



AFFIXES FORMING INFLECTIONAL AND DERIVATIONAL VERBS IN KULISUSU LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Kulisusu language is the main communication tool in religious, traditional, and cultural activities. Development and study of regional languages to improve the language quality is needed. This is one way to respond to linguistic problems from phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences to discourse. However, this study only focuses on morphemes in form of affixes. Therefore, the researcher is interested in describing affixes forming inflectional and derivational verbs in Kulisusu language. This is beneficial for being inventory materials to develop Kulisusu language. This is a field research using qualitative descriptive method. Data collection was by interviewing, listening, and recording technique. The results showed affixes in Kulisusu language can form inflectional and derivational verbs. Inflectional verbs have 19 affix forms consisting of 8 prefix forms like: po-, mo-, pe-, me-, te-, in-, peka-, and meka-, 2 infix forms like: -um-, and -in-, 7 suffix forms like: -po-, -mo-, -o-, -ako-, -aka-, -sako and -si, and 2 confix forms namely: pa-o and pe-mo-. Derivative verbs are divided into two types, namely, denominal verbs and deadjectival verbs. Denominal verbs have 12 affix forms consisting of 5 prefix forms namely: po-, mo-, pe-, me-, and ko-, 2 infix forms like: -um- and -in-, 2 suffix forms like: -ako and -aka, and 3 confix forms such as: po-i, mo-i and di-o. Deadjectival verbs have 5 affix forms consisting of 3 prefix forms namely: pa-, pompa- and momp- and 1 suffix form like: -ki and 1 confix form like: pa-o.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Kulisusu language is one of the regional languages with a large number of speakers, specifically around 22,000 speakers. Kulisusu language is used as the main communication tool in everyday life by people in North Buton Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province.

It is also used in various other social activities such as religion, traditional ceremonies, and cultural activities. All of this shows that there is a need for development and study of regional languages or research on regional languages in order to improve the quality of use and to enrich the Indonesian language treasury and national cultural treasures. It is also a way for us to respond to linguistic problems, although often people do not care about the form of language they use in their use of language.

Linguistic problems or language phenomena can start from the level of sound (phones), phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences to the level of discourse. However, this study only focuses on the morpheme aspect in the form of Kulisusu language affixes in the morphological field. According to *Indonesian Dictionary* (2008: 16), affix is a bound form which, when added to a root word or base form, will change the grammatical meaning (such as prefixes, infixes, confixes, or suffixes). It is a form of bound morpheme that is used to derive the word (Alwi, et al. 2003: 31). Chaer (2015: 23) defines that affix is a morpheme that cannot be the basis for word formation, but only become a forming element in the affixation process.

It is divided into several types, namely: prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes. According to Mulyono (2013: 75), prefixes are affixes attached to the beginning of the root word. Putrayasa (2017: 7) also argues that

prefixes, namely affixes that are placed in front of the basic form. For example: *meN-*, *ber-*, *ter-*, *pe-*, *per-*, dan *se-*. In the linguistics dictionary, Kridalaksana (2008: 93) explains infixes are affixes that are tucked into the base. Infixes are affixes that are affixed in the middle of words, usually at the beginning of the word, namely infix *-el-*, infix *-em-*, and infix *-er-* in Indonesian language (Chaer, 2015: 23). Ramlan (2012) in Cembes (2018: 24) expressed that the suffix is an affix that is located in the back row because it is always attached behind the base form. In line with the view above Muslich (2008: 13), suffixes are affixes that are placed after the root word. A suffix is an affix that is affixed to the right of the base form, namely the suffix *-kan*, suffix *-i*, suffix *-an*, and suffix *-nya* in Indonesian language. According to Chaer (2015: 23) confix is an affix that is affixed to the left and right of the basic form at the same time because this affix is a single affix. Confixes that exist in Indonesian are confix *ke-an*, confix *ber-an*, confix *pe-an*, confix *per-an*, and confix *se-nya*.

Each language usually also has its own system that is different from other language systems, including the verb system. Langendoen (cited in Lagarens, 2018: 18) states that the verb is the central element and has a very decisive role in every language. It can be identified morphologically, namely by observing its morphological characteristics through various forms that are produced after going through a morphological process (affixation, reduplication, and compounding) (Kridalaksana, 1989: 14-15).

