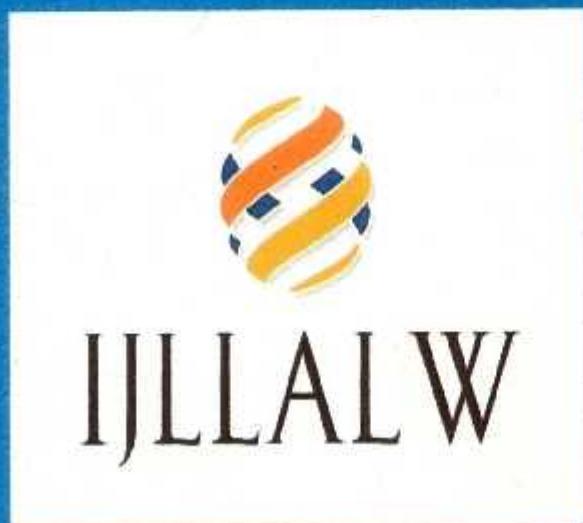


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VERB AFFIXATION OF LAMPUNG LANGUAGE IN KUNTARA RAJA NITI BOOK AND TEXTBOOKS:
A MORPHOLOGY STUDY

Farida Ariyani, Moh.Tadjuddin, Cece Sobarna,Wahya
Faculty of Humanities Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia
Email:dulifarida@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research explains morphologically the verb affixation of Lampung Language in Kuntara Raja Niti book (1901) and textbooks. In the explanation, the data which contain verb affixes in Kuntara Raja Niti book and textbooks are collected, analyzed and determined in order to find the types of the affixes. As results, this research has found six prefixes, seventeen circumfixes and two infixes of Lampung language verbs.

KEYWORDS: Verb Affixation, Lampung Language, Morphology, Affixes, Qualitative

INTRODUCTION

Lampung language is one of the local languages in Indonesia, which is still used and maintained by Lampung people. Lampung language is one of the world languages which has their own letters called '*Had Lampung*' or Lampung alphabets. There are two main dialects found in Lampung language; there are "Abung" and "Pesisir." In the development, Van Royen cited in Hadikusuma (1988) has divided Lampung dialects into A and O dialects. It is called A dialect because the vocabularies ended with /a/ vowel whereas it is called O dialect because ended with /o/ vowel. This A dialect sometimes called 'Pesisir dialect.' This dialect is found and used in Belalau, Peminggir Teluk Semangka, Teluk Lampung, Way Kanan, Sungkai, Komering, Krui, Melinting, dan Pubian while O dialect is found and used in Tulang Bawang (Menggala), Northern of Lampung, Centre of Lampung, and Eastern of Lampung.

Research about Lampung language has been done by Walker (1976). He published a book title "*A Grammar Of The Lampung Language: The Pesisir Dialect Of Waylima*." In that book Walker describes words, utterance and morphological rules of Indonesia language which is freely used in the Lampung language contexts especially for a person who lives in Lampung or often having contact with Lampung people. Other linguists who have already done a research for Lampung language are Nazaruddin (1988) who describes about the syntax of "Pesisir" dialect, Sudirman (2006) who describes about geography dialect and found variations of phonemes in Lampung affixes and Wetty (1992) who describes the morphology of Abung dialect. In her research, Wetty describes the development of part of speech in Lampung language and she does not find any circumfixes in Abung dialect.

Based on the researches that have been done before, there is no specific research in morphology that concerned with verb affixation. This research tries to describe the affixation of verb in Kuntara Raja Niti book which contains original text of Lampung language and using middle school textbooks from Warsiyem (2007) as other reference for modern text of Lampung language.

This research will focus on morphemes. The area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology, from the Greek word *morphe* 'form, shape'; and morphemes can be thought of as the minimal units of morphology (Katamba, 1993; Aronoff and Fudeman, 2005; Carstairs and Mc.Charty, 2002). There are two kinds of morphemes. Morphemes that can stand on their own are called free morphemes, and ones that cannot are bound morphemes (Tadjuddin: 2003). However, a single word may constitute several morphemes for examples cited from Fromkin and Rodman (1998):

- One morpheme : *boy* , *desire*
- Two morphemes : *boy + ish*, *desire + able*
- Three morphemes : *boy + ish + ness*, *desire + able + ity*
- Four morphemes: *gentle + man + li + ness*, *un + desire + able + ity*
- More than four: *un + gentle + man + li + ness*, *anti + dis + establishment + ari + an + ism*

From the examples above, morphemes like *boy*, *desire*, *gentle* and *man* may constitute words by themselves. These are free morphemes. Other morphemes like *-ish*, *-ness*, *-ly*, *dis-*, *trans-* and *-un* are always parts of the words. These morphemes called bound morphemes or it can be called affixes.

The affixes can be separated into parts such as prefix, suffix, infixes and circumfixes. English language only has prefix and suffix. However, infix and circumfix occur in some language. Prefix is an affix that occurs before a morpheme (like *en-* in *enlarge*), suffixes is an affix which occurs following a morpheme (like *-ance* in *performance*, *-ness* in *whiteness*, and *-able* in *readable*). Infix is an affix which is inserted into other morphemes (Bontoc morphemes, spoken in Philippines: *fikas* "Strong" which is a noun/adjective will change into *fumikas* "to be strong" in order to be a verb) and circumfix is an affix which attached to another morpheme both initially and finally (Chikasaw, a Muskogean language spoken in Oklahoma: *chokma* "he is good" as affirmative becomes *ik + chokm + o* as "he is not good" as negative). (Fromkin and Rodman, 1998; Aronoff and Fudeman, 2005; Carstairs and Mc.Charty, 2002). The process of affix attachment to a morpheme is called affixation.

In addition, many morphemes also have different pronunciations, called allomorphs Carstairs and Mc.Charty (2002), the choice between them being determined by the context. For example, *-s* addition for plural words in English has different sound such as: [s] (as in *cats* or *lamps*), [z] (as in *dogs* or *days*), and [iz] or [əz] (as in *horses* or *judges*). Verb affixation in Lampung language is the most productive affixation in Lampung language. Therefore, this research will only focus on that matter.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses Descriptive-qualitative method. The method has been seen by Bogdan and Taylor as a procedure that result descriptive data such as verbal or written words (Moleong, 1993:3). Descriptive terms suggest that this research conducted based on the facts or phenomena which is textually noted. The data in this study were collected through observe and note methods. It is accordance with what is stated by Mahsun (2005: 90-92). This collecting method was called observe method because the way to collect the data was done textually by observing the verb affixation. Furthermore, the data were noted and then divided based on their topic.

For data analysis, this research uses intra-lingual equivalence. In this step, the data of Lampung language verbs were compared with Indonesian Language verbs. In the presentation of the data, the analysis will be presented in two ways, namely: (a) formulation using

The examples of signs and symbols are: (1) curly braces ({}) which is used to mark the morphological unit in a morpheme. It usually a bound morpheme,(2) the square brackets ([]) indicates that the unit inside of the brackets is a phonetic unit and it is used in the field of phonology to symbolize a particular sound that does not have any status of phoneme,(3) arrow (→) is used to indicate changes in verbs form, (4) a plus sign (+) indicates the addition of the form, (5) single quotation marks ('') indicates the meaning and (6) the symbol letters such as abbreviation like BL indicates Lampung language.

DATA ANALYSIS

1. *Prefixation of {N-}*

The research shows that prefixation of {N-} is commonly found in Lampung language verb. The prefix {N-} has five allomorphs: ng-, n-, ny-, m- and nge-.

a. *Prefixation of {N-} with ng- allomorph*

{N-} prefix becomes *ng-* is formed when {N-} joined the base that begins with vowels (a, i, u, e, o) and the vowels then assimilated, In addition, prefix {N-} becomes *ng-* formed when joining the base begins with consonant [k] then [k] is assimilated. For examples:

1. {N-} + ator → *ngator* 'to manage'
(19/3) Pandai ngator Pengetuha, Penglaku.
2. {N-} + injam → *nginjam* 'to borrow'
(11/1) Mak munsa nginjam bidak.
3. {N-} + unut → *ngunut* 'to find'
(4/5) Jual berunang serta kajang, dan Penyimbang ni *ngemik* gerok, mak ngunut kekurangan di humbul barih. Tani sina ngulah pukandang jenong tani sinapun.
4. {N-} + emik → *ngemik* 'to possess'
(4/5) Jual berunang serta kajang, dan Penyimbang ni *ngemik* gerok, mak *ngunut* kekurangan di humbul barih. Tani sina ngulah pukandang jenong tani sinapun.
5. {N-} + osegh → *ngosegh* 'to expel'
(19) Belanda ngoseghia ...
6. {N-} + kunci → *ngunci* 'to lock'
(4/5) Ngunci kahandak.

b. *Prefixation of {N-} with Ny- allomorph*

{N-} prefix becomes *Ny-* is formed when {N-} joined with the base that begins with consonant [s] and [c], both of the [s] and [c] consonants is assimilated. For examples:

7. {N-} + sahut → *nyahut* 'to reply'
(13) Maka nyahut Temenggung Singa Pati : "Ya Gustiku sepatah kata Tuanku akan ku turut".
8. {N-} + cambuk → *nyambuk* 'to whip'
(15/4) Sai nyutuk makkung tekas lengan ni mena nyambuk.
9. {N-} + cuba → *nyuba* 'to try'
(53) Ngeramat nyuba baya jenong hukum sinapun sai kara nyau ni hati.
10. {N-} + sukak → *nyukak* 'to change'
(60) Maka wat ngemaling di mahan mak kenebok, suwa debingi, makkung munsa nyukak hejongan sai kedau mahan sina begawoh atau hejongan mahan ni.
11. {N-} + sangka → *nyangka* 'to suppose'
(68) Maka perkara sangka-menyangka, teduh meneduh, ki sai nyangka kalah ya dihukum kebalik tali reti ni ya nyukak di sai kakak.

c. *Prefixation of {N-} with n- allomorph*

{N-} prefix becomes *n-* is formed when {N-} joined with base that begins with consonant [t] and then [t] consonant is assimilated. Contoh:

12. {N-} + tayuh → *nayuh* 'do tayuh'
(10/12) Mak dapok mak di ajak sai tuha lapah nayuh.
13. {N-} + tutu → *nutu* 'to pound'
(13/6) Hun nutu gelepung mak ngurau ya.
14. {N-} + tenggalan → *nenggalan* 'to consider'
(96) Nenggalan di tengah bingi
15. {N-} + terima → *nerima* 'to accept'
(48/3) Jelema miskin kira-kira haga nerima suduk.

16. {N-} + tinjuk → ninjuk‘to catch’
 (59) Maka meranai ninjuk muli, sampai ditunggang ni kuruk pulan lebih sanga pungenahan, kejuju sampai ngebiyan anying ki muni-muni muli sina dibatok meranai sina, dan muli sina kira makkung cinta atau akil balikh sina ninjuk adok ni, sanga mahan muli sina lain kedau haga, atau makkung suka, ki tubas jadi, meranai sina ngebayar beli ni ngepih dan rega bedak lunyuh ni rial sawik harung bah menurut pangkat muli sina, ya nyamporkon badan ni di kanca pereda ni.

d. **Prefixation of {N-} with *m-* allomorph**
 {N-} prefix becomes *m-is* formed when {N-} joined the base that begins with vowels (a, i, u, e, o) and the vowels not assimilated. In {N-} prefix becomes *m-is* formed when {N-} joined with the base that begins with [h] and [p] consonants, [h] and [p] consonants is assimilated. For examples:

17. {N-} + unggak → munggak‘to raise’
 (40/4) Maka Ratu Majapahit munggak di pusaban ...
18. {N-} + hinok → minok‘to stay overnight’
 (15/4) ... dipa lagi rang minok
19. {N-} + pagas → magas‘to stab with a spear’
 (84) Maka wat nyabut gegaman tajam mak permisi pai, maka hulun sai rados disan tekebas nyawa ni ki ya haga magas didenda siwa pitis Rp.36,-. Ngeramat nyirang baya jenong hukum sinapun.
20. {N-} + pisol → misol‘to slaughter’
 (100) Tapi ki muli mak suka atau ahli waris ni mak suka nemu kon tian rua musti tian rua jaja-jama misol kibau hurik sai, serenta muli, ngemuli muloh merani rena munih, sebab liom malu tian rua, gegoh, cuman meranai tambah nyukak hejongan mahan sina bugawoh sina lebih kerugian ni meranai.
21. {N-} + pekik → mekik‘to scream’
 (12) ... jama bunyi sai mekik

e. **Prefixation of {N-} with *Nge-* allomorph**

{N-} prefix becomes *nge-is* formed when {N-} joined with the base that begins with all of the consonants except [P, T, K, S, C] then the {N-} consonants is not assimilated. Furthermore, {N-} becomes *nge-can* also be formed with the base that begins with [h] (not only for {N-} prefix with *m-allomorph*). However, it differs with *m-*, in {N-} prefix with *nge-allomorph* the [h] consonant not assimilated. For examples:

22. {N-} + jaga → ngejaga‘to guard’
 (10/10) Ngejaga rulung.
23. {N-} + lawan → ngelawan‘to fight’
 (25) Ya mula ni kidah pun angguan ni Punyimbang, ngelawan adik wari dang kurang pinggung pikir angka jaman mak akhir dang kurang ati-ati angka ni makkung mati, dang kurang angok-angok angka ni lagi dapok.
24. {N-}+ hapak → ngehapak‘to guide’
 (30) Sebab ki lapah ngehapak jelema buta, napong jaoh bakal tejajan, sebab itu kita berjalan awas-awas, hiwon-hiwon.
25. {N-} + gudok → ngegudok‘to stir’
 (40/4) Sungai bulok dibulok-bulok, Badak purang ngegudok kubang, tanoh dikukut ti cakak kon di hulu sina pantangan anak Ratu.
26. {N-} + maling → ngemaling‘to steal’
 (51) Maka perkara maling kak wat bukti kak wat saksi ni dan sai ngemaling kak nerima salah, ya laju kilu hukum di Perwatin.

2. **Prefixation of *bu-* and *be-***

Besides {N-} prefix this research found *bu-* and *be-* prefixes. Below is the explanation of those prefixes.

a. **Prefixation of *Bu-***

Bu-prefix used with the base that begins with consonant and then the consonant is not assimilated. For examples:

27. Bu- + sesat → busesat‘to go astray’
 (2/3) Mak busesat.
28. Bu- + langgar → bulanggar‘to have a mosque’
 (2/4) Mak bulanggar atau musiguit.
29. Bu- + geduk → bugeduk‘to have a drum’
 (2/6) Mak bugeduk.
30. Bu- + kahandak → bukahandak‘to wish’
 (2/8) Mak bukahandak.
31. Bu- + balah → bubalah‘to speak’
 (10/3) Simah bubalah.

b. Prefixation of Be-

Be- prefix is used with the base that begins with consonant or vowel and then the consonant or the vowel is not assimilated. For examples:

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| 32. Be- + <i>iman</i> | → | <i>beiman</i> 'to have faith' |
| (96) ... jelema <i>beiman</i> ... | | |
| 33. Be- + <i>kawan</i> | → | <i>bekawan</i> . 'to have friend' |
| (1) ... bughung sai <i>bekawan</i> ... | | |
| 34. Be- + <i>gughau</i> | → | <i>begughau</i> ... 'to joke' |
| (1) lagi <i>begughau</i> ... | | |
| 35. Be- + <i>kaca</i> | → | <i>bekaca</i> 'to use glass' |
| (2) Niku <i>bekaca</i> di wai | | |
| 36. Be- + <i>bunyi</i> | → | <i>bebunyi</i> 'to sound' |
| (9) Mak beni bel <i>bebunyi</i> | | |

3. Prefixation of ti- and te-

Besides {N-}, bu- and be- other prefixes found in this research are ti- and te-. Below is the explanation of ti- and te-prefixes.

a. Prefixation of ti-

Ti-prefix is used with the base that begins with consonant or vowel and then the consonant or the vowel is not assimilated. For examples:

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| 37. Ti- + <i>wrau</i> | → | <i>tiwrau</i> 'called' |
| (48) Tetapi kiwat jelema ngan ni nyawakon ya tengenah ni atau ya nengis ni, atau ditengani ni dapok <i>tiwrau</i> mit Perwatin sina maka ya nemonkon cawa jelema 12 sudi jeno, ampaiai dapok diterima jadi saksi, maka wat saksi 12 pasal sina tiulah lagi ditaksir Perwatin, acak nyaksikon batu, kayu. | | |
| 38. Ti- + <i>rerap</i> | → | <i>tirerap</i> 'cut' |
| (54) Maka wat ngemaling bubuhan atau tinanaman, mak tiranting, mak <i>tirerap</i> dan mak tigelegai kejuju ni di pinggir rang. | | |
| 39. Ti- + <i>gelegai</i> → <i>tigelegai</i> 'shaken' | | |
| (54) Maka wat ngemaling bubuhan atau tinanaman, mak tiranting, mak <i>tirerap</i> dan mak <i>tigelegai</i> kejuju ni di pinggir rang. | | |
| 40. Ti- + <i>ilik</i> | → | <i>tililik</i> 'stepped' |
| (74) Maka wat mupika kon hulun, taksir kedo kak bangat ni, dan <i>tililik</i> pangkat sai bedusa sina mari ngitung tepung ni. | | |
| 41. Ti- + <i>kejanguh</i> → <i>tikejanguh</i> 'revealed' | | |
| (90) Maka wat <i>tikejanguh</i> , taksir pangkat ni sai dibayakni sina, danda mulai ria belas ria harung bah, dan pukakas ni akuk, kiya sai kedau ya sayang di pekakas ni beli ni muloh pira ya timpu ya ngebeli barang sina jono ni. | | |

b. Prefixation of te-

Te-prefix is used with the base that begins with consonant and then the consonant is not assimilated. For examples:

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 42. Te- + <i>jajau</i> | → | <i>tejajau</i> 'lost' |
| (30) Sebab ki lapah ngehepak jelema buta, nepong jawoh bakal <i>tejajau</i> , sebab itu kita berjalan awas-awas, hiwon-hiwon. | | |
| 43. Te- + <i>tahan</i> | → | <i>tetahan</i> 'hampered' |
| (64) Maka wat jelema ngemaling kena <i>tetahan</i> lambung darak, dipinggir rang atau pinggir huma atau randos dihulun burakal, hukum ni diulangkon ni kebelah di sai kedau tenahan sina, atau rega ni separo jelema makai tungga bugawoh. | | |
| 44. Te- + <i>tutuk</i> | → | <i>tetutuk</i> 'carried away' |
| (76) Maka wat nyerumah barang atau daw belanja atau bulanja atau binatang maka lebon atau luang atau cadang atau pupika, periksa munih api barang ngan sai nyerumah, sina <i>tetutuk</i> munih kelebonan, atau cadang atau luang atau pupika, diputus hukum sukak ni nengah rinci jelema haga kecewa. | | |
| 45. Te- + <i>liyu</i> | → | <i>teliyu</i> 'passed' |
| (80) Maka wat jelema <i>teliyu</i> atau ratong nginjang derani, kejuju ki debingi hulun mak pandai disahaja ni, maka wat kepetenahan tiuh sina sai mak ketentuan sebab ni, menurut kuntara pasal 79 hukum ni Tupai lalu kelapa jatuh. | | |
| 46. Te- + <i>kebas</i> | → | <i>tekebas</i> 'thrown' |
| (84) Maka wat nyabut gegaman tajam mak permisi pai, maka hulun sai randos disan <i>tekebas</i> nyawa ni kiya haga magas didenda siwa pitis Rp.36,-. Ngeramat nyirang baya jenong hukum sinapun | | |

4. Prefixation of di-

Di- prefix is a prefix that is found in Lampung language. Below is the explanation of di- prefix.

a. Prefiksasi di-

di- prefix is used with the base of word that begins with consonant or vowel and then the consonant or the vowel is not assimilated. For examples:

47. Di- + *tetok* → *ditetok*'cut'

(1) Anak salah anak sai malah, culuk salah culuk *ditetok*.

48. Di- + anggu → dianggu 'believed to be'
(6/3) Wajib juga dianggu ki pandai di ram bator.

49. Di- + lulih → dilulih 'asked'
(10/8) Lika dilulih muli temui.

50. Di- + guwai → diguwai 'perfomed'
(11/2) Mak diguwai hulun Penglaku.

51. Di- + penah → dipenah 'waited'
(11/4) Mak dipenah hun mengan kibau.

5. Circumfixation of {N} ...ko/-kon/-i

On the last explanation, I have mentioned that {N-} has several allomorphs such as ng-, ny-, n-, m-, and nge-. To form circumfixes, those five allomorphs then joined with the base and ended with -ko/-kon/-i suffixes which result several circumfixes such as: ng-...-ko/-kon, ng-...-i, ny-...-ko/-kon, ny-...-i, n...ko/-kon, n-...-i, m-...-ko/-kon, m-...-i, nge-...-ko/-kon, nge-...-i.

a. Circumfixation of Ng-...-ko/-kon

Ng-...-ko/-kon circumfix is formed when {N-} joined the base that begins with vowels (a, i, u, e, o) and the vowels then assimilated then added -ko/-kon suffix. In addition, prefix {N-} becomes circumfix *ng-...-ko/-kon* is formed when joining the base begins with consonant [k]; [k] is assimilated then added -ko/-kon suffix.

52. {N-} + kuat + -kon → nguatkon 'to strength'
(46) Turunan anak Jawa sai nguatkon tata-titi, nangga bumi keraton.

53. {N-}+ ingok + -kon → ngingokkon 'to remember'
(56) Maka wat barang tinggal, dihu lu hulun, sai ngehalu ya rulus hati, mulang barang bugawoh, ram dang mak ngingokkon hati kedua sai betik, maka sampai jadi pekara, ulah sai ngehalu ya saking piyot, wat saksi ni sai temon nunjukkon, jak sai budakwa maka dihukum barang mulang, dihapik ni kiri-kanan, dimuka dan belakang jadi kelima batang, ngejabok baya jenong hukum sinapun. Ya haga makai pintor jama kedua.

54. {N-}+ intar + -ko → ngintarko 'to deliver'
(143) Maka wat ngiring gegoh Kuntara pasal : 88 bedua ngelakuni, dan pok ngiring seperti kuntara pasal 105. Maka ya mulang cuma diterangkon Penyimbang ni bugawoh, sebab ya lapah pinangguran rua telu Penyimbang ngintarko ya, ganta ya kak mulang, Penyimbang sina nguraw sampai 5-6 nyawako bedua jara ulang tiyung, cabi ni kak ratong, dan perkara alat ni mak ngedok denda cuman Penyimbang sina ngegewui hanekan kanan bugawoh, ulah ya haga nemuiko kanca pureda ni.

55. {N-}+ ucak + -kon → ngueakkon 'to return'
(124) Ngeramat ngelakung baya jenong hukum sinapun, ngueakkon tiyuh kedua, tiyuh kedua humbul atau kebun.

56. {N-}+ kenal + -ko → ngenalko 'to command'
(8) ... sai bakas ngenalko ...

b. Circumfixation of Ng-...-i

Ng-...-i circumfix is formed when {N-} joined the base that begins with vowels (a, i, u, e, o) and the vowels then assimilated then added -i suffix. In addition, prefix {N-} becomes circumfix *ng-...-i* is formed when joining the base begins with consonant [k]; [k] is assimilated then added -i suffix.

57. {N-} + ubat + -i → ngubati 'to cure'
(83) Maka wat hulun buhaban bedas atau laju mati di jengangan, anjak memenganan, lamon jadi perkara sapa sai kedau makanan atau memasakan sina sai kena di hukum ngubati ya, atau ngebangun ya dan segala ongkos-ongkos hal sina.

58. {N-}+ unyah + -i → ngunyah 'to mock'
(3) ... muli guwai ngunyah ...

59. {N-}+ aku + -i → ngakui 'to admit'
(41) ... guwangakui dus ...

60. {N-}+ kuruk + -i → nguruki 'to enter'
(41) Maling sina nguruki nuwaku

61. {N-}+ koret + -i → ngoreti 'to cut with sickle'
(41) Bebai sina ngoreti huma

c. Circumfixation of Ny-...-ko/-kon

Ny-...-ko/-kon circumfix is formed when {N-} joined with the base that begins with consonant [s] and [c], both of the [s] and [c] consonants is assimilated then added with -ko/-kon suffix. For examples:

62. {N-}+ cawa + -kon → nyawakon 'to say'
(9/5) ... nganninyaawakon...

63. {N-}+ saksi + -ko → nyaksiko 'to see'

- (48) Tetapi kiwat jelema ngan ni nyawakon ya tengenah ni atau ya nengis ni, atau ditengani ni dapok ti uraw mit Perwatin sina maka ya nemonkon cawa jelema 12 sudi jeno, ampai dapok diterima jadi saksi, maka wat saksi 12 pasal sina tiulah lagi ditaksir Perwatin, acak nyaksikon batu, kayu.
64. {N-}+ sani + -kon → nyanikon 'to tidy up'
 (65) Maka wat jelema ngemaling kena tinahan dilambung dark, tapi ngan ni ancul, lain gegoh sudi jeno, musti di ulohkon ni unyin atau nyanikon pepah ni tinahan sina.
65. {N-}+ sadang + -kon → nyadangkon 'to break'
 (133) Jumlah 15 pasal sai nyadangkon atau ngebinasakon Pepadun, tetapi ki hantara atau gincing dapok diadilkon segala bagi dan segala tungguan ni hejong ni ki lagi wat Pepadun lam buai sina sai barih.
66. {N-}+ cacak + -kon → nyacakkon 'to utter'
 (135) ni ya kilu ragam ngumbankon sai dia nyacakkon sai disuya ni sina musti diragami Perwatin.

d. Circumfixation of Ny-...-i

Ny-...-i-circumfix is formed when {N-} joined with the base that begins with consonant [s] and [c], both of the [s] and [c] consonants is assimilated then added with *-i* suffix. For examples:

67. {N-}+ calak + -i → nyalaki 'to fool'
 (118) Cepala buha nahun, nyalaki anggopni, tapi ki pedom atau buhaban dang dihukum.
68. {N-}+ sahit + -i → nyahuti 'to reply'
 (118) Siti nyahuti urauan indukna
69. {N-}+ cuba + -i → nyubai 'to try'
 (121) Nyak nyubai kawai sina
70. {N-}+ cabut + -i → nyabuti 'to pull'
 (121) Nyak nyabuti uban indukku
71. {N-}+ sirang + -i → nyirangi 'to pass'
 (122) Ulat nyirangi tumbang...

e. Circumfixation of n-...-ko/-kon

n-...-ko/kon-circumfix is formed when {N-} joined with base that begins with consonant [t] and then [t] consonant is assimilated then added *-ko/-kon* suffix. For examples:

72. {N-}+ temui + -kon → nemuikon 'to found'
 (4/1) Nemuikon hulun tandang, atau himpun manuk.
73. {N-}+ temon + -kon → nemonkon 'to correct'
 (48) Tetapi kiwat jelema ngan ni nyawakon ya tengenah ni atau yenengis ni, atau ditengani ni dapok ti uraw mit Perwatin sina maka ya nemonkon cawa jelema 12 sudi jeno, ampai dapok diterima jadi saksi, maka wat saksi 12 pasal sina tiulah lagi ditaksir Perwatin, acak nyaksikon batu, kayu.
74. {N-}+ tunjuk + -ko → nunjukko 'to show'
 (56) Maka wat barang tinggal, dihulu hulun, sai ngehalu ya rulus hati, mulang barang bugawoh, ram dang mak ngingokkon hati kedua sai betik, maka sampai jadi pekar, ulah sai ngehalu ya saking piyot, wat saksi ni sai temon nunjukkon, jak sai budakwa maka dihukum barang mulang, dihapik ni kiri-kanan, dimuka dan belakang jadi kelima batang, ngejabok baya Jenong hukum sinapun. Ya haga makai pintor jama kedua.
75. {N-}+ tegi + -kon → negikon 'to build'
 (123) Maka wat negikon linggis, cepala nyukak kepunggor, nuruikon linggis cepala nyukak kubor, ki sampai tekas anjak pungu ni di tengah tiyuh, hukum ni musti diakuk Penyimbang tiyuh sina linggis ni.
76. {N-}+ terang + -kon → nerangkon 'to explain'
 (134) Supaya gegoh sina mula didenda rasan ki mak mampu nyukak ya sina dilupukkon jadi padangan Batin Semerja, ahli waris ni busai lupuk dia cuma mesol kibau hurik nerangkon sai jadi padangan sina, pupadun ni tinggal sipa helau ni sina mak lungkap lagi, habis perkara ngampang.

f. Circumfixation of n-...-i

n-...-i circumfix is formed when {N-} joined with base that begins with [t] consonant and then [t] consonant is assimilated then added *-i* suffix. For examples:

77. {N-}+ timbak + -i → nimbaki 'to shot'
 (19) ... Belanda nimbakirakyat ...
78. {N-}+ tutu + -i → nutui 'to pound'
 (20) Hun nutui pari
79. {N-}+ timpa + -i → nimpai 'to press'
 (21) Dang nimpai kukut ku
80. {N-}+ tepuk + -i → nepuki 'to tap'
 (21) Ia nepuki pok pedom
81. {N-}+ tutuk + -i → nutuki 'to follow'
 (22) Ulun tuha selalu nutuki hagana sana

ganta



g. Circumfixation of m-...-ko/-kon

m-...-ko/-kon circumfix is formed when {N-} joined the base that begins with vowels (a, i, u, e, o) and the vowels not assimilated. In addition, {N-} becomes *m*-is formed when {N-} joined with the base that begins with [p] consonant, [p] consonants is assimilated then added *-ko/-kon* suffix. For examples:

82. {N-}+ putus + -ko → mutusko 'to decide'
(9/5) *Mutuskon* perkara ya mak tesok.
83. {N-}+ perelu + -kon → merelukon 'to need'
(9/5) Rincian kurang pandai mak *merelukon* badan, jenong Penyimbang sinapun.
84. {N-}+ pangkal + -kon → mangkalkon 'to initialize'
(50) Maka wat hulun jubal ulah hutang piutang atau makanan, atau pekerjaan atau dandan pakaian, atau pukas sahintiru, *mangkalkon* jubal ulah sai segabor di ingok ni tetapi saksi ni mawat, bukti ni mawat, maka di kain kon busumpah setih sesuatu, maka tian ria berani unyin, maka taksir tian ria sapa sai sayung kehidupan ni, sina sai besumpah labuh perkara ni menang.
85. {N-}+ perhati + -kon → merhatikon 'to observe'
(14) ... *merhatikə* usulan ...
86. {N-}+ pati + -kon → matikon 'to kill'
(19) ... Sultan ngarapat *matiko*...

h. Circumfixation of m-...-i

m-...-i circumfix is formed when {N-} joined the base that begins with vowels (a, i, u, e, o) and the vowels not assimilated. In addition, {N-} becomes *m*-is formed when {N-} joined with the base that begins with [h] and [p] consonants, [h] and [p] consonants is assimilated and then added *-i* suffix. For examples:

87. {N-}+ pungker + -i → mungkeri 'to deny'
(51) Maka wat ngelagoki perkara radu putuskon Perwatin rinci ni *mungkeri* dengki, musti didenda segera perkara.
88. {N-}+ hiwang + -i → miwangi 'to cry'
(51) Dang *miwangi* nasib hore
89. {N-}+ patuh + -I → matuhī 'to be loyal'
(52) Ya *matuhī* cawa ulun tuhonno
90. {N-}+ patuk + -i → matuki 'to bite'
(53) Asu *matuki* daging
91. {N-}+ payung + -i → mayungi 'to cover'
(53) Nyak *mayungi* niku

i. Circumfixation of nge-...-ko/-kon

nge-...-ko/-kon circumfix is formed when {N-} joined with the base that begins with all of the consonants except [P, T, K, S, C] the consonants is not assimilated and then added *-ko/-kon* suffix. For examples:

92. {N-}+ gantung + -kon → ngegantungkon 'to hang'
(2/5) Mak *ngegantungkon* kelekup (kentong).
93. {N-}+ jalan + -kon → ngejalankon 'to do'
(29) Mari jenong jelema pandai ya *ngejalankon* tilik tidai 5 perkara.
94. {N-}+ jamuk + -ko → ngejamukko 'to give'
(93) Ngeramat ngelidung baya jenong hukum sinapun ya *ngejamukkon* sai mak betik haga di hun tekena, denda sina mulang di sai ngedakwa sina, Perwatin cuman ongkos perkara gawoh.
95. {N-}+ gampang + -kon → ngegampangkon 'to make easy'
(102) Ngeramat ngepar baya nama hukum sinapun, ya *ngegampangkon* kehimpunan.
96. {N-}+ buntor + -kon → ngebuntorkon 'to make round'
(130) Ngeramat ngungkor baya retini ya *ngebuntorkon* mahan keduwa tapi ki jelema handak pi'il pusanggiri dang dihukum atau didenda.

j. Circumfixation of nge-...-i

nge-...-i circumfix is formed when {N-} joined with the base that begins with all of the consonants except [P, T, K, S, C] the consonants is not assimilated and then added *-i* suffix. For examples:

97. {N-}+ lagok + -i → ngelagoki 'to suppose'
(23) Maka wat *ngelagoki* ...
98. {N-}+ racun + -i → ngeracuni 'to poison'
(23) *Ngeracuni* nama hukum...
99. {N-}+ cida + -i → ngecidai 'to break'

(24) ... wat sai haga ngecidai ia induh...

100. {N-}+ lindung + -i → nge*lindungi* 'to protect'
 (24) Ngeramat nge*lindungi* baya...
101. {N-}+ hadop + -i → nge*hadopi* 'to face'
 (26) ... niku nge*hadopi* nya...

6. Circumfixation of **be-...-an** and **bu-...-an**

This research found bu-...-an and be-...-ancircumfixes. Below is the explanation of those circumfixes:

a. Circumfixation of **bu-...-an**

bu-...-ancircumfix is formed when *be-* joined with the base that begins with consonant and the consonant is not assimilated then added with *-an* suffix. For examples:

102. Bu-+ pekal + -an → bu*pekalan* 'to have place'
 (2) Mak bukekalanragah
103. Bu-+ peselok + -an → bu*peselokan* 'to insert'
 (100) Kuruk Batin, tanda ni meranai sina cakak mahan muli, makai bidak, busabuk, bupeselokan, buselikap, bulistar.
104. Bu-+ serah + -an → bu*serahan* 'to surrender'
 (49) Kuruk Batin, tanda ni meranai sina cakak mahan muli, makai bidak, busabuk, buserahan, buselikap, bulistar.
105. Bu-+ tabrak + -an → bu*tabrakan* 'to clash'
 (28) Mobil sina butabrakan di ranglaya
106. Bu-+ kirim + -an → bu*kiriman* 'to send'
 (28) ...meranai sina bukiriman surat jama muli

b. Circumfixation of **be-...-an**

be-...-ancircumfix is formed when *be-* joined with the base that begins with consonant or vowel and the consonant or the vowel is not assimilated then added with *-an* suffix. For examples:

107. Be- + karet + -an → be*karetan* 'rubberized'
 (25) Ani bekaretan dibuwokni
108. Be- + salam + -an → be*salaman* 'shake hands'
 (27) Dang lupa besalaman jama ulun tuha
109. Be- + timbal + -an → be*timbalan* 'to exchange'
 (27) Wat acara betimbalan delom gawi sina
110. Be- + iring + -an → be*iringan* 'together with'
 (28) Motor sina beiringan jama mobilku
111. Be- + sabai + -an → be*sabaiyan* 'to be related to'
 (28) Ia besabaiyan jama maha niku

7. Circumfixation of **ti-/te-...-ko/-kon/-i**

As I explain before in Lampung language besides {N-}, bu-, and be- prefixes there are te- and ti- prefixes. In circumfixation, ti- or te- is ended with -ko/-kon/-i suffix. Below is the explanation of te- and ti- circumfixations.

a. Circumfixation of **ti-...-ko/-kon**

ti-...-ko/-koncircumfix is formed with the base that begins with consonant or vowel. The consonant or the vowel is not assimilated then added -ko/-kon suffix. For examples:

112. Ti- + uloh + -kon → tiulohkon 'returned'
 (62) Ki kak munsa tengemaling ni tiulohkon dihapikni kiri kanan, jadi ketiga batang dan hejongan seperti
113. Ti- + ucak + -kon → ticakkon 'uttered'
 (5) ...daighahtiucakkon ...
114. Ti- + siyap + -kon → tisiyapkon 'prepared'
 (44) ... ghaduttiisyapkon ...
115. Ti- + cawa + -kon → ticawakon 'spoken'
 (60) Tiyani ticawakon ...
116. Ti- + lebon + -ko → tilebonko 'erased'
 (50) Motor ayah tilebonkon adik

b. Circumfixation of **ti-...-i**

ti-...-icircumfix is formed with the base that begins with consonant or vowel. The consonant or the vowel is not assimilated then added -i suffix. For examples:

117. Ti-+ gelagh + -i → tigelaghi 'named'
 (57) ... luwaghtigelaghi ...
118. Ti-+ gawang + -i → tigawangi 'cleaned'
 (77) ... ghiktigawangi ...
119. Ti-+ sapon + -i → tisaponi 'cleaned'
 (78) Nuwa sina tisaponi anak muli
120. Ti-+ pedom + -i → tipedomi 'to sleep on'
 (79) Pok pedom mahani dang tipedomi
121. Ti-+ injam + -i → tiinjami 'loaned'
 (79) Ia tiinjami tapis

8. Circumfixation of di-...-ko/-kon/-i

There are two circumfixations of di- prefix. Both of them are di-...-ko/-kon or di-...-i. Below is the explanation of both circumfixes.

a. Circumfixation di-...-ko/-kon

di-...-ko/-kon circumfix is formed when *di-* joined with base that begins with consonant or vowel. The consonant or the vowel is not assimilated then added *-ko/-kon* suffix. For examples:

122. di- + ungsi + -kon → diungsikon 'evacuated'
 (12) Diungsikon hulun nyangsang.
123. di- + urus + -kon → diuruskon 'managed'
 (49) Maka perkara kak wat saksi ni kak wat bukti ni dan ya kak nerima, musti diuruskon pai tanda buserah ni nurun jak kedua pihak, nimbang rega perkara sina tanda ni mak nylor di segala putusan Perwatin.
124. di- + kayin + -ko → dikayinko 'asked'
 (50) Maka wat hulun jubal ulah hutang piutang atau makanan, atau pekerjaan atau dandan pakaian, atau pukakas sahintiru, mangalkkon jubal ulah sai segabor di ingok ni tetapi saksi ni mawat, bukti ni mawat, maka dikayinkon busumpah setih sesuatu, maka tian rua berani unyin, maka taksir tian rua sapa sai sayung kehidupan ni, sina sai besumpah labuh perkara ni menang.
125. di- + putus + -kon → diputuskon 'decided'
 (51) Maka wat ngelagoki perkara radu putus diputuskon Perwatin rinci ni mungkari dengki, musti didenda segera perkara.
126. di- + tarik + -kon → ditarikkon 'pulled'
 (57) Maka muli ditarikkon meranai, liwat anjak panjang telu, sina tekab jaba adok ni ki mak jadi telaju kahjong, meranai sina nurun petelu pak likor rik kibau sai rega 12 rial dan nyukak rega bedak lunyuh ni muli sina pak likor rung bah nuruni pangkatni muli sina.

b. Circumfixation of di-...-i

di-...-i circumfix is formed when *di-* joined with base that begins with consonant or vowel. The consonant or the vowel is not assimilated then added *-i* suffix. For examples:

127. di- + tangan + -i → ditangani 'organized'
 (48) Tetapi kiwat jelema ngan ni nyawakan ya tengenah ni atau ya nengis ni, atau ditangani ni dapok ti uraw mit Perwatin sina maka ya nemonkon cawa jelema 12 sudi jeno, ampai dapok diterima jadi saksi, maka wat saksi 12 pasal sina tiulah lagi ditaksir Perwatin, acak nyaksikon batu, kayu.
128. di- + marah + -i → dimarahi 'to be angry at'
 (54) Antak dimarahi bugawoh, sai dimaling ni sina dang diakuk laju kon dia gawoh.
129. di- + butong + -i → dibutungi 'to be angry at'
 (136) Maka muli atau bebai dibutungi Penyimbang ni baka cawa dan Penyimbang ni kilu ragam di Penyimbang-penyimbang barih, mestii diperiksa pai api ya ngandung, ulah capa, ki mak butantu retini ngampang.
130. di- + gheghing + -i → digheghingi 'liked'
 (42) ... mulani ia digheghingi ...
131. di- + alam + -i → dialami 'experienced'
 (41) ... api sai dialami ...

9. Circumfixation of ke-...-an

ke-...-an circumfix is found in Lampung language. This circumfix can be said a unique one because there is no *ke-* prefix used as a verb in Lampung language. In order to make a verb *ke-* prefix must be added with base and ended with *-ansuffix*. Below is the explanation of *ke-...-an* circumfixation.

a. Circumfixation of Ke-...-an

ke-...-a circumfix is formed when *ke-* joined with the base that begins with consonant. The consonant not assimilated then added *-an* suffix. For examples:

132. ke- + tengis + -an → ketengisan 'heard'
 (35) ... ketengisan mula ya ...

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 133. ke- + rugi + -an
(69) ... kalah segala <i>kerugian</i> | → kerugian 'suffered financial loss' |
| 134. ke- + hilang + -an
(76) <i>Kelebonan</i> atau cadang ... | → kehilangan 'stolen' |
| 135. ke- + betong + -an
(78) Nyak radu <i>kebetongan</i> | → kabetongan 'saturation' |
| 136. ke- + betoh + -an
(79) Nyak radu <i>kebetohan</i> | → kebetohan 'famine' |

10. Infixation of ...-en-...and ...-em-...

There are only found two infixes in Lampung language. Those two infixes are...-en-... and...-em-... Below is the explanation of those infixes:

a. Infixation of...-en-...

...-en-... infix is formed when base which begins with consonant is separated by separating the first letters from the base then added ...-en-... infix. After the infix added then the rest of the letters joined in. For examples:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 137. Kebok→K + -en- + bok
(53) Mangka perkara maling ya mak asing ni mak hurani hujan, rangok sangun mak <i>kenebok</i> , jengangan bangkang, ya munih tepak nerima di hukum Perwatin ya ngulangkon barang sai watas diauknini sina gawoh, dan saksi dapok mak busumpah. | → kenebok 'closed' |
| 138. Kuta→K + -en- + uta
(150) Anying ki wat sai kedau ya dihukum nyukak denda sina dan ngeganti kerugian sai dicadangkon ni, anying sai cadang sina mak <i>kenuta</i> , mak tigelegai, denda sudi bugawoh dapok mak ngeganti kerugian sai cadang. | → kenuta 'fenced' |
| 139. Cecar→C + -en- + ecar
(159) Maka wat ngusi nuar sampai nyadang kon hasil pulan seperti hui, buluh, damar, tahi-tahi ni kayu sai radu ditanda kejuju ki ya sangun nyansat, nyadang kon ya atau ngakuk ya didenda ria belas rial Rp.24,- dan sai diaukuk ni sina mulang tau disukak ni di sai kedau tinanda, seperti <i>cenecar</i> tinerap, tisingkil, tapi ki tian ria jejama ngaku kedau, ketahu periksa kuntara pasal 50 tapi periksa pai tian ria sapa sai rando disanjungan ni musti sai jaoh kalah, ki gegoh jaoh ni tian ria berani sumpah unyin, mak ngedok saksi kuntara pasal : 50 sudi ngan ni putus. | → cenecar 'cut' |
| 140. Panjal→P + -en- + ajal
(167) Dang <i>penajal</i> nyak jama kukutmu | → penajal 'kicked' |
| 141. Pajak→P + -en- + ajak
(169) Kikim <i>penajak</i> | → penajak 'boiled' |

b. Infixation of...-em-...

...-em-... infix is formed when the base which begins with consonant is separated each other by separating the first letters from the base then added ...-em-... infix. After the infix added then the rest of the letters joined in. For examples:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 142. Pukem→p + -em- + ukem
(178) Pudana <i>pemukem</i> | → pemukem 'rounded' |
| 143. Guppo→g + -em- + uppo
(178) Tian <i>gemuppo</i> hagok masigit | → gemuppo 'droves' |
| 144. Gatem→g + -em- + atem
(177) <i>Gematem</i> suara bedil | → gematem 'to keep on booming' |
| 145. Gercik→g + -em- + ercik
(176) Way Batanghari <i>gemercik</i> | → gemercik 'crackling' |
| 146. Tebeng→T + -em- + ebeng
(177) Niat <i>temebeng</i> . | → temebeng 'straight' |

D. CONCLUSION

This research has tried to answer the unsolved questions about the verbs affixation in Lampung language in Kuntara Raja Niti book and textbooks using morphology study. The finding of this study found that there are six types verb prefixes in Lampung language. The six types of prefixes are {N-}, *bu*-, *be*-, *ti*-, *te*- and *di*- Prefix {N-} has five allomorphs: *ng*, *ny*, *m*, *n*, and *nge*. However, other prefixes such as *bu*-, *be*-, *ti*-, *te*- and *di*- do not have allomorphs. Moreover, there are 17 (seventeen) verb circumfixes. There are: *ng...-ko/-kon*, *ng...-i*, *ny...-ko/-kon*, *ny...-i*, *n...ko/-kon*, *n...-i*, *m...-ko/-kon*, *m...-i*, *nge...-ko/-kon*, *nge...-i*, *bu...-an*, *be...-an*, *ti...-ko/-kon*, *ti...-i*, *di...-I*, *di...-ko/-kon*, *ke...-an*. There are only two verb infixes found in this research. Two kinds of infixes are ...-en-... and...-em-.... However, there are no independent verb suffixes found in this research.

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