

## THE ANALYSIS OF FREE AND BOUND MORPHEMES SHOWS DIRECTION IN THE SIKKA LANGUAGE

**Elisabeth Regina Hoban**

Nusa Nipa University

[rennyhoban123@gmail.com](mailto:rennyhoban123@gmail.com)

**Yunika Upa**

St. Agustinus Hippo Catholic University

[y.upa@san.agustin.ac.id](mailto:y.upa@san.agustin.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

*This study aims to determine the free and bound morphemes that indicate the direction in the Sikka language. This research uses a qualitative method. The data source of this research is directions in the Sikka language. In this analysis, the overall results of free and bound morphemes found were 19 data. The distribution of free morphemes found as much as 13 data and bound morphemes as much as 6 data. Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone without having to add other morphemes and have meaning. Bound morphemes are morphemes that are always attached to other morphemes or can have meaning after joining free morphemes.*

**Keywords:** *Free Morpheme, Bound Morpheme, shows the direction in the Sikka language*

### INTRODUCTION

In daily life, language is the one of most important things in the world because language can make people communicate, make people give expressions and opinions with language as a conductor. Language is the ability to render and understand spoken and written words. Language has the study of itself, namely linguistics. Language also can make people interact with each other. According to Bauer (2007) Said that linguistics is a word that means related to language and also a word that means related to the science of language. This means that linguistics is the understanding of language and relates to language itself.

Morphology is one of the branches of linguistics itself, which studies word formation. According to Yule In Astuti (2021) morphology is the study of the basic factors used in a language (p1). According to Bauer In Arsana (2021), morphology is about word structure, how a word like dislike is made up of smaller meaningful units like dislike and like (p 83). As often seen in Bauer's (2007) definition, this branch of linguistics is about word structure. In addition

to defining word structure, morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the word structure of specific words.

When discussing morphology, it cannot be separated from morphemes, because morphemes are a knowledge that studies the systemic conversation in the word form and meaning. Small pieces that have grammatical functions and meanings are called morphemes. Morphemes are the roots of words. According to Booij (2005), morphemes are the morphological construction units of words, which are defined as minimal linguistic unit that has grammatical meaning. This means that morphemes are the smallest linguistic unit related to meaning. According to Lieber In Rizki (2020) , morphemes are meaningful units that are used to form words(p36). Bishop (2009), defines morphemes as the smallest units of meaning that compose words in a language

Talking about morphemes, some linguists generally classify morphemes into two types, namely free morphemes and bound morphemes. According to Bishop In Astuti (2021), free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone as words. So, it can be inferred that free morphemes are morphemes that stand alone, which can stand alone without having to be added with other morphemes. In this case, examples of free morphemes are as follows: good, child, like, read, cook, and drink. Meanwhile, Bound morphemes cannot stand alone, they must be connected (or bound) to other morphemes, such as the morphemes re-in restart, -s in daughter, dis and -ed in disagree and -er and -s in author. Bound morphemes are the opposite of free morphemes. Bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone, meaning that they cannot stand alone without being joined or attached to other morphemes. Example: including es, - s, -ing -ish, -ism, -ness, -action, -tion, -al, -er, -en, -un, -ed, etc.

Sikka is the language of the Sikka ethnic group. Its speakers can be found on Flores Island, particularly in the central and eastern parts of Sikka Regency. Sikka dialect or Sikka Krowe is a dialect that inhabits most of Sikka Regency consisting of the sub-ethnicities Sikka Lela, Nita Koting, Nelle Baluele, Habi, Ili, Wetakara, Bola, Wolomude, Wolonwalu, Doreng, Halehebing. In Sikka Regency, each sub-district or region has its dialect. Dialect is used to describe the language variation of a particular group of speakers. The speakers of a dialect can still understand the speech of other dialect groups because they are still within the scope of the same language (Chaer, 2007: 86). Similar to English and Indonesian, the Sikka language also has free and bound morphemes. In this study, the researcher focuses on examining free and bound morphemes that show the direction in the Sikka language, particularly in showing directions.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative methods. In the descriptive method, the data collected is not in the form of numbers, but in the form of data such as sentences or descriptions about something. According to Djajasudarma, (2010), the data collected can be in the form of manuscripts, interviews, notes, videos, and so on. Along with Hammersley's opinion (2013)

that qualitative researchers can use documentary data in any form such as official reports magazines, newspapers, maps, photographs, drawings, field notes, and diaries without having to find quantified material in the form of numbers. Qualitative methodology is a technique that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken data in a language community. Qualitative approaches involving spoken data in language involve so-called information (native speakers of the language under study). So, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method to conduct the research

## FINDINGS

No	Direction Words	Intended Expression	Meaning in English
1	Reta wutu	di atas	On
2	Wawa pu'a	di bawah	Under
3	Lau main	di bawah sana (Utara )	Under
4	Reta main	di atas sana (Selatan)	On
5	Sowae	di depan	In Front
6	To'e Mai	di belakang	Behind
7	Lau wawa	Barat Laut	Northwest
8	Wali U'ne	di dalam	In
9	Wali here	di samping( kiri )	Beside (left)
10	Lau le	Timur laut	Northeast

Direction words	Free Morpheme	Bound Morpheme
Reta Wutu	Reta	Wutu
Wawa Pua	Wawa	Pua
Lau Main	Lau	Main
Reta Main	Reta	Main
Sowae	Sowae	-
To'e Mai	To'e	Mai
Lau wawa	Lau and wawa	-
Wali U'ne	Wali	U'ne
Wali he'ri	Wali and he'ri	-
Lau Le	Lau and Le	-

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research findings, the researchers found several free and bound morphemes in the direction of the Sikka language.

- a. Reta wutu is a word that serves to indicate a direction that is above, where the place is above a more specific place (indicating the location of an item). Reta is included in Free Morpheme because Reta can stand alone while Wutu is included in the bound Morpheme because Wutu cannot stand alone.
- b. Wawa Pu'a is a word that serves to indicate the direction below, where the place is below a more specific place (indicating the location of an item). Wawa is a free morpheme because it can stand alone, while Pu'a is a bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone.
- c. Lau main is a word that serves to indicate the direction down there that is far away from us more specifically (indicating the location of a place). Lau is a free morpheme while Main is a bound morpheme.
- d. Reta Main is a word that serves to indicate a direction above that is further away from us specifically (indicating the location of a place). Reta is a free morpheme because can stand alone while Main is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone.
- e. Sowae is directions that point to something ahead. Sowae is a free morpheme because Sowae can stand alone.
- f. To'e Mai is a direction that indicates something behind. Toe is a free morpheme because can stand alone and then Mai is a bound morpheme because cannot stand alone.
- g. Lau Wawa is a direction that shows something in the North West (something like a place). Lau and Wawa include Free Morphemes because Lau and Wawa can stand alone.
- h. Wali U'ne is a direction that indicates something inside, such as inside a room. Wali is a free morpheme while U'ne is a bound morpheme.
- i. Wali He'ri is a direction that shows something, especially a place or item that is to the left. Wali He'ri includes Free Morphemes because Wali and He'ri can stand alone
- j. Lau Le is a direction indicating something is in the northeast (specifically a place). Lau Le includes Free Morphemes because Lau and Le can stand alone.

Based on the discussion above, the researcher found there are many free and bound morphemes to show the direction in the Sikka language. A total of 19 morphemes were found. The free morphemes found are 13 morphemes. This shows that the most dominant are free morphemes. Free morphemes are more commonly found in indicating the direction in Sikka because the free morpheme is the base morpheme namely the morpheme which is a basic form in the formation of the word. Here are some examples of a free morpheme showing a direction in the Sikka language such as Reta, Wawa, Lau, Reta, Sowae, To'e, Lau, Wawa, Wali, Wali He'ri, and Lau Le. Meanwhile, the data found 6 bound morphemes. Bound morphemes cannot

stand alone and can only have meaning after joining free morphemes. Examples of bound morphemes that indicate the direction in Sikka are Wutu, Pu'a, Main, Main, and U'ne.

## CONCLUSION

Morphemes are the smallest unit in the word structure. Morphemes are divided into two, namely free and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone while bound morphemes cannot stand alone. In language, especially in direction words in the Sikka language, there are also free morphemes and bound morphemes. A total of 19 morphemes were found. The free morphemes found are 13 morphemes. This shows that the most dominant are free morphemes. Free morphemes are more commonly found in indicating the direction in Sikka because the free morpheme is the base morpheme namely the morpheme which is a basic form in the formation of the word. Here are some examples of a free morpheme showing a direction in the Sikka language such as Reta, Wawa, Lau, Reta, Sowae, To'e, Lau, Wawa, Wali, Wali He'ri, and Lau Le. Meanwhile, the data found 6 bound morphemes. Bound morphemes cannot stand alone and can only have meaning after joining free morphemes. Examples of bound morphemes that indicate the direction in Sikka are Wutu, Pu'a, Main, Main, and U'ne. So, the researcher uses qualitative data to conduct this research.

## REFERENCES

- Astuti, N., Nufus, Z., Ifadloh, N., & Prasetya, LT (2021). Analisis morfem bebas dan terikat dalam puisi william shakespeare. *JURNAL SKETSA: Jurnal Pengajaran Bahasa Inggris, Sastra dan Linguistik* , 1 (1), 33-47.
- Bauer, L. (2007). *Linguistics Student's Handbook*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Geubrina, M. (n.d.). *AN ANALYSIS ON DERIVATIONAL PROCESS OF ENGLISH NOUN IN NEWSWEEK'S ARTICLES*.
- Nina Adlini, M., Hanifa Dinda, A., Yulinda, S., Chotimah, O., & Julia Merliyana, S. (2022). *METODE PENELITIAN KUALITATIF STUDI PUSTAKA* (Vol. 6, Issue 1).
- Putu, A. A. A., Putri, W. I. G. A., & Made, A. P. I. (2021, December). A Morpheme Analysis on The Text of Jakarta Post Newspaper. In *Proceedings* (Vol. 5, pp. 83-87).
- Rizki, I., & Zakrimal, Z. (2020). Morfem analisis dalam artikel merokok. *Jurnal Linguistik, Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan Seni (LEEAS)* , 4 (1), 34-44.