Several aspects of the Kulisusu language have been studied, including the 'Inflection in the Kulisusu Language' conducted by Ramsi (2017) and the 'Nominal Morphological System in the Kulisusu Language' conducted by Sarmin (2015). What Ramsi's research has in common with this research is that it is willing to explain the formation of inflectional verbs, but what makes it different is that apart from explaining the formation of inflectional verbs; this study also wants to explain the formation of derivational verbs and what makes it similar to the research of Sarmin with this research is that both put Kulisusu language as the research object and see a process of word formation (all word categories) in terms of affixation to form an inflection word, but what makes it different is that this research does not look at all word categories, but focuses on verbs which undergoes an affixation process so as to form inflection and derivation.

Therefore, specifically, this research only focuses on verbs affixation, namely affixes attached to a basic word that can form verb inflection and verb derivation. Examples can be seen in the prefixes *pe-*, and *pa-* below:

- (1) *pe-* + *lulu* 'run' (V)
Pelulu '→ running' (V)

- (2) *pa-* + *mokesa* 'beautiful' (Adj)
Pamokesa '→ beautifying' (V)

The two examples show that the *pe-* prefix in example (1) can be attached to a root word verb. The formation of the word produces an inflectional form because it does not change the meaning of the word class, the *pe-* prefix if attached to the root word *lulu* 'run' which is verb, will be *pelulu* 'running' which is also a verb. In other words, the form is still a verb or has a fixed meaning.

The prefix *pa-* in example (2) shows the same thing in example (1), namely the prefix *pa-* can also be attached to a root word. However, the attachment prefix is not to the root verb but to the root adjective. This indicates that the word formation process produces a derivation form that functions to change the form of the basic word adjective into the word verb. In other words, the prefix *pa-* serves to change the word class.

Based on the linguistic facts that have been shown in examples (1) and (2), it requires a more in depth study through a study that aims to describe the affixes that form inflectional and derivational verbs in the Kulisusu language. The benefits are increasing knowledge about affixes forming inflectional verbs and derivation of the Kulisusu language in its use, being an inventory material in efforts to foster and developing the Kulisusu language, being a comparison and reference material for similar research and opening up insight into the development of the Kulisusu language so that it becomes a contribution for other researchers.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This is a field research, because the researcher directly goes to the field to collect data related to the object and research problem. Then, the method used in this study is a qualitative method by applying a descriptive method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 62). Qualitative method is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral data that describes a complete picture of a phenomenon or social reality of a language (Mahsun, 2017: 284). The qualitative method used in this study prioritizes data analysis techniques with descriptive power. This method is used as a problem solving procedure that is investigated by describing the nature, circumstances, and linguistic symptoms that focus on the Kulisusu language.



This research determines words, phrases, clauses/sentences as objects of study. Starting from this assumption, it has the potential to lead to forms of affixes in the form of inflection and derivation verbs. The study was filtered based on findings from various stories and spontaneous conversations spoken by informants during data collection. In addition, the researcher asked directed and measurable questions that had been prepared to complete the required data in both the basic form and in the verbs shaped form.

The data of this research are in the form of oral data or primary data obtained from the speech of a number of informants, totaling four people, native to the Kulissusu community, fluent in the Kulususu language to provide linguistic information actively in accordance with the required data, with an average age of 30-50 years. According to Djajasudarma, 1993: 10) an informant alone can provide complete linguistic information because it is a macrocosm of the language community.

The procedure used to obtain data from informants are firstly, the researcher conducted an interview to bring up the expected linguistic symptoms by providing stimulation (provoking) in the form of several measurable and accurate questions that had been prepared in advance. This process will be a prelude for the researcher to provoke a conversation so that the researcher can listen more to the information conveyed by informants regarding the data needed; the researcher will also be easier to ask many questions to explore deeper data. In the process of obtaining data, the researcher also uses writing instruments (pen and paper) and is also assisted by a recording device to make it easier for the researcher to analyze the data.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The results showed that affixes in the Kulususu language can form inflection and derivation verbs.

Inflectional Verb

There are nineteen forms of affixes that can form inflection verbs, these affixes are divided into four types, namely: prefixes, infixes, suffixes and confixes. For more details, each type will be described.

Prefix Forming Inflectional Verb

Prefixes in the Kulususu language are divided into eight forms, namely: *po-*, *mo-*, *pe-*, *me-*, *te-*, *in-*, *peka-*, and *meke-*. The following will be described one by one.

