

THE ANALYSIS OF PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES IN THE LIO LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the prefixes and suffixes in the Lio language. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive research seeks to describe and interpret something, for example, existing conditions or relationships, developing opinions, ongoing processes, consequences or effects that occur, or ongoing trends. This research is classified as library research since it was done at a library and its subject matter included books with a connection to the study's topic. Library research is done to analyze issues derived from data or library documents. Written sources including books, articles, and papers are employed by researchers as their primary research tools. There are several prefixes in the Lio language namely Da, O, Sa, and Ola. In addition to prefixes, there are also some suffixes, which are Si and Ro.

Keywords: *Lio Language, descriptive qualitative, Prefix and suffix*

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most essential vehicle used by everyone to express their desires, ideas, or thoughts and also to convey information. Without language, interaction between people cannot occur. As a tool of interaction, language has an important role in the social life of society. This makes language the most important communication tool. According to, Febriani (2019: 408) language as a means of communication can be divided into two including written language and spoken language. Written language is a language that includes elements of subject, predicate, object, and adverbs. Meanwhile, spoken language is dependent on the situation, and the mimic of the speaker. According to (Chaer, 2012: 32) language is a social phenomenon that has many facets. The function is the most prominent aspect of other aspects. Function The most prominent function here is meant that language has function as a tool or means of

communication. As a communication tool, language has a word structure and word form. The study of words is called morphology.

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that involves the study of the grammatical structure of words and how words are formed and varied within the lexicon of any given language. Within the study of morphology, a morpheme is further distinguished from a lexeme, the latter being the minimal word unit that has content meaning in itself. To put it simply, lexemes are the basis of dictionary entries. A morpheme is, more broadly speaking, a language unit, which can be a word unit, and therefore a lexeme. It can also be an affix or a word part that has no content meaning in itself but has functional meaning. The affixes include prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes are affixes that are added at the beginning or in front of a base word. Meanwhile, a suffix is affixed that is added at the end of a base word.

Lio language is one of the local languages, regional languages, or also the Lio ethnic language in Central Flores, East Nusa Tenggara. Lio language has different dialects, namely dialect aku (Lio language), dialect ja'o (Ende language), and dialect nga'o (Nage language). Dialect aku (Lio language) is used by the people of Ende, especially the eastern part of Ende, namely Detusoko, Moni, Wolowaru, Watuneso, Wolojita, Wolowaru.

As a local language that is integrated with and characterizes the identity of the speech community and its inheritors, namely the members of the Lio language community, the Lio language has very important functions for the Lio community. Lio language is the glue of unity as Lio people, a means of communication and verbal interaction between Lio ethnic groups. Lio language is the glue of unity as Lio people, the means of communication and verbal interaction between Lio ethnic members, the recording and transmission of Lio culture between generations; Lio culture in its various aspects. Lio language is also a means of expressing Lio literature and culture and a distinguishing feature of Lio's identity from other ethnic groups in Flores and Indonesia in general. Similar to English and Indonesian, Lio also has affixes (prefixes and suffixes). Therefore, the researcher is interested to research the prefixes and suffixes in the dialect Aku (Lio language).

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. That is a form of research aimed at describing existing phenomena, both natural and man-made phenomena. These phenomena can be in the form of forms, activities, characteristics, changes, relationships, similarities, and differences between one phenomenon and another. Descriptive research seeks to describe and interpret something, for example, existing conditions or relationships, developing opinions, ongoing processes, consequences or effects that occur, or ongoing trends. This research is classified as library research since it was done at a library and its subject matter included books with a connection to the study's topic. Library research is done to analyze issues derived from data or library documents. Written sources including books, articles, and papers

are employed by researchers as their primary research tools. The term "literature study" also refers to the process of gathering data via reading books, reports, and other materials that are relevant to the issue being addressed (Nazir, 2003). In the meantime, Sugiyono (2012) asserts that literature research is a theoretical study, references, and other scientific literature connected to culture, values, and norms that evolve in the social situation under consideration.

FINDINGS

Prefix

Word	Prefix	Root	Meaning
1. Daghea 2. Damena 3. Dagha 4. Daghale 5. Daghele 6. Dagheta wawo 7. Daghawa	Da: ke	Ghea: Sana Mena: Timur Gha: sini Ghale: barat Ghele: Utara Ghetawawo: atas Ghawa: Selatan	There to the east Come here westward northward Upward to the south
1. O kami 2. O aku 3. O kau 4. O bugu 5. O bhenni 6. O uramo	O: -	Kami: Kami / kita Aku: Saya Kau: Kamu / Kau Bugu: Rajin Bhenni: baik uramo: malas	Us My / mine Your who are diligent who is kind slacker
1. Sakolo 2. Saesa 3. Saguni 4. Saleja 5. Sakiwa 6. Sawula 7. Saminggu 8. Salo'o 9. Sariwu	Sa: a/one	Kolo: kepala Esa: jumlah Guni: karung Leja: hari Kiwa: tahun Wula: bulan Minggu: Minggu Lo'o: kecil Riwu: ribu	A person One sack A day One year One month One week A little One thousand
1. Ola kema 2. Ola mbana 3. Ola gare	Ola: -	Kema: kerja Mbana: jalan Gare: bicara	Job trip talks

Suffix

Word	Suffix	Root	Meaning
1. Ka si 2. Roke si 3. Mbanasi 4. Too si 5. Maso si 6. Mai si 7. Kema si 8. Tau si	Si:	Ka: makan Roke: tidur Mbanasi: pergi Too: bangun Maso: masuk Mai: datang Kema: kerja Tau: buat	eat already sleep already go to wake up enter come work make
1. Bhale /Mbanarob 2. Du'uro 3. Minuro 4. Riorob	Ro:	Bhale: pulang Du'uro: tunggu Minuro: minum Riorob: mandi	back wait drink bath

DISCUSSION

From the findings of the above research, the researcher can conclude that in the Lio language, there are prefixes and suffixes. There are four prefixes in the Lio language namely Da, O, Sa, and Ola. Da is used in Lio to indicate a place and location, one of the examples is "mbana daghele" (go northward) the word "daghele" consists of the prefix da and the root ghele. In addition to the prefix da in the Lio language there is also the prefix "O" which is used to express belonging, for example in the sentence "lambu gharu o aku" (the shirt is mine). "O aku" in this sentence states that the shirt is mine. The prefix sa is utilized to express a or one and can be used for people and things, for example, "kau pui nio saesa" (you picked one coconut), and "ana ebe ghea menga sakolo we" (they have only one child). From these examples "saesa and sakolo" express a coconut and a child. The prefix ola is used in Lio to express a person's activity. For example, "Ola kema kau na pere sawe talo" you have a never-ending job indicates that he has been working all day. Other than prefixes, there are also suffixes used in Lio. There are two suffixes that are often used, namely si and ro. The suffix "Si" is often used to give orders. For example, you mbana si daghawa na (go to the south already). Next is the suffix "ro", the word ro actually means sick, but when used as a suffix on a verb it shows a sentence of permission. and ro is used as a suffix on a noun then it means sick.

Examples are as follows:

"aku bhale ro" (I go home now).

"aku kolo ro" (I have a headache).

The results shown in the table of prefixes and suffixes above show that there are 4 prefixes and 2 suffixes. So, this study shows that prefixes are more dominant than suffixes in Lio Language.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the above research, it can be concluded that in the Lio language, there are 4 prefixes and 2 suffixes. The prefix words used are Da, O, Sa, and Ola. The word Da is used to express direction, the word O to express belonging, the word Sa to show a or one, and the prefix "Ola" to express an activity. The suffix words used are Si and Ro. Si is more synonymous with giving orders and Ro is identically used for permission.

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