INFLECTIONAL VERB IN KULISUSU LANGUAGE

A THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Writing a Thesis
At English Study Program of Art and Language Department

By

MAKSUM ROY
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APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis has been accepted by the committee of thesis examination at the Training and Educational Fculty of Haluoleo University in partial fulrfillment of the requirement for Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan of Language aand and Arts Department.

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ABSTRACT

Inflectional Verb in Kulisusu Language
By :
Maksum Roy

The research question of this study is "how is the morphological process of inflectional verb formation in Kulisusu language through affixation process.

The objective of this research is to describe the morphological process of verb formation in Kulisusu language through affixation process.

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative which is to describe the verb formation in Kulisusu language. Source of data in this study is oral data. It is obtained from the native speaker of Kulisusu Language. Technique of data collections are (1).noting (2). Translation. (3); Introspection and elicitation.

The result of this research are : affixation in Kulisusu Language namely : prefixation, infixation, suffixation, and the last is confixation. There are 12 prefixes found in Kulisusu Language, namely (1) prefix *p/mo*, (2)prefix *p/mon*, (3) prefix *p/mom*, (4) prefix *p/mong*, (5) prefix *tempo*, (6) prefix *teko*, (7) prefix *meka/mengka*, (8) prefix *p/meka*, (9) prefix *p/meka*, (10) prefix *p/mekan*, (11) prefix *p/mekam*, (12) prefix *p/mompara-para* . there are only two infixes found those are : (1) infix *in* and (2) infix *um*. There are confix found. Those are : (1) confix *p/mepe* + *benefactive*, (2) confix *um* + *personal pronoun as object*. (3) confix *in* + *personal pronoun as object*. (4) confix *pabha* + *personal pronoun a object*. (5) confix *pabhañ* + *personal pronoun as object*. (6) confix *p/mo* + *ri* (7) confix . there are two suffixes found those are : (1) suffix *benefactive* + *personal pronoun a object*. (2) suffix *benefactive* + *personal pronoun as object* + *po*.

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Kendari,   August 2007

The Writer,

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Pron. Pref / Pronom.P   ·   pronominal prefix

Art.   article

Comm. Art.   —   common article

⟶   =   indicate the result of combination of two or more

     Morphemes to become inflectional verb

=   indicate the meaning of verb

+   =   indicate the process of combining two or more

morphemes

     resulting in the inflectional verb formation

excl   exclusive

incl   =   inclusive

N   noun

V   verb

UNIT I
INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Writing

The cultural diversity found in Indonesia archipelago reflects that our beloved country is the rich one. But, however, the real fact shows that this country consists of several ethnics with hundreds of local languages extent from Sabang to Merauke. As a sub part of cultural aspect, the existence of local language is useful because it reflects the characteristics of speech community as the part of Indonesian nation. We can not negate that language is the important aspect of people life. We can recognize and understand the way of life of group of people by learning their language.

Kulisusu Language is one of the regional language in Indonesia. It is used as vernacular in daily communication by Butonese ethnic who live in southeast Sulawesi at northern part of Buton island. Besides as a communication tool in daily life, Kulisusu Language principally is a main medium to develop and to support the culture. It also functions as literary medium which is expressed through oral literature especially in the form of folksong, tale, legend, myth, and aphorism. It is in accordance with the existence and the function of local language as has been stated by Amran Halim. He argues that local language functions as : (1) the symbol of ethnic prestige, (2) the symbol of ethnic identity, (3) the means of communication

in family and social scope, and (4) the medium to support and to develop regional or local culture. Besides those functions , local language also has important role in efforting to develop the national language, Bahasa Indonesia "Indonesian Language" (Halim, 1976: 147).

The research had been taken concern with Kulisusu Language whether by practitioners, linguists, or college students is still shortage . (Syafruddin, 2005 : 3). But however, by taking this research on certain aspect of Kulisusu Language of course, someone has been contributing to the attempt of local language reservation program. Since the young generation nowadays can not communicate by using local language the elements of regional culture are facing the threatening, and at certain time we will lose the information source concerning with our tradition as well as our culture. This phenomenon actually is a serious problem that should be thought the way to solve.