1. Prefix *po-*

Prefix *po-* can form a transitive active verb and also means conveying a situation that has passed (past). Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

po- + *ala* 'take' (V)
poala → 'taking' (V)
po- + *onto* 'look' (V)
poonto → 'looking' (V)
po- + *hela* 'pull' (V)
pohela → 'pulling' (V)

2. Prefix *mo-*

Prefix *mo-* can form a transitive active verb and also means conveying an ongoing situation. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

mo- + *ala* 'take' (V)
moala → 'is taking' (V)
mo- + *onto* 'look' (V)
moonto → 'is looking' (V)
mo- + *hela* 'pull' (V)
mohela → 'is pulling' (V)

3. Prefix *pe-*

Prefix *pe-* can form an intransitive active verb and also means conveying a situation that has passed (past). Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

pe- + *lulu* 'run' (V)
pelulu → 'running' (V)
pe- + *gau* 'talk' (V)
pegau → 'talking' (V)
pe- + *cukana* 'ask' (V)
pecukana → 'asking' (V)

4. Prefix *me-*

Prefix *me-* can form an intransitive active verb and also means conveying an ongoing situation. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

me- + *lulu* 'run' (V)
melulu → 'is running' (V)
me- + *gau* 'talk' (V)
megau → 'is talking' (V)
me- + *cukana* 'ask' (V)
mecukana → 'is asking' (V)

5. Prefix *te-*

Prefix *te-* can form passive adversative verbs. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

te- + *cucuwi* 'close' (V)
tecucuwi → 'closed' (V)
te- + *onto* 'look' (V)
teonto → 'looked' (V)
te- + *engka* 'pull' (V)
te'engka → 'pulled' (V)

6. Prefix *in-*

Prefix *in-* can form passive verbs as speech. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

in- + *onto* 'look' (V)
inonto → 'looked' (V)
in- + *ala* 'take' (V)
inala → 'taken' (V)
in- + *oli* 'buy' (V)
inoli → 'bought' (V)

7. Prefix *peka-*

Prefix *peka-* can form intransitive verbs and also means conveying a situation that has passed (past).

Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

peka- + *laha* 'follow' (V)
pekalaha → 'follow each other' (V)
peka- + *cumbu* 'punch' (V)
pekacumbu → 'punch each other' (V)
peka- + *aso* 'sell' (V)
peka'aso → 'sell each other' (V)

8. Prefix *meka-*

Prefix *meka-* can form an intransitive verb and also means conveying a situation that is currently happening.

Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

meka- + *laha* 'follow' (V)
mekalaha → 'is following each other' (V)
meka- + *cumbu* 'punch' (V)
mekacumbu → 'is punching each other' (V)
meka- + *aso* 'sell' (V)
meka'aso → 'is selling each other' (V)

Infix Forming Inflectional Verb

Inflixes or insertions in the Kulisusu language are divided into two forms, namely: *-um-* and *-in-*. The following will be described one by one.

1. Infix *-um-*

Infix *-um-* can form intransitive active verbs. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

-um- + *gau* 'talk' (V)
gumau → 'talking' (V)
-um- + *lingka* 'walk' (V)
lumingka → 'walking' (V)
-um- + *lako* 'go' (V)
lumako → 'going' (V)

2. Infix *-in-*

Infix *-in-* can form passive verbs as speech. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

-in- + *cucuwi* 'close' (V)



cinuciwi → 'closed' (V)
-in- + wungka 'open' (V)
winungka → 'opened' (V)
-in- + kaimpo 'save' (V)
kinaimpo → 'saved' (V)

Suffix Forming Inflectional Verb

Suffixes in the Kulisusu language are divided into seven forms, namely: *-po*, *-mo*, *-o*, *-ako*, *-aka*, *-sako* and *-si*. The following will be described one by one.

