

## AN ANALYSIS of SUFFIXES in SIKKA KROWE LANGUAGE

**Roswita Cevania Roja**

**Nusa Nipa University**

[cevianiaroswita@gmail.com](mailto:cevianiaroswita@gmail.com)

**Marselus Yumelking**

**Nusa Nipa University**

[marselusyumelking@gmail.com](mailto:marselusyumelking@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

*Suffixes are a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word which makes a new word. The purpose of this research is to find out the suffixes that exist in Sikka language. In this research, the author used descriptive qualitative research method. The instrument used in this research is interview. In this study researchers found that in Sikka language there are only suffixes -n. Suffixes -n in Sikka language there are some words that change word class when suffixes -n are added such as: the word a'u (pronoun) if suffixes -n is added it will become a'un (possessive pronoun), and there are also some words that do not change word class when suffixes -n are added such as: plari (verb) if suffixes -n is added it will become plarin (verb).*

**Keywords: Suffixes, Sikka language.**

### INTRODUCTION

Language is the main and important communication tool for humans in social life. As social beings, humans need a way to interact with other humans in society. In social interaction we need a medium called language. Kridalaksana and Djoko Kentjono (in Chaer, 2014: 32) language is a system of sound symbols used by members of society in communicating. As a communication system, language plays a very important role in community life because with language humans can interact and talk about anything.

A local language is a language spoken by a particular group of people from an area that has been passed down from generation to generation and becomes the identity of an area who have laws and norms that must be obeyed by their members. Their language behavior is regulated by the customs of a particular community group (Nababan, 2015), (Temmy Thamrin, 1999), (Temmy Thamrin, 2015). By understanding the cultural context, people can produce good and grammatically correct speech and can also adapt to the culture of the local

community. Sikka language is one of the local languages spoken in Sikka Regency, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara. This language is the connecting language for the people in Sikka Regency.

Similar to Indonesian language, Sikka language also has several structures such as phonology, morphology, syntax and semantic. One of them is the morphological structure, this 12`structure deals with the linguistic system of Sikka language such as word problems, morphemes, the process of formation, and the meanings contained therein including lexical and grammatical meanings. According to (Ramlan, 1987:51) states that the process of morphology is the process of forming words from other units which are the basic form. Meanwhile, Samsuri (1988: 190) defines the morphological process as a way of forming words by connecting one morpheme with another. Subroto (2012:19) states that in linguistics, morphology is related to the problem of word formation. Meanwhile, Ramlan (2012: 35) explains that language units such as the affixes ber, mem and ke-an are morphemes that contain grammatical meaning. These language units are always bound to other words to form lexical meaning.

Bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone and can only appear in combination. Bound morpheme is divided into two namely derivational morphem and inflection morpheme. In derivational there are two affixes, namely prefixes and suffixes. In this study the author only focuses on suffixes in Sikka language. Suffixes are a letter or group of letters added at the end of a world which makes a new word. Therefore, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title an analysis of Suffixes in Sikka language.

## RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the authors used descriptive qualitative research methods. The instrument used in this research is an interview. According to Esterberg in Sugiyono (2019), an interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers, so that meaning can be constructed in a certain topic. The research data is in the form of the speech of the people of Sikka. **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### FINDINGS

Based on the research, the author found that in Sikka language have several suffixes there are:

Table.1 suffixes in Sikka language

| No | Root Word | Meaning | Suffixes | Meaning |
|----|-----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1  | Due       | Sleep   | Duen     | Stay    |

|    |       |        |        |        |
|----|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2  | Lero  | Sun    | Leron  | Day    |
| 3  | A'u   | I      | A'un   | Mine   |
| 4  | Au    | You    | Aun    | Yours  |
| 5  | Ami   | we     | Amin   | Ours   |
| 6  | Rimu  | They   | Rimun  | Theirs |
| 7  | Ita   | Us     | Itan   | Ours   |
| 8  | Go'o  | Burn   | G'on   | Hot    |
| 9  | Wa'u  | Shade  | Wa'un  | Night  |
| 10 | Bai   | Pound  | Bain   | Sharp  |
| 11 | Ne    | Sand   | Nen    | Beach  |
| 12 | Ro'o  | Closer | Ro'on  | Near   |
| 13 | Plari | Run    | Plarin | Escape |

## DISCUSSION

From the findings above, there are some suffixes in Sikka language dan contoh dalam penggunaan kalimat.

1. The meaning of *du'e* (verb) dan *du'e+n* (verb) can be seen of its used:

*Nimu due e kamar:* he sleeping in the bedroom

*Nimu ena waun e du'en en:* tonight, he staying here

2. The meaning of *lero* (noun) dan *ler+n* can be seen of its used:

*Lero wawa di meseng ba'a:* the sun has set

*Nimu bano leron hutu ba:* he left four days ago

3. The meaning of *a'u* (pronoun) dan *a'un* (possessive pronoun) can be seen of its used

*au teri ata buku:* I read a book

*ei buku a'un :* this book is mine

4. The meaning of *au* (pronoun) dan *aun* (possessive pronoun) can be seen of its used:

*Au gai e paeman*: where are you going

*Mai mala tas aun e*: come and get your bag

5. The meaning of *ami* (pronoun) dan *ami+n* (possessive pronoun) can be seen of its used:

*Ami gai ma sekolah*: we are going to school

*Ami hoang eon*: we don't have money

6. The meaning of *rimu* (pronoun) dan *rimu+n* (possessive pronoun) can be seen of its used:

*Rimu tue ba* : they are already sleep

*Tas rimun ata na'o le*: their bags were stolen

7. The meaning of *ita* (pronoun) dan *ita-n* (possessive pronoun) can be seen of its used:

*Ita toma ian*:we got fish

*Orin itan api go'o*: our house is on fire

8. The meaning of *go'o* (verb) dan *go'on* (adjective) can be seen of its used:

*Api go'o le tas ia*: the bag is on fire

*Koro e go'on buno*: this chili is very spicy

9. The meaning of *wa'u* (adjective) dan *wa'u+n* (noun) can be seen of its used:

*Teri e nimba wawa pua e waau buno*: sitting under a neem tree is very cool

*Mera wa'un nimu mai*: last night he came

10. The meaning of *Bai* (verb) dan *bai+n* (adjective) can be seen of its used:

*Au bai pare sawe ba*: you have finished pounding the rice

*Wa'an bain e buno golo*: shrap grass is plentiful

11. The meaning of *Ne* (noun) dan *n+en* (noun) can be seen of its used

*Ami ma mala ne*: we take sand

*Lau nen watu gawan*: there are many stones on the beach

12. The meaning of *Ro'o* (adjective) dan *ro'o+n* (adjective) can be seen of its used:

*A'u ma deri ro'o mora ina aun ia*: you sit close to your mother

*Orin a'un ro'on nora greja*: my house is near the church

13. The meaning of *plari* (verb) dan *plari+n* (verb) can be seen of its used:

*Ami gai ma plari e lapangan*: we will go running in field

*Du'a ia deri ei orin bui ko plarin nan*: the women escape from prison

## CONCLUSION

Suffixes are a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word which makes a new word. In this study, researchers found that in Sikka language there are only -n suffixes in daily conversation. There are several words that change word class when suffixes -n are added such as: the word *a'u* (pronoun) if added suffixes -n will become *a'un* (possessive pronoun), the word *go'o* (verb) if added suffixes -n will become *go'on* (adjective), the word *wa'u* (adjective) if added suffixes -n will become *wa'un* (noun) and some words that do not change word class when added suffixes -n such as: *plari* (verb) if added suffixes -n will become *plarin* (verb).

## REFERENCES

- Yayuk Balai, R., Provinsi, B., Selatan, K., & Yani Km, J. A. (n.d.). *MORFEM TERIKAT DALAM BAHASA BANJAR BOUND MORPHEME IN BANJAR LANGUAGE*.
- A.Y.A. Kay, & N.L.P.S. Adnyani. (2021). MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL BOUND MORPHEME IN MAGENA LANGUAGE: A LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN CENTRAL SUMBA REGENCY. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Indonesia*, 9(2), 101–108. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jpbi.v9i2.604>
- Terikat Bahasa Melayu Riau Dialek Tanjung Balai Karimun, M., Morfologis, K., Kartika, S., & Burhanudin, D. (2021). *Bound Morphemes of Riau Malay Language in Tanjung Balai Karimun Dialect: A Morphological Study*. 12(1), 55–65. <https://doi.org/10.26499/madah.v?i>
- Sawang, K., Kundur, K., & Kabupaten Karimun, B. (n.d.). *ANALISIS MORFEM BAHASA MELAYU DIALEK SAWANG*.