Therefore, the writer hopes that this research will be able at least to encourage and to motivate the linguists and the practioners to make the research about certain aspect of local language expecially Kulisusu Language as the element of Butonese traditional culture . Accordingly, the writer tries to make a research in Kulisusu Language as a concrete contribution to Kulisusu Language Development. Besides that, the writer is also inspired by the curiousity to describe the grammatical aspect of Kulisusu Language particularly the morphological aspect of verb formation

inflectionally. By doing this research, the writer hopes to be able to find out

the linguistic rule of inflectional verb formation in Kulisusu Language.

1.2. Research Question

Based on the considerations which are previously stated in the

background, the problem of this research can be stated in the form of

questions as follows :

1. What kinds of affixes in inflectional verb formation process in Kulisusu

   Language ?.

2. How do the processes of affixation verb occur in Kulisusu Language ?.

1.3. Objective of the Research

This research is a study of morphological aspect of Kulisusu

Language especially the description about the inflexional verb formation

process in Kulisusu Language. Accordingly, the objectives of the research

are :

1. To describe the kinds of affixes of inflectional process of verb

   formation in Kulisusu Language.

2. To describe the processes occur in verb formation inflectionally in

   Kulisusu Language.

1.4. Significance of the Research

The results of this research are expected at least to be useful, as follows :

1. To enrich the reference of local language study especially for the further researcher on certain aspect of Kulisusu Language.

2. To be a worth source of information or comparison to those who want to take the research on morphology of verb in certain local language.

3. To give an important contribution to the effort of local language development.

1.5. The Scope of the Research

This research is concerning with the morphological analysis which is focused on the inflectional process of word formation of verb. The elements of discussion are limited to the process making a new verb without the changing of word class exist in affixation. Thereby, this research deals with the inflectional affixation occurs in the process of making a new verb in Kulisusu Language.

1.6. Definition of Terms

To synchronize the perception about some terms which are used in this research , the writer needs to give the definitions as follows:

1. Inflectional process is the process of forming the new morpheme (word formation) where to the basic morpheme (root) there is no class change.

2. Word formation is the linguistic phenomenon in forming the new word through affixation, reduplication, or compounding.

3. Kulisusu Language is a local language that used by Butonese who live at the northern part of Buton island as a means of daily communication in social interaction.

UNIT II
THEORITICAL REVIEW

2.1. Morphology

Verhaar, (2001 : 97) : " is a branch of linguistics which identifying base units of language as grammatical unit". While, Sulchan in Mujiono (2001 :6) limited that, "morfologi adalah ilmu yang mempelajari bentuk kata atau struktur kata dengan pengaruh perubahan-perubahan bentuk kata terhadap jenis kata atau makna kata".

It is similar with, " morphology is a science that discusses about morpheme, that is how word is formed from these morphemes " Badudu in Mujiono, (2001: 6). Other linguists notes that, "morphology is simply terms for the branch of linguistics which is concerned with the 'form of words' in different uses and constructions" (Matthews, 1974 : 3). in other word, he argues, " morphology is the branch of grammar that deals with the internal structure of words ".

Nida (1962 : 6) it is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming the word. Example : *re, de, un, ish, ly,* with *ceive, demand, tie, boy* combination, *deceive, demand, untie, boyish, likely,* the morpheme arrangement which are treated under the morphology of a language include all combinations that form words or part of words. The combination of words into phrases or sentences is treated under the syntax.

Another linguists who the writer adopts his theory is Ramlan(1997 : 21) he argues, "morphology does not only describe the structure of morpheme or word, but also describes the possibility of change occurs in word class or word meaning".

Clearly, morphology according to Ramlan (ibid), " it is a part of linguistic field that studies the structure of word and the impact of change occurs in word formation whether the change of meaning or word class ". The change occurs in the process automatically has certain function and meaning. The study of grammatical and semantical functions of the change happens in the word formation is also the scope of morphology.

All of linguists said that morphology is the study of word and morpheme , so the writer will discuss about what is word and morphemes and how it is formed.

2.1.1. Morphological Process

Morphological process is the process of forming the word by combining two or more morphemes. The category of the process can be derivational or inflectional one. The derivational. The derivational is the process which the results of word that have been formed are taken from another class. In contrast to the derivational is inflexional process, it is a kind of process where the new word is taken from the same class.

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"Flection or inflectional is a morphemical process applied to a word as the same lexical element, whlie, derivational is a morpemical process that changes the word as a certain lexical into another lexical element " (Verhaar, 2004 : 123).

According to Samsuri (1987), morphological process is the way of word formation by relating a morpheme with the other morpheme, the process of morpheme to be a word.