1. Suffix *-po*

Suffix *-po* can form intransitive active verbs and also means telling someone to do a job first. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

-po + lako 'go' (V)
lakopo → 'go first' (V)
-po + leu 'come' (V)
leupo → 'come first' (V)
-po + toloro 'sit' (V)
toloropo → 'sit first' (V)

2. Suffix *-mo*

Suffix *-mo* can form intransitive active verbs and also means to invite someone to do a job. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

-mo + pongkaa 'eat' (V)
pongkaamo → 'please eat it' (V)
-mo + pondou 'drink' (V)
pondoumo → 'please drink it' (V)
-mo + lonso 'jump' (V)
lonsomo → 'please jump' (V)

3. Suffix *-o*

Suffix *-o* can form a transitive active verb. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

-o + ala 'take' (V)
alao → 'taking' (V)
-o + engka 'lift' (V)
engkao → 'lifting' (V)
-o + wuohi 'wash' (V)
wuohio → 'washing' (V)

4. Suffix *-ako*

Suffix *-ako* can form a transitive active verb. This form of suffix is often characterized by the presence of enclitics or pronouns in the second person singular, third person singular, and third person plural which function as the subject of a clause/sentence. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

-ako + keni 'hold' (V)
keniako → 'take it' (V)
-ako + poone 'go up' (V)
pooneako → 'rise' (V)
-ako + nahu 'cook' (V)
nahuako → 'cook it' (V)

5. Suffix *-aka*

Suffix *-aka* can form a transitive active verb. This form of suffix is often characterized by the presence of enclitics or first person singular pronouns, and first person plurals that function as subjects in a clause/sentence. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

-aka + pokacu 'send' (V)
pokacuaka → 'please send' (V)
-aka + bansule 'go home' (V)
bansuleaka → 'bring home' (V)
-aka + baiyara 'pay' (V)
baiyara'aka → 'pay it' (V)

6. Suffix *-sako*

Suffix *-sako* can make intransitive verbs. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

- sako* + *wangu* 'wake up' (V)
- wangusako* → 'get someone up' (V)
- sako* + *polai* 'run away' (V)
- polaisako* → 'run someone away' (V)
- sako* + *lomba* 'exit' (V)
- lombasako* → 'exclude' (V)

7. Suffix *-si*

Suffix *-si* can make intransitive verbs to transitive verbs. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

- si* + *poone* 'go up' (V)
- poonesi* → 'climb' (V)
- si* + *pinai* 'go down' (V)
- pinaisi* → 'climb down' (V)
- si* + *polai* 'run away' (V)
- polaisi* → 'leave' (V)

Confix Forming Inflectional Verb

Confixes in the Kulisusu language are divided into two forms, namely: *pa-o* dan *pe-mo*. The following will be described one by one.

1. Confix *pa-o*

Confix *pa-o* can form a transitive active verb. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

- pa-o* + *lingka* 'walk' (V)
- palingkao* → 'undertaking' (V)
- pa-o* + *pocuri* 'sleep' (V)
- papocurio* → 'lulling' (V)
- pa-o* + *usu* 'enter' (V)
- pausuo* → 'insert' (V)

2. Confix *pe-mo*

Confix *pe-mo* can form intransitive active verbs and also means to invite someone to do a job. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

- pe-mo* + *lulu* 'run' (V)
- pelulumo* → 'please run' (V)
- pe-mo* + *puai* 'sunbath' (V)
- pepuaimo* → 'please sunbath' (V)
- pe-mo* + *lagu* (Mdt)
- pelagumo* → 'please sing' (V)

Derivational Verb

From the analysis of the data obtained, there are seventeen forms of affixes that can form denominal verb and deadjectival verb. The following will be described one by one.

Denominal Verb

The formation of denominal verbs is divided into four types of affixes, namely: prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes. For more details, each type of affix will be described.

Prefix Forming Denominal Verb

Prefixes in the Kulisusu language are divided into five forms, namely: *po-*, *mo-*, *pe-*, *me-*, and *ko-*. The following will be described one by one.

1. Prefix *po-*

Prefix *po-* can form a transitive active verb and also means conveying a situation that has passed (past). Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

- po-* + *sambure* 'broom' (N)
- posambure* → 'sweeping' (V)
- po-* + *hiu* 'comb' (N)
- pohiu* → 'combing' (V)
- po-* + *gunci* 'scissors' (N)
- pogunci* → 'cutting' (V)

2. Prefix *mo-*



Prefix *mo-* can form a transitive active verb and also means conveying an ongoing situation. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

mo- + *sambure* 'broom' (N)
mosambure → 'is sweeping' (V)
mo- + *hiu* 'comb' (N)
mohiu → 'is combing' (V)
mo- + *gunci* 'scissors' (N)
mogunci → 'is cutting' (V)

3. Prefix *pe-*

Prefix *pe-* can form an intransitive active verb and also means conveying a situation that has passed (past). Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

pe- + *sipeda* 'bicycle' (N)
pesipeda → 'bicycling' (V)
pe- + *pakuli* 'medicine' (N)
pepakuli → 'medication' (V)
pe- + *paiaa* 'mirror' (N)
pepaiaa → 'mirroring' (V)

4. Prefix *me-*

Prefix *me-* can form an intransitive active verb and also means conveying an ongoing situation. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

me- + *sipeda* 'bicycle' (N)
mesipeda → 'is bicycling' (V)
me- + *pakuli* 'medicine' (N)
mepakuli → 'is taking medication' (V)
me- + *paiaa* 'mirror' (N)
mepaiaa → 'mirroring' (V)

5. Prefix *ko-*

Prefiks *ko-* can form intransitive active verbs. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

ko- + *ana* 'child' (N)
koana → 'give birth' (V)
ko- + *bio* 'egg' (N)
kobio → 'spawning' (V)
ko- + *bake* 'fruit' (N)
kobake → 'bearing fruit' (V)

Infix Forming Denominal Verb

Infixes or insertions in the Kulisusu language are divided into two forms, namely: *-um-* and *-in-*. The following will be described one by one.

1. Infix *-um-*

Infix *-um-* can form a transitive active verb. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

-um- + *sambure* 'broom' (N)
sumambure → 'sweeping' (V)
-um- + *hiu* 'comb' (N)
humiu → 'combing' (V)
-um- + *gunci* 'scissors' (N)
gumunci → 'cutting' (V)

2. Infix *-in-*

Infix *-in-* can form passive verbs as speech. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

-in- + *sambure* 'broom' (N)
sinambure → 'swept' (V)
-in- + *hiu* 'comb' (N)
hiniu → 'combed' (V)
-in- + *gunci* 'cut' (N)
ginunci → 'cut out' (V)

Suffix Forming Denominal Verb

Suffixes in the Kulisusu language are divided into two forms, namely: *-ako* and *-aka*. The following will be described one by one.

1. Suffix *-ako*

Suffix *-ako* can form a transitive active verb. This form of suffix is often characterized by the presence of enclitics or pronouns in the second person singular, third person singular, and third person plural which function as the subject of a clause/sentence. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

-ako + *pau* 'umbrella' (N)
pauako → 'put umbrella' (V)
-ako + *sambure* 'broom' (N)
sambureako → 'please sweep' (V)
-ako + *gunci* 'scissors' (N)
gunciako → 'please cut' (V)

2. Suffix *-aka*

Suffix *-aka* can form a transitive active verb. This form of suffix is often characterized by the presence of enclitics or first person singular pronouns, and first person plurals that function as subjects in a clause/sentence. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

-aka + *pau* 'umbrella' (N)
pauaka → 'put umbrella' (V)
-aka + *sambure* 'broom' (N)
sambureaka → 'please sweep' (V)
-aka + *gunci* 'scissors' (N)
gunciaka → 'please cut' (V)

Confix Forming Denominal Verb

Confixes in the Kulisusu language are divided into three forms, namely: *po-i*, *mo-i* and *i-o*. The following will be described one by one.

1. Confix *po-i*

Confix *po-i* can form a transitive active verb and also means conveying a situation that has passed (past). Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

po-i + *e'e* 'water' (N)
poe'ei → 'watering' (V)
po-i + *tondo* 'fence' (N)
potondoi → 'fence off' (V)
po-i + *taowu* 'machete' (N)
potaowui → 'rebuking' (V)

2. Confix *mo-i*

Confix *mo-i* can form a transitive active verb and also means conveying an ongoing situation. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

mo-i + *e'e* 'water' (N)
moe'ei → 'is watering' (V)
mo-i + *tondo* 'fence' (N)
motondoi → 'is fencing off' (V)
mo-i + *taowu* 'machete' (N)
motaowui → 'is rebuking' (V)

3. Confix *i-o*

Confix *i-o* can form intransitive active verbs. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

i-o + *pau* 'umbrella' (N)
ipauo → 'be put umbrella' (V)
i-o + *sambure* 'broom' (N)
isambureo → 'get swept' (V)
i-o + *gunci* 'scissors' (N)
iguncio → 'get cut' (V)

Deadjectival Verb

The formation of deadjectival verbs is divided into three types of affixes, namely: prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. For more details, each type of affix will be described.

Prefix Forming Deadjectival Verb



Prefixes in the Kulisusu language are divided into three forms, namely: *pa-*, *pompa-* and *mompa-*. The following will be described one by one.

1. Prefix *pa-*

Prefix *pa-* can form intransitive active verbs. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

pa- + *mokesa* 'beautiful' (Adj)
pamokesa → 'beautifying' (V)
pa- + *ikidhi* 'small' (Adj)
paikidhi → 'minimizing' (V)
pa- + *mohali* 'expensive' (Adj)
pamohali → 'overestimate' (V)

2. Prefix *pompa-*

Prefix *pompa-* can form a transitive active verb and also means conveying a situation that has passed (past). Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

pompa- + *alusu* 'pretty' (Adj)
pompa'alusu → 'beautifying' (V)
pompa- + *molori* 'smooth' (Adj)
pompamolori → 'smoothing' (V)
pompa- + *misiu* 'sweet' (Adj)
pompamisiu → 'sweetening' (V)

3. Prefix *mompa-*

Prefix *mompa-* can form a transitive active verb and also means conveying an ongoing situation. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

mompa- + *alusu* 'pretty' (Adj)
mompa'alusu → 'is beautifying' (V)
mompa- + *molori* 'smooth' (Adj)
mompamolori → 'is smoothing' (V)
mompa- + *misiu* 'sweet' (Adj)
mompamisiu → 'is sweetening' (V)

Suffix Forming Deadjectival Verb

Suffixes in the Kulisusu language only have one form, namely: *-ki*. Here will be described.

1. Suffix *-ki*

Suffix *-ki* can form a transitive active verb. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

-ki + *mopita* 'wet' (Adj)
mopitaki → 'wet' (V)
-ki + *mosani* 'dirty' (Adj)
mosaniki → 'dirty' (V)
-ki + *modhene* 'watery' (Adj)
modheneki → 'diluting' (V)

Confix Forming Deadjectival Verb

Confix in the Kulisusu language only has one form, namely: *pa-o*. Here will be described.

1. Confix *pa-o*

Confix *pa-o* can form a transitive active verb. Examples of basic verbs that can be attached are as follows:

pa-o + *mokula* 'hot' (Adj)
pamokulao → 'heat' (V)
pa-o + *mosani* 'dirty' (Adj)
pamosanio → 'dirty' (V)
pa-o + *mokua* 'diligent' (Adj)
pamokuao → 'make diligent' (V)

4. CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that affixes in the Kulisusu language can form inflection and derivation verbs. Inflectional verbs are formed by a set of affixes in the form of prefixes, infixes, suffixes and confixes. Prefixes forming inflection verbs are divided into eight forms, namely: *po-*, *mo-*, *pe-*, *me-*, *te-*, *in-*, *peka-*, and *meka-*, infixes forming inflection verbs are divided into two forms, namely: *-um-*, and *-in-*, suffixes forming inflection verbs are

divided into seven forms, namely: *-po*, *-mo*, *-o*, *-ako*, *-aka*, *-sako* and *-si*, confix forming inflection verbs is divided into two forms, namely: *pa-o* and *pe-mo*.

Derivational verbs are divided into two forms, namely, denominal verbs and deadjectival verbs. Denominal verbs are also formed by a set of affixes, in the form of prefixes, infixes, suffixes and confixes. The prefixes that form denominal verbs are divided into five forms, namely: *po-*, *mo-*, *pe-*, *me-*, and *ko-*, infixes forming demonimal verbs are divided into two forms, namely: *-um-* and *-in-*, suffixes forming denominal verbs are divided into two forms, namely: *-ako* and *-aka*, confixes forming denominal verbs are divided into three forms, namely: *po-i*, *mo-i* and *i-o*.

Deadjectival verbs are also formed by a set of affixes, but only in the form of prefixes, suffixes and confixes. The prefixes that form deadjectival verbs are divided into three forms, namely: *pa-*, *pompa-* and *momp-*, suffix forming deadjectival verb only has one form, namely: *-ki* and confix forming deadjectival verb also only has one form, namely: *pa-o*. Thus, from the explanation, it shows that, affixes forming inflectional verbs have nineteen forms while affixes forming derivational verbs have seventeen forms.

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