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Morphemes' Ternate Malay Languages in North Maluku Province, Indonesia

Sunaidin Ode Mulae

Lecturer, Department of Culture of Science, Universitas Khairun, Indonesia

Abstract:

The study aims to analyze functional morphemes in the Ternate Malay Language. The study uses descriptive method to know heterogeneous functional morphemes. This study showed that functional morphemes in the Ternate Malay language have differences in affixes forms. In the Ternate Malay language consist of functional morphemes can be categorized as one of the most popular language in north Maluku province-Indonesia. This language is used by peoples in north Maluku province to communicate every day. This study concluded that there were functional morphemes in Ternate Malay language consists of affixes {so}, {mo}, {ba}, {pe}, {ma}, {akang}, {kong}.

Keywords: Functional morphemes, Ternate Malay Language (TML)

1. Introduction

North Maluku province is an archipelago in east Indonesia which consists of many islands, multiethnic and multilingual language, can be founded of variety the local language. The local languages consist of 34 language in which of 25 still active, and 15 is not active again. In context historically north Maluku province actually have one local language that be tool communication for all the ethnic, namely, Ternate Malay language (TML). Ternate Malay is a variety of Malay spoken on the islands of Ternate, a small island in the eastern part of the Indonesia archipelago. It is one of the main language on the island. The majority of speakers live in Ternate town, where it is used as a mother tongue as well as the language of communication between people of various ethnic and linguistic background. Since, the sultanate of Ternate era, the Ternate local language (TL) to be tool communication in which very familiar by called 'kolano language or the sultanate language' for all the society in north Maluku province, likely, since 1950s years, when Indonesia freedom, Ternate local language (TL) exchanged to Ternate Malay Ternate (TML) until now, all the society more like is using Ternate Malay language (TML) for to be communication tool between all of ethics. Ternate Malay language is one of language which to be as *lingua franca* in north Maluku province. This language gets the code-switching from Ternate local language (TL), also the local languages another, which there are in north Maluku, and also Indonesia language.

From observation the researcher founded still little only from linguist, which want to interesting for the research its, more again about the word forms such as function (al) or grammatical morphemes. Consequently, the researcher will explore more so far about the Ternate Malay language (TML), and founded function(al) or grammatical morphemes, such as; {ba} + {lempar} to be *balampar*, {bi} + {kiapa} to be *bikiapa*, {so} + {tarada} to be *sotaradamean* 'to leave out', {pe} + {tamang} to be *petamang* mean 'have friend', {mo} + {tidor} to be *motidormean* 'want to sleep', {ma} + {nahang} to be *manahang* mean 'hold back', {ta} + {tahang} to be *tatahang* mean 'endured', {ta} + {pusing} to be *tapusing* mean 'make dizzy', {Ambe} + {akang} to be *ambeakang* 'to take will' {Siapa} + {e} to be *siapae* 'who is that', {Bagitu} + {e} to be *bagitu e* mean 'so it is'.

However, a word is important in communicative competences the primarily is used by speaker or writer, it is used the words for recode meaning appropriate on the context. It can be occurs when a reader is reading a text, where he will use his ability to guess the meaning of a word. Particularly, the ability to guess the meaning of a word in which the human being has ability to interpret a sentence or an utterance. In this case, F.R Palmer (1974: 9) says 'the word is an obvious element in the written language; we can without much hesitation accept it as an element of speech too'. Traugott (1980: 8) uses the term the 'creativity' of human language for his ability. He claims that 'anyone who knows a language is able, without specific instruction, introduction, to produce and understand utterances which have been heard before but which are possible within system'.

Recognize, the role of word is important in a sentence because a word can the explanatory sentence meaning primarily in using the word forms, in understanding the word formation processes, we have to know the structure of the words and meaning in which arranged in morphology structure. One of the important elements of a word is functional or grammatical morphemes. It plays very important role in sharing the complete meaning to the words. Some language in the world have grammatical form that difference between one than another or they are not the forms same in word. The different of the word forms can to be change the lexical mean in a language primarily understanding about functional morphemes.

1.1. The Study of Problems

(1) What is the functional morphemes in Ternate Malay language (TML)?, (2) How do functional morphemes structure in Ternate Malay language?, (3) How do grammatical morphemes processes in Ternate Malay Ternate?

1.2. The Objective of the Study

To describe and to analyze functional morphemes in Ternate Malay language, to describe and to analyze grammatical morphemes formation process in Ternate Malay language.

1.3. Theoretical Outlines

Theories are important parts in conducting a research in order to give guidance and comprehension on the subject analyzed. To analyzed the theoretical data, the writer conducts a theoretical documentation to formulate and conceptualize the existing theoretical overviews in accordance with the related issues of the research. Therefore, the theoretical discussion in this study includes some works written by linguists. For to morphemes process analyses is used theoretical Matthews (1979), Ramlan (1985), Kridaklasana (1994), Parera (1994), and Samsuri (1994); For to analyze the kinds of verbs is used theoretical Robins (1979), Givon (1984), and Alwi et al. (1998); For to analysis functional morpheme and word-formation processes is used theoretical Zapata, A. Argenis,

1.4. Method

This study uses the descriptive method, in which is a method which uses the empirical facts in order to get factual result. According to Ranjit (1999: 9), the descriptive research attempts to describe systematically a situation, problem, phenomenon, service program, and provide toward an issue. In this case, Sudaryanto (1993: 62) added that '*method deskriptif yaitu metode yang dilakukan berdasarkan fakta yang ada atau fenomena empiris sehingga hasil yang diharapkan berupa paparan yang apa adanya*' in which means that descriptive method is conducted based on the facts or empirical phenomenon in order to get factual result. Therefore, very relevance with the language, the descriptive research is intended to describe systematically, factually, and accurately about the fact of the language phenomenon. They are several steps of collecting data in which are conducted for this study. For detailed elaboration we can see such as: The first steps the writer will be doing the way face to face or observation as step the effort for collected the source Ternate Malay language from native speaker. The second step is classification base morphemes in Ternate Malay language. The last step is analyzing data base morphemes presupposed by morphologically.

The method is used descriptive with substitution technique. According to Djajasudarma (1993:62) there are seven technique of analysis the distributional technique. They are deletion, substitution, intrusion, expansion, permutation, repetition and paraphrase. The substitution technique is most appropriate for the topic in the ways to look for the meaning of the affix derivation in English and Ternate Malay language (TML) and if the substitution can not be done, Mathews' theory is applied. Mathews (1979: 124-125) says that in word formation, there is a term in which familiar, namely, morphonemesis process.

1.5. Technique and Data Collecting

Technique collecting of data sources has been performance the data Ternate Malay language is taken from sources native speaker (originally informant), local songs, newspaper Malut Post, and researcher alone. Furthermore, in collecting the data in the field, the researcher takes care the classification of data based on object research, the data hoped the collected by good and more validity. This study makes the Ternate Malay language as its data source. Primarily, native speaker as source originally informant, songs of local and is used in collecting the data in the field divide; participants 22 of peoples, 22 of local songs, and researcher alone as uses.

1.6. Theoretical Background

Morphology is the study of word formation, of the structure of words, some observations about words and their structure, some words can be divided into parts which still have meaning, many words have meaning by themselves, but some words have meaning only when used with other words. Some of the parts into which words can be divided can stand alone as words. But others cannot. These word parts that can occur only in combination must be combined in the correct way.

1.7. Morphology

Morphology is part of from the language science in which talking or studying the base structure word where the change influence word structure toward parts and meaning word (Ramlan, 1980:2). Verhaar (1982:52) says that linguistic of branch that studied the arrange grammatical of word. Based on the two define above that morphology is talking about word form, the change word formation that the influenced by the smallest of unit grammatical meaning in the word. Badudu (1996: 4) give define more simply but yet more clearly to relate between morpheme and word. His according to that morphology is the science that talking morpheme then how the morpheme formed to be word. This definition the same also according to Nida (1963: 1) that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. So, Morphology is the study of how words are structured and how they are put together form smaller parts.

1.8. Morpheme

A morpheme can be defined as a minimal unit having more or less constant meaning and more or less constant form. Necessary to explain which the main morpheme and its kinds, namely, The word is the smallest meaningful unit, the smallest unit with meaning is actually the morpheme. A word may be up of several morphemes. Words are not only analyzable but they also have internal structure according to which their components are related to each other. From definition of morphology that said by Verhar, Badudu, Ramlan can knowing with very clearly that morpheme is the minimal linguistic unit which has a meaning or grammatical function. According to Bloomfield (1933:161) that morpheme is a linguistic form which bears no partial phonetic semantic resemblance to any other form. So, according to Bloomfield word form above form it is such as; *bird, play, dence, -y, -ing* are morpheme. The same homonymy, like; *pear, pair, pare*. the same only in sound, it is not in the meaning. (Sutiono, 2004).

So, Morpheme is the minimal linguistic unit which has a meaning or grammatical function. In English, for example, the word; *ripens* consists of three morphemes, *ripe + en*. *En* is a morpheme which changes adjective into verb; *ripe* is an adjective. But *ripen* is a verb. *Ripens* is still a verb; the morpheme *-s* indicate that the subject of the verb is third person singular and that the action is neither past nor future. According to Nida, Elson and Pickett that is said by Hockett more important in talking morpheme. Hockett says that (Elson and Pickett, 1976: 7), morpheme is the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language. The definition that is said by Hockett the same of way by statement Nida (1963: 6) such as: one of the first talks which comfort the linguist in examining a new language with a view to discovering and describing its structure is the identification of the minimal meaningful units of which the language is composed. These minimal units are called 'morphemes', the example word *boyish* and *maddening* that consists of one element; *boy-ish, mad-en* and *-ing*. (Sutiono, 2004).

Based on the two definition above then Badudu (1994 : 66) said that '*morfemialah bentuk bahasa yang terkecil yang tidak dapat dibagi menjadi bagian-bagian yang lebih kecil*'. This definition emphasis the morpheme have the little form that it is not divided to be parts the smallest. Futhermore, Samsuri (1993:170) imphasis that the form composite smallest the same or reduplicate of similarly. The two definitions had to explain that morpheme is the smallest of unit in the words that the form can be reduplication or composite the same in which have lexical meaning. In Ternate Malay language there is form as words, like; {mo} + {ambe} ----> *moambe* /'want to take', {mo} + {lia} --> *molialia* 'want to see'. it can be said that mo is morphem, in which lexical meaning 'want', mo also is called 'alomorph'. Term morpheme has been defined as 'a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function' to show in Ternate Malay language, like; {mo}+{tidor}, ---> *motidor* ' want to sleep', {so}+{dapa} ----> *so dapa* 'already to take', {ba}+{pisa} -----> *so pisa* 'already to separate'.

Functional or grammatical morpheme in Ternate Malay language, such as; {so}, {mo}, {ba}, {pe}, {bi}, {ma}, {kong}, {akang}, {e}, {tu}. As we know that functional or grammatical morpheme are free morpheme which have little or no meaning on their own, but which show grammatical relationships in and between sentence. For instance, in a language, these morphemes are represented by prepositions, conjunctions, articles, demonstratives, auxiliary verbs, pronouns; e.g., in English, *with, but, the, this, can, who, me* (Zapata, 2007). Based on functional or the kinds of morpheme it can notice that there are called grammatical morphemes or free morpheme where the both morphemes are called functional or grammatical morpheme. When they are attached to other morphemes they change the meaning or the grammatical function of the word in some way, as just seen, in which morpheme are called in Ternate Malay language, for example; *so mo biking akang to*, in which has grammatical morphemes *so, mo, akang*, and one verb *biking*, has meaning 'to make'.

Consequently, we know that morpheme difference with words, according to Bloomfield, (1993:178) says that morpheme is 'a minimum free form'. But according to Elson & Pickett, (1976: 7) that the smallest of element that can be utterance alone. Moreover, Elson & Pickett says that the morpheme is likely a word or part then word, in Ternate Malay language, the words like; *tusa, kadera*, are the singular morpheme cannot be change again. Yet, word *tusatu* consists of two morpheme, namely base morpheme *tusa* and morpheme *tu* where it has mean alone.

2. Functional morphemes in Ternate Malay Language

Functional or grammatical morphemes are free morphemes which have little or no meaning on their own, but which show grammatical relationships in and between sentence. For instance, in a language, these morphemes are represented by preposition, conjunction, article, demonstratives, auxiliary verbs, pronouns; e.g., *with, but, the, can, who, me*. It should be said that functional words are almost always used in their unstressed form (Zapata : 2007)).

In Ternate Malay language, functional or grammatical morpheme very important and have lexical meaning words, like; *so makan* is differ mean with; *momakan*, very differ mean again with, *makan to*. According to, Ramlan (1985:50) that said morpheme is '*suatusatuangramatikterikat yang di dalamsuatuunsur yang bukan kata dan bukan pokok kata, yang memilikikesanggupan melekat padasatuan-satuan lain untuk membentuk kata ataupun kata baru*'. Forms in Ternate Malay language such as; *akang, kong*, in word such as; *ambeakang, Kanapakong*, all each other is said functional or grammatical morpheme because its forms is direct element that have mean to attached to the word.

Consequently, in Ternate Malay language also have similarly that important facts about the ways in which functional morpheme join with their expression in word. For example, *akang and kong* followed by verbs, for example, to adjective or nouns, we can add base verb of *ambe, baca, cari, lia, nae*, with the followed by grammatical morphemes *akang and kong*, such as; *ambeakang, bacaakang, cariakang, liakong, naekong*, are all adjective words, and also, in Ternate Malay language can followed by functional or grammatical morpheme, such as, *so, pe, mo, ma, ba, ta, bi*, in word *socari, pekabar, mojalang, mabahasa, bamasa, bikingapa*.

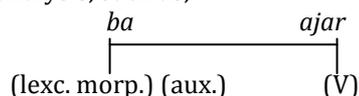
added; and syntactic verb features is seen a fundamental fact about words in all human languages is that they can be grouped together into a relatively small number of classes is called syntactic categories (O'Grady,1993:182).

Moreover, point out general classification of words, the classes are divide into two groups content words and function words. content words are those which can contribute substantially to the meaning of the sentence, including noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. While, function words include determiner, preposition, conjunction and auxiliary. Those words influence the structure and meanings of the sentence though are the smaller. This statement the agree with according to Alwi, *et al* (1998:87) says that '*ciri-ciri verb dapatdiketahuidenganmengamati (1) perilakusemantis, (2) bentukmorfologis, (3) perilikusintaksis*'. Yet, in a manner verb can be identification and added from word-class others primarily with adjective, because this characteristic as bellow: (1) the function of verb as predicate or core predicate in sentence, for example in Ternate Malay language:

(2) *Dorang balajar skarang.*

(Grammatical morpheme)+ V

or can showing analysis, such as;



Morphological : *ba* = [lexical morpheme].

Semantic : *ajar* [verb word, student + teacher].

In sentence above where verb have free morphemes such as; {*ba*} in word form *lari*, and *ajar*. Forms verb *balajar* and *balari* above have function as predicate core, the verb have mean inherent action, processes, and situation. In conclusion to classify a word into syntactic categories we can analyze it based on its function, its morphology, and its meaning, the word class can be determined. Still the sentences will analysis is used lexical morphemes seem form such as:

(3) *Kita solari akang ngana trus moambe ngana ulang.*

[*so*] [*lari*]
(lexc.morph)(aux.) (V)

and,

[*mo*] [*ambe*]
(lexc.morph) (aux.) (V)

The two sentence above can showing such as;

so lari
[lexc. Morph] (aux.) (stem word) (V)

and,

mo ambe
[lexc. Morph] (aux.) (stem word) (V)

According to Keraf (1987:86) says that '*verbadapatdilihtdariduasudutpandang. Pertama, segalabentuk kata yang mengandungimbunan; kedua, kelompok kata dengan + kata sifat*'. In opinoin the researcher that verb in Ternate Malay language (TML) must there is affix processes with added prefix and suffix, such as in verb as follows: *ajar, lari*. forms verb above to be meaning in Ternate Malay Language if they add affixes or chracteristicsmorfologis such as: {*bal-*} to *bebal ajar* have mean '*study*'; and {*so-*} to be *so lari* have mean '*have runed*'.

Verhaar (1996:52) says that '*cirimorfologislazimnyadibedakansebagaimorfem bebas (free morpheme) dan morfemterikat (bound morpheme)*'. From this definition the morphology characteristics very clearly that there is free morpheme that can stand on itself, and also bound morpheme that cannot stand itself. This explanatory that there are two base of kinds in which is used in word formation verb, namely: (1) without *base* affix anywhere, have had syntactic categories and mean stand itself. This base is named free base. (2) *Base* which neither syntactic categories nor new mean itself after given affix. This *Base* is named bound base. Based on two kinds of *Base* it. Indonesia language have two form of kinds verb is name base verb and descendant verb (see again to Alwiet *al*, 1998:98). Verb base is a verb that can stand itself without affix and to have making that stand alone (see Kridalaksana, 1994:49) and Alwiet *al* (1998:100-101), such as in Ternate Malay language (TML); *minong, piggi, iko*. For illustration can be seen in sentence bellow:

(4) Kita *pepai* mo minong aer
 (lexc.morph)(Aux.)(V) (lexc.morph) (Ver. Stem)(V)

or can showing analysis such as;

pe *pai*
 (lexc.morph) (Aux.) (stem word) (N)

and,

mo *minong*
 (lexc. Morph) (Aux.) (stem word) (V)

In Ternate Malay language also founded form verb base (VB), for example in word ; *pai* have mean 'father', In sentence above where verb base *pai* and *minong* are formed verb active transitive, because the sentence above can not form to pasive. A transitive verb normally is followed by a direct object to be complete.

(4) *Kanapa kong ngana baca akang kita*
 [*kanapa*] [*kong*]
 (N) (base. morph)

[*baca*] [*akang*]
 (V) (base. Morph)

can showing analysis in diagram such as;

Kanapa kong
 (stem word) (N) (lexc. Morph) (aux.)

and,

Baca akang
 (stem word) (V) (lexc.morph) (aux.)

In sentence above each stem word contains only one direct which follows the auxiliary for fill position of direct object (Od) which put the stem word in the sentence. In sentence above noun *kanapa* contains only one direct in which follows the auxiliary the fill position of direct object (Od) in which put in the sentence into mono transitive group. From the sentences *baca* above shows that complex transitive verbs, put and followed by adverbials upstairs *akang*.

For clearly about functional or grammatical morphemes the researcher give explaining processes about [*so*], [*pe*], [*mo*], [*ba*], [*kong*], [*akang*] based on tables form. The grammatical morphemes Ternate Malay language [*so*] can only occur the words consonant [t], [l], [b], [k], [p], [j], [s], [h] and [c].

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, our data showed that functional or grammatical morphemes in Ternate Malay Language (TML) have the differences form with English or another language. Ternate Malay language is one of language which to be tool of communicate between all ethnic or as lingua franca in north maluccas province. This language is code-switching from Ternate and Indonesia language.

Functional or grammatical morphemes in Ternate Malay language have differences form and mean in affixes forms if to see of morphological and syntactical. We are finding provide interesting hints to be applied in the field of comparative studies. Our data seem to confirm that contextual information, rather than morphological information are relevant in the understanding of derivation affixes and this could be taken as a confirmation on comparative language observation. In Ternate Malay language consists of functional or grammatical morphemes, such as; {*so*}, {*pe*}, {*mo*}, {*ba*}, {*kong*}, {*akang*}.

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