To clarify the processes above, the writer can make simple explaination that derivational process is a kind of process in forming the word with the changing of word class is not changed or maintain the category.

The kind of morphological processes can be detailed explained as follows :

2.1.1.1. Morpheme

The concept of morpheme has been explained by the linguists since hundreds years ago. It is the basic element which develops a word. It means that word consists of one or two morphemes.

Nida (1962 : 6) defined that, "morpheme is a minimal meaningful unit which develops language. The word *boyish* for example, consist of *boy* and *ish* morphemes. *Boy* refers to *Maskulin* of *child*. While, *-ish* indicates the *characteristics* of *a boy*. An example in Kulisusu Language : *Anantama*

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. *Ana* = maskulin of child, while *tama* is maskulin of man. *Anantama* = teenager. The term of minimal unit means that the form cannot be devided anymore into other part which own meaning.

Most of morphemes have one phonological structure, for example *'baca'* in Bahasa Indonesia consists of four morphemes which exists with the order /baca/ (Ramlan, 1997 : 32). Besides it, there are morphemes which have many phonological structures. Ramlan (ibid) gives the example for this case in Bahasa Indonesia : *me(N)* has the phonological structure consists of *mem, men, meny, menge, and me,* are the allomorph of *me(N)*.

Bloomfield in Parera (1998 :14) issued that, "morpheme is a linguistic form which bears no partial-phonetic semantic resamblence to any others forms, is a simple form or a morpheme. Furthermore, Hockett in Parera (1998 :15), an American linguist, suggests a simple definition about morpheme. He stated that morphemes are the smallest indifidually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language. Sulchan in Mujiono, 2001 : 9) also give a limitation, "morfem adalah kesatuan bunyi yang terkecil yang mengandung serta tidak mempunyai bentuk lain sebagai unsurnya".

The other opinions about morpheme is suggested by Lyons. He pointed out that, "morfem sebagai satu kesatuan bunyi yang terkecil analisis grammatikal — satuan-satuan *'terendah'* yang dapat membentuk

kata-kata. Satuan-satuan terdekat 'lebih tinggi' tatarannya" (Lyons, 1995 :
177) .

Based on the explaination above, morpheme can be concluded as
the smallest meaningful unit in the utterance that a word can be devided.
Verhaar (200 :99) identified two kinds of kinds of morphemes. Verhaar
(2001 : 99) identifies two kinds of morphemes, they are : free morpheme
and bound morpheme .

2.1.1.1.1. Free Morpheme

Acording to Verhaar in his book *Asas-asas Linguistik Umum* (2001
: 99), free morpheme is a form can be on its own, it is not needs another
form that merged with it, and it can be seperated from the other free form
in front of or in back of it in discourse.

The definition above is in accordance with free form is capable, that
is, of appearing in its own" Matthews, (1991 : 210). for example for
example : in English : *sing, read, buy.* in Kulisusu Language : *heera*
(laugh).

2.1.1.1.2. Bound Morpheme

Bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot be on its own and only
can fuse itself on another morpheme, Verhaar (ibid), (2001 : 97) it is
similar with Matthews'statement that bound morpheme is form which can

only appear as part of a larger sequence of morphemes (Matthews, 1991 : 210) For example : the word *'singing'*, it consists of morphemes those are: *'sing'* and- *' ing'*. *sing* is a free morpheme , because it is meaningful, even without suffix, while *'ing'* has not meaning if it be on its own. So that, it is called bound morpheme. In Kulisusu Language the word *moheera'i* (laughing at) is consist of morpheme *mo* + *heera* + *i* . *heera* is free morpheme, While, *mo* and *i* are bound morphemes.

2.1.1.1.3. Basic Morpheme and Root.

The Study of morphology particulary the discussion on word formation Certanly involves the terms of *root*. However, the word formation through affixation reduplication, or compounding, the new derived word absolutely has the root.

The term of basic morpheme is often used dikotomically with affix- morpheme. Therefore, various forms such as in Indonesian language : *juang*, *sikat*, and *kucing* are basic morpheme. Some of these basic morphemes are including bound morpheme such as in Indonesian Language, *juang*, *henti*, and *abai* but some of them are free morpheme such as *beli*, *lari*, and *kucing*. While, affix-morpheme such as, *ber-*, *ter-*, and *kan-* surely, all of them are including bound morpheme.

Observe the scheme below :
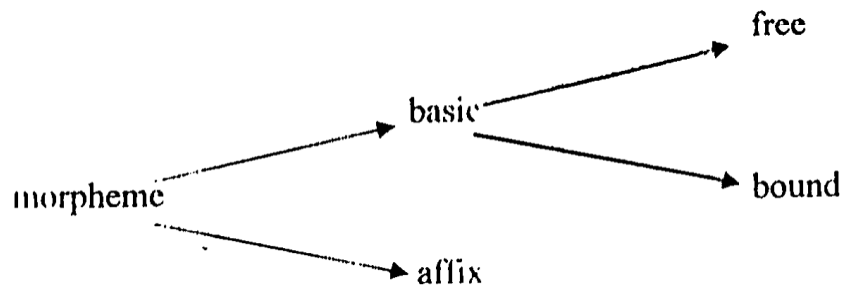
A basic morpheme can be a basic form or basic in a morphological process . It means that it can be put a certain affix in its process, can be repeated in a reduplication process or can be combined with another morpemes in a composition process.

Root is used to term the form that can not be more analyzable (verhaar 2004 :160). the term of root, stem and base are used in the literature to designate the part of the word that remains shown all affixes have been removed. More recent year, there has been some attempt to distinguish consistently between these three terms. Defines *root* is a form wich is not further analyzable, either in terms of inflecsional or derivational process. It is the part of the word-form that remains when all inflectional and derivational have been removed.

A *root* is the basic part which always presents in the lexeme. In the form *undrinkables* for example , the *root* is *drink* to which first the suffix-*able*, then the prefix −*un*, have been added. In a compound word like *wheelchair*, there are two roots those are : *wheel* and *chair*. See the figure below :

un   *touch*   *able*   *s*
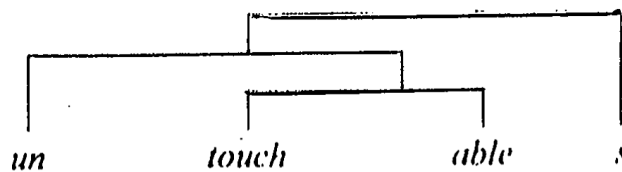
To end this subunit, it is necessary to set forth the existence of three kinds of basic morphemes in Indonesia Language viewed from its status or its in the grammatical process which falls into the so-called *basic morpheme*.

1. Free basic morpheme, that is, basic morpheme which potentially,can directly falls into 'word'. So, that, it can directly be used into pronouncement. For example : morpheme *meja, kursi, pergi, and kuning* (in Indonesian Language) Respecting To Inflectional Verb Kulisusu Language : *leu* = come , *lingka* walk, *gau* speak, *pangka* = cry, *nunggi* = swim, *lako* = go, *mae* = play.

2. Basic morpheme in which its freedom is still in debate/question. Those including are a wide range of verb-rooted morpheme where in imprerative sentence does not need affixation, and in declarative sentence, the affixation can be ignored.

Verhaar (2004 : 161). Verhaar (1979) included them into what he called "*pre-categorial group*". But, in his unpublished writing he called them "*pre-basic group*". Including in these group is *-ajar, -tulis, -lihat, and-beli.* in Kulisusu Language : *-buri* write, *-baca* read, - *bhebhe*

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= beat, lonso- = jump, *poone-* ascend/climb, *pina'l* = descend, *karajaa-* = do/work, *wangu-* = get up/build/construct, and so on.

3. Basic bound morpheme namely basic morpheme which does not have potential to turn into word without morphological procession.for example :*juang, henti, gaul,* and *abai* in Kulisusu Language : *-lai* = run, *-lulu* = run after, *-'ia* = live, *-curi* = sleep, *-dhea* = get up, and so on.

Most of Kulisusu Language in term of inflectional verbs that the writer found during this research process are categorized into *bound morpheme*, some of them are in *precategorial morpheme* and only a few of them are categorized into *free morpheme*.

2.1.2. Affixation

Affixation is the using of affixes which can be classified into prefixes, example : prefix – *un* if it is placed at the beginning of *happy* becomes *unhappy*, in Kulisusu Language such as : *weweu* becomes *moweweu* after placed by prefix- *mo* at the beginning of *weweu*. suffix, such as: *happy* becomes *happiness* after being attached by suffix – *ness* at the end of construction. in Kulisusu Language such as : *weweu* becomes *weweu'akono* after being attached by suffix - *akono* and infix such as in Greek : *reliqu* becomes *relinqu* after being inserted by-infix-*in* in Kulisusu

Language such as : *'lako'* becomes *'lumako'* after being inserted by-infix-*um*.

2.1.2.1. Prefixation

Prefixes are affix coming before the root (Jackson in Agustini; 1995 : 14). While Verhaar (2001 : 1070) points outs that ," prefixes are affixes is merged in the left side of in process ".

We can also say that prefixes appear at initial position of free morpheme for example:

- In English : im + possible = impossible

- In Kulisusu Language : mo + naa = monaa (*to put*)

2.1.2.2. Infixation

According to Verhaar (2000:1070) points out. " infix is affixation process which is inserted in word base ". (Jackson in Agustini, 1995 : 14) *Asas-Asas Linguistik Umum* that " Infix is bound morphemes". In infixes, a bound morpheme is inserted into the root. Infix is seldom found in Kulisusu Language.

2.1.2.2. Suffixation

Suffixation is affixation process that inserted in the right side of the root of a word. For example :

In English   : comfort + able   comfortable .

In Kulisusu Language : leu (come) + mo   leumo (come on).

2.1.2.3. Confixation

Confixation is annexation between two affixes, one in the left, and the other is in the right side of free morpheme.

For example;

in Kulisusu Language : mon + sabu + ri = monsaburi (to jump over).

2.1.3. Reduplication

Reduplication is the phenomenon of repeating word like in Kulisusu Language, mohalu becomes moho-halu = to search for. After being repeated in first syllable and the addition of prefix- mo in front of construction. In Indonesian and Kulisusu Language, reduplication is quite productive.

2.1.1.2. Word

The definition of word is a free form of a free form which consists of two or more lesser free form or, in brief, a word is *"minimum free form"* Blomfield in Parera, (1990 : 2). explain *minimum free form* as a form that can be pronounced individually and meaningful Indeed, Hockett in Parera (1990 : 3) argues, "a word is thus any segment or sentence bounded by successive parts by which pausing is possible". Furthermore, a word in term of phonological units is state that *'word'* as sillables and ultimately letters and phonemes, considered as the primitive or minimal elements of the secondary articulation of language".

By citing the limitations above, the writer underlies some essential things that can be suggested as the features of word, as follows :

- Word get an important space in analysis of language .

- It is one of syntax integrity on speech and sentence .

- It can be isolated or seperated and can be meaningful .

- It as one complete unity on utterance of a language .

2.1.1.2.1. Word Formation

The discussion about word formation makes two assumptions : that there are such thing as words, and at least some of them are formed. This assumption will be stated here although the term word, for a long time, is a major problem for linguistic theory in efforting to define.

Word formation is a *traditional label*, that used to term the process of forming the new word. Matthews, (1974 : 116). Prefers to use morphological process to word formation . According to Matthews (ibid).

2.1.1.2. Verb

According to Hornby (1995 : 1323), "verb is a word or phrase indicating an action, an event, or a state, such as : *take, eat, walk*". Meanwhile, Frank (1972 : 47) asserts that, "it is the most complex part of speech. Its varying arrangement with noun determine the different kinds of sentences: statement, question, command, and explanation".

Furthermore, Frank (ibid). Asserts that, "like the noun, the verb has the grammatical properties of person and number, properties which requires arrangement with the subject". Alwi, et. al. (200 : 87) notes that generally verb can be identified by another word class, especially adjecttive because it is modified by adjective besides the characteristic of verb can be well recognized by paying attention to morphological, syntaxical, and semantical behaviors. Verb has the main function as the predicate in a sentence although, it can also fills another function.

Furtherly, Alwi, et .al. (ibid) asserts that, "verb" contain the inherent meaning of action, process, or situation excluding quality or character. While Noah Webster stated 'Verb' is a part of speech that expresses an action of being or a state of being" (Djauhari, 1985 : 31). Gathered argued :

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"Verbs are words or group of words to denote action performed by nouns or pronouns or the state of being noun or pronoun" (in Agustini, 1995 : 7).

Kridalaksana (1984 : 205) argues, "in several language, verb has morphological caracteristic such as, time, aspect, person, or number. Most of the verb according to Kridalaksana,(ibid), semantically states the action, process, or situation. Frank, (1972 : 51) conclude that "Verb" functions as the grammatical center for the predication about the subject.

Jacobs (1995 :10) notes that, *"verb"* is the most important element of sentence in some cases, the types of a verb, *transitive or intransitive*, influences the presence of other elements of a sentence. In the sentence which uses *two valencies-verb*, there mest be two arguments or participants, they may be subject and object.

The argument in this case is always filled by noun, or noun phrase. Accordingly, if the three valencies-verb fills the predicate of the sentence, absolutely the other element that present are three; they may be subject, object, and complement; or can be cosist of subject, and *direct* and *indirect* object. The verb like *buy* is two valencies verb. When it presents in a sentence , the object of sentence must present, otherwise, the sentence is not complete. See the example :

I buy (the sentence must be added because is not complete thought).

I buy a new book (the sentence is a complete thought)

The linguistic phenomenon of the verb such above, by Alwi et al.(2000) is termed as syntaxic behaviour of verb only obliges a single noun, in some cases, verb obliges the presence of two noun , subject, and object. It is transitive verb.

In the contrary, intransitive verb only obliges a single noun, in this case subject only. The verb *buy* is the transitive one , so, it requires both subject and object, otherwise the sentence does not express the complete thought.

Meanwhile Frank (1972 : 49) points out that, "Transitive verb is a verb that requires an object or taking a direct object". A transitive verb cannot be on its own it needs to be completed by a noun or pronoun" . Transitive verb may be used in the passive voice. Intransitive verb is similar with transitive verb, transitive verb is a verb which know about opposition of active – passive, but, however, intransitive verb cannot be used in passive voice (Dikbud, 1997 : 80).

2.1.4. Inflectional Process

Inflectional process is affixation process that not change a form or word lexeme. While derivational process is affixation process causes the alteration of another lexical element from a pure lexical. For example :

1. a. sing (V)   + er   ⟶ singer (N)

   b. free (adj)   + dom ⟶ freedom (N)

c. assimilate (V) + tion ⟶ assimilation (N)

2. a. book (N)   + s   ⟶ books (N)

   b. sing (V)   + ing   ⟶ singing (V)

   c. box (N)   + es   ⟶ boxes (V)

In part 1 , the word sing is merged by *er* become *singer*. The word *free* is added by suffix *-dom* in order to form the word *freedom*. The new word *assimilation* is formed from the base *assimilate* that attached by suffix *-tion*. From these word .

It is clear that there are alteration word classes. 1. a. is a verb, 1.b. is an adjective, 1. c. is a verb : while, the derived words are: 1. a. is a noun, 1.b. is a noun, 1.c. is a noun. On the other side , in part 2, there is changed of word class. First , the base *book* is attached by suffix *i* to be a new word is *books*. While the word *sing* become *singing* when it is added by suffix-*ing* . and the third is the word *box* ,this word changed into *boxes* when it is added by suffix -- *es*.

In inflexional form is identified two technical terms those a are : *root and a stem*, (Matthews, 1991 : 121). But, however, the writer use the term "root"in his finding and discussion.The definition about *root* have been discussed in the preceeding section.

Generally, derivational is function as switch word class base form to different form . while, inflexional is more act as a statement grammatical (Purera, 1990 : 25).

Derivational can be useful as follows:

1. Derivational form may become base form for formating another word . but

   of derivational and inflectional . e.g the word '*boy*' – *boyish* – *boyishness*.

2. Derivational form cannot be linked in one set as like inflexional form.

3. If one derivational form and one inflexional form, appear to form a word . so, we must percedence derivational form for example : *novel, novelist, novelists*. Whereas, inflexional verb is function as follows :

   Inflectional morpheme can not be repeated in inflexional word. Commonly, inflectional form which about syntax relation in grammatical category is happen in the last of inflexional word structure.

Meanwhile, Verhaar in *Asas-Asas Linguistik Umum* (1996 :118, 121} points out : "there are two the most importants subunits on morphomical paradigm those are : the unit which is based on "flection" and the other one is the unit which is based on "derivation" .

The flection unit or inflectional is a pragmatic list which is composed of the forms with the same word class. On the other hand, the derivational unit is a paradigm list which is composed of the forms with different word class. For example : *to teach*(active) and *taught* (passive) coming from the same word class namely *teach*. While, *to teach* and *teaching* are the two different word class (noun and verb).

In other words, flection or inflectional morphology, is a morphemical process applied to the word with the same lexical , on the contrary, derivation or derