-**. Morpheme **mə-** changes the part of speech from verb ‘**hamo**’ to noun ‘**mənamo**’ and meaning of the word. ‘**Hamo**’ means an action of sweeping something while ‘**mənamo**’ means a brush on the end of a long handle used for sweeping the floor.

Morpheme ‘**mənakəN**’ is constructed of morpheme **mə-** and morpheme ‘**nakəN**.’ The category of **mə-** is a prefix and the morpheme ‘**nakəN**’ is a verb category. The existence of morpheme **mə-** creates new word class and meaning. ‘**NakəN**’ means something that is eaten with rice. This morpheme is a verb category. While ‘**mənakəN**’ means fish or meat served with rice. This morpheme belongs to noun category.

Temporarily ‘**məmei**’ is divided into two parts of morphemes. They are bound morpheme **mə-** belongs to prefix and free morpheme ‘**mei**’ belongs to the verb. Morpheme **mə-** which is added at morpheme ‘**mei**’ changes meaning and the part of speech. ‘**Mei**’ means to lose or give out blood. While ‘**məmei**’ indicates a lot of red liquid flowing through the body of human and animal.

8) **Deadjectival noun with prefix tə-**

This paragraph discusses prefix **tə-** that is attached in adjectives. This is indicated in the following table.

Table 8. Adjective with prefix tə-

‘Left’	nekʔiN	tə - nekʔiN	‘left-handed’
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Consider the Lamaholot language below.

[39.]	Roy	deʔiN	di	nekʔiN.
	name	V	prep	N
	Roy	stand	in	left
	“Roy stands in the left side.”			

[40.]	Roy	tulis	naʔaN	tənekʔiN.
	name	V	prep	N
	Roy	write	with	left hand
	“Roy writes with his left hand.”			

In sentence (40) above, there are two morphemes used to form word ‘**tənekʔiN.**’ Based on the sentence above, morpheme **tə-** and morpheme ‘**nəkʔiN**’ are applied to create word ‘**tənekʔiN.**’ Morpheme **tə-** is classified as a prefix while the morpheme ‘**nəkʔiN**’ is noun category. The existence of morpheme **tə-** changes the word class from adjective ‘**nəkʔiN**’ to noun ‘**tənekʔiN**’ and meaning. ‘**NəkʔiN**’ means the left - sided or area and ‘**tənekʔiN**’ means a person using the left hand more naturally than the right, example for writing. This is the main function of prefix **tə-** that is added at the beginning of the morpheme ‘**nəkʔiN**’.

9) A denominal noun with infix -əl-.

The following table shows the infix **-əl-** that is used to form noun to noun. This is displayed in the following the table.

Table 9. Nominalization with infix -əl-.

‘coconut in a stalk’	kamʔuN	k-əl-amʔuN	‘stalk’
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Consider the sentences of Lamaholot below.

[41.]	Tapo	kamʔuN	toʔu.
	N	N	N
	coconut	stalk	One
	“There is one stalk of coconut.”		

[42.]	Tapo	kəlamʔuN	gokʔara
	N	N	V
	Coconut	stalk	fall down
	“The stalk of coconut is fallen down.”		

The word ‘**kəlamʔuN**’ in a sentence (42) is created from bound morpheme **-əl-** and free morpheme ‘**kamʔuN**.’ Morpheme **-əl-** is infix category while morpheme ‘**kamʔuN**’ belongs to a noun. The appearance of morpheme **-əl-** which is inserted in morpheme ‘**kamʔuN**’ does not change the word class nevertheless in the semantic category it changes the meaning of the word. ‘**KamʔuN**’ means a whole of coconut in a stalk, while ‘**kəlamʔuN**’ means a stalk of coconut.

1. Derived adjective

1) Deverbal adjective with infix **-ən-**

This section discusses about infix **-ən-** which is applied to form noun from a verb. This is displayed in the following table.

Table 10. Adjective with infix **-ən-**.

’sleep’	turu	t - ən - uruN	’asleep’
’embed the stick on the land’	tubak	t-ən -ubak	’a hole as the digging activity’
’burn’	tuno	t -ən- unuN	’burnt’

The process of infix **-ən-** is explained with the illustrations below.

[43.] Nana turu di masjid.
 N V prep N
 uncle sleep in mosque
 “Uncle sleeps in mosque.”

[44.] Nana tənuruN.
 N tə-sleep
 uncle asleep
 “Uncle is asleep.”

[45.] Kame tubak wata
 3pl V N
 we plant corn
 “We plant the corn.”

[46.] Tana nwi tənubak.
 N dp ən-plant
 land this hole
 “This land has dig.”

[47.]	Bapa	tuno	ikʔaN
	N	V	N
	father	burn	fish
	“Father burns the fish.”		

[48.]	Kame	məkaN	ikʔaN	tənunun
	2pl	V	N	burnt
	we	eat	fish	burnt
	“We eat burnt fish.”			

In the sentence (44), the word ‘**tənurun**’ comprises two morphemes, namely free morpheme ‘**turu**’ and bound morpheme **-ən-**. Morpheme ‘**turu**’ is classified as a verb while the morpheme **-ən-** is an infix category. By inserting of morpheme infix **-ən-** between phoneme /t/ and phoneme /u/, changing the class of word from verb ‘**turu**’ to adjective ‘**tənurun**’ and the meaning of the word. Furthermore ‘**turu**’ means be in a state of sleep while ‘**tənurun**’ means having no feeling.

The word ‘**tənubak**’ in a sentence (46), can be broken down into two morphemes that are base morpheme ‘**tubak**’ and bound morpheme **-ən-**. Morpheme ‘**tubak**’ is categorized as a verb free morpheme and morpheme **-ən-** is an infix. The existence of an infix **-ən-** between phoneme /t/ and phoneme /u/ at the morpheme ‘**tubak**’, it creates a new word from ‘**tubak**’ to ‘**tənubak**.’ ‘**Tubak**’ is a verb. ‘**Tubak**’ means an activity that is done by embedding the stick at the surface of the land. Whereas ‘**tənubak**’ is an adjective. ‘**Tənubak**’ means a condition of land or hole as a result of embedding activity.

In sentence (48), the word ‘**tənunun**’ consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme ‘**tuno**’ and bound morpheme **-ən-**. There is a phonological condition that is caused in this case namely phoneme /o/ in morpheme ‘**tuno**’ changes to phoneme /u/ that is attached at the last of the word ‘**tənunun**.’ It can be phonologically formulated as follow:

[Close Mid Back] [Close Back].

2) Deverbal adjective with prefix **bə-**

This part discusses about prefix **bə-** that is inserted at the beginning of verb to form an adjective.

Table 11. Adjective with prefix -bə-

	‘sculpt’	laba	bə - labʔaN	‘sculpted’
	‘bind’	agi	bə - agit	‘bound’
[49.]	Bapa	laba	kajo	
	N	V	N	
	father	sculpt	wood	
	“Father sculpts the wood.”			
[50.]	Kajo	ni	bəlabʔaN.	
	N	dp	Adj	
	wood	this	sculpted	
	“This wood has been sculpted.”			
[51.]	Nana	agi	dos.	
	N	V	N	
	uncle	bind	carton	
	“Uncle binds the carton.”			
[52.]	Dos	ni	bəagit.	
	N	dp	Adj	
	carton	this	bound	
	“This carton is bound.”			

The process of prefix **bə-** in the table above is described below.

In sentence (50) above, bound morpheme **bə-** and free morpheme **‘laba’** is utilized to form the word **‘bəlabʔaN.’** Morpheme of **be-** is classified as a prefix while morpheme **‘laba’** is a verb category. **‘Laba’** means the art of making figures, objects et cetera by carving wood or stone in to the mold. While **‘bəlabʔaN’** means, make something into sculpture. This word is classified as an adjective.

In sentence (52) word **‘bəagit’** is formed from free morpheme **‘agi’** and bound morpheme **bə-** at the beginning and by adding phoneme /t/ at the end of morpheme **‘agi’**. The presence of phoneme /t/ because of the phonological condition of Lamaholot language. This case can be phonologically: [t] / [+ High Vowel] _ #. The existence of morpheme **bə-** and phoneme /t/ changes the category of word from verb **‘agi’** to an adjective **‘bəagit’** and the meaning of the word. In addition **‘agi’** means to tie or fasten something with rope, while **‘bəagit’** means something that has bound.

3) Deverbal Adjective with prefix **mə-**

This part discusses prefix **mə-** which attaches at the beginning of phoneme /b/. This is shown in following table.

Table 12. Adjectivalization with prefix mə-

‘open’	buka	mə - nukʔaN	‘opened’
‘tear’	biʔa	mə - niʔaN	‘torn’

The process of prefix **mə-** that is shown in the table above will be explained by using sentences below.

[53.] Raʔe buka kənaʔe
 3pl V N
 they open door
 “‘They open the door.’”

[54.] Kənaʔe nwe mənukʔaN
 N dp mə-open
 door that opened
 “‘The door is opened.’”

[55.] EmaN biʔa kaeN
 N V N
 mother tear cloth
 “‘Mother tears the cloth.’”

[56.] kaeN məniʔaN
 N mə- tear
 cloth torn
 “‘The cloth is
 torn.’”

In sentence (54) above, the word ‘**mənukʔaN**’ is produced from free morpheme ‘**buka**’ and bound morpheme **mə-**. ‘**Buka**’ belongs to verb category while morpheme **mə-** belongs to the prefix. When the prefix **mə-** attached to consonant phoneme /b/, phoneme /b/ is missed and morpheme **mə-** get the nasal sound phoneme /n/. It becomes ‘**mənukʔaN**’ not ‘**məbuka**.’ It is the phonological change of Lamaholot language. The existence of prefix **mə-** changes the part of speech form verb ‘**buka**’ to an adjective ‘**mənukʔaN**’ and the meaning of the word. ‘**Buka**’ means make open or become open.

For example, open the door open the window et cetera. Whereas ‘**mənukʔaN**’ means something has opened or not closed. For example; leave the door open.

The morpheme **biʔa** and **mə - niʔaN** has the same process with the morpheme **buka** and **mə - nukʔaN**.

4) **Deverbal Adjective with prefix kə-**

In this section, it is explained how the prefix **kə-** is processed. This is illustrated in the following table.

Table 13. Nominalization with infix kə-.

‘to peel’	geka	kə - nekʔaN	‘peeled’
‘to slice’	gili	kə - nilʔiN	‘sliced’

The process of prefix **kə-** will be described by the sentences of Lamaholot below.

[50.] Kame geka Wata
 3pl V N
 we peel Corn
 “We peel the corn”

[50.] Wata kənekʔaN
 N kə-peel
 corn Peeled
 “The corn is peeled”.

[50.] MemʔeN gili wua
 N V N
 grandma slice palm fruit
 “Grandma slices palm fruit.”

[50.] Wua kənilʔiN
 N kə-slice
 palm fruit Sliced
 “The palm fruit is sliced.”

Based on the sentence (58) above, the word ‘**kənekʔaN**’ is constructed on two morphemes. These morphemes are free morpheme of ‘**geka**’ and bound morpheme. The morpheme ‘**geka**’ belongs to verb while bound morpheme **kə-** is a prefix. When the prefix **kə-** appears at the beginning of morpheme ‘**geka,**’ phoneme /g/ is lost and prefix

kə- gets nasal phoneme /n/. Consequently, the phoneme /g/ is changed to phoneme /n/. The morpheme **kə-** is combined with morpheme **'geka'** become **'kənekʔaN'** not **'kəgeka.'** The main function of prefix **kə-** changes the meaning and word category from verb **'geka'** to an adjective **'kənekʔaN.'** Also **'geka'** means to take the skin of fruits, vegetables et cetera. The morpheme **'geka'** for Lamaholot people is used to peel the corn skin. While **'kənekʔaN'** means, something has peeled. For example, the corn that has peeled off the skin. In Lamaholot expression "wata **kənekʔaN.**" The formation of morpheme **gili** has the same process with the morpheme **geka.**

5) Deverbal adjective with prefix **pə-**

This part argues about prefix **pə-** that is attached to the first of phoneme /l/. This is demonstrated in following table.

Table 14. Adjective with prefix **pə-.**

'heat'	late	pə - late	'hot'
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In the table above, the word **'pəlate'** consists of two morphemes; they are free morpheme **'late'** and bound morpheme **pə-**. The morpheme **'late'** is categorized is a verb while morpheme **pə-** belongs to the prefix. The morpheme **'late'** means to become or make something hot or warm. For example; heat the rice. The prefix **pə-** which is attached in the morpheme **'late'**, it creates new word namely **'pəlate'**. This word refers to an adjective. **'Pəlate'** itself means having a high temperature. For example; a hot day (ekaN pəlate), hot weather (ekaN pəlate) or hot water (wai pəlate) et cetera. Furthermore, the prefix **pə-** changes the part of speech and the meaning of the word.

6) Denominal adjective with prefix **wə-**

Here, the writer discusses about prefix **wə-** which is attached at the first phoneme /w/. This appears in the following table.

Table 15. Adjective with prefix **wə-.**

'stone'	wato	we - wato	'stubborn'
'sauce'	waʔiN	we - waʔiN	'muddy'

Based on the table above, the word **'wəwato'** is produced by morpheme **wə-** and morpheme **'wato.'** Morpheme **wə-** that is added at the morpheme **'wato'** changes word class form noun **'wato'** to adjective **'wəwato'** and meaning. **'Wato'** means a hard solid mineral substance that is not metallic. Meanwhile **'wəwato'** determine the attitude of someone that does not change or not easy to overcome. Furthermore, bound morpheme **wə-** and free morpheme **'waʔiN'** creates the new word namely **'wəwaʔiN.'** The

morpheme **we-** belongs to prefix while base morpheme **‘waʔiN’** is noun category. The existence of prefix **we-** changes the class of word from noun **‘waʔiN’** to an adjective **‘wewaʔiN’** and changes the meaning of the word.

7) **Denominal adjective with prefix bə-**

This paragraph shows the prefix **bə-** is attached at the first phoneme /r/ and phoneme /w/ and how prefix **bə-** is processed. This is illustrated in the table below.

Table 16. Adjective with prefix -bə-

‘knife’	rəkət	bə - rəkət	‘sharp’
‘smell’	wauN	bə - wauN	‘smelly’

In the table above, the word **‘bərəkət’** can be divided into two morphemes. They are free morpheme of **‘rəkət’** and bound morpheme of **bə-**. Morpheme **‘rəkət’** belongs to verb while morpheme **bə-** is a prefix category. The existence of prefix **bə-** changes the class of word from noun **‘rəkət’** to an adjective **‘bərəkət’** and meaning of the word. **‘Rəkət’** means a sharp blade with a handle which is used for cutting or function as a weapon. Whereas **‘bərəkət’** means having a fine edge that can cut.

While morpheme **bə-** and morpheme **‘wauN’** is used to create the word **‘bəwauN.’** Morpheme **bə-** which is attached at the morpheme **‘wauN’** changes the meaning and the word category from noun **‘wauN’** to an adjective **‘bəwauN.’** **‘WauN’** itself means a thing that is sensed by nose whereas **‘bəwau’** means having a bad smell.

8) **Denominal adjective with infix -əm-**

This table shows how the infix **-əm-** is processed.

Table 17. Adjective with infix -mə-

‘egg’	təluk	t-əm-əluk	‘pregnant(for animal)’
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In the table above, morpheme **‘təməluk’** is produced by free morpheme **‘təluk’** and bound morpheme **-əm-**. Morpheme **‘təluk’** is classified as a noun while bound morpheme **-əm-** is an infix category. The existence of infix **-əm-** changes the meaning and the part of speech. **‘təluk’** means egg while **‘təməluk’** means pregnant that is used for the animal.

2. **Derivational Processes with Nasalization**

Deverbal Noun with Phoneme /h/ changes to Phoneme /n/

This is shown in the table below.

Table 18. Adjective with phoneme /h/ changes to phoneme /n/

‘clean the wood’	haka	naka	‘device for cleaning the wood’
‘cover the roof’	helok	nelok	‘roof’

Based on the table above, phoneme /h/ changes to phoneme /n/ when it is attached to vowel sound. Phoneme /h/ is classified as a glottal while phoneme /n/ belongs to alveolar voiced. It can be phonologically formulated as follow:

[Glottal, Fricative] [Alveolar, Nasal] / [anywhere] #. The phonological changes from phoneme /h/ to phoneme /n/ create the new meaning the word category. For example morpheme ‘haka’ changes to morpheme ‘naka.’ Morpheme ‘haka’ is verb category while morpheme ‘naka’ belongs to noun category. ‘Haka’ means an activity which is done by using the device for cleaning the wood. Device for Lamaholot people is called ‘naka.’ Meanwhile ‘naka’ means a device that is used for cleaning the wood.

1) Deverbal Adjective with Phoneme /h/ Changes to Phoneme /n/

This paragraph discusses about phoneme /h/ changes to phoneme /n/. This is displayed in following table.

Table 19. Adjctivalization with phoneme /h/ changes to phoneme /n/

‘hide’	hipəN	nipen	‘hidden’
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Table above shows that, phoneme /h/ changes to phoneme /n/. This is attached at the beginning of vowel sound. The phonological condition above produces the new category of class and meaning. The morpheme ‘hipəN’ is classified as a verb while morpheme ‘nipen’ belongs to an adjective category. Morpheme ‘hipəN’ means to prevent something from being seen or to put or keep out of sight. Meanwhile ‘nipen’ means something hidden.

CONCLUSIONS

There are several kinds of derivational affixes of Lamaholot language in East Solor dialect namely; derivational infixes -ən-, -əm-, -əl-, and derivational prefixes bə-, pə-, kə-, tə-, mə-, and wə-. These affixes are attached at the beginning or the middle position of the words and changing the words categories and the meaning of the word. Second, derivational suffix of Lamaholot language in East Solor dialect is not found. Third, the derivational processes are found in Lamaholot language namely; derived noun and

derived adjective. Derived noun consists of a deverbal noun, deadjectival noun, and the denominal noun. Meanwhile, derived adjective consists of deverbal adjective and denominal adjective. Fourth, derived verb is not found in Lamaholot language. Finally, phonologically, there is an extensive presence of nasal sounds /m/ /n/ and /N/ as a result of phonological changes among affixes and their roots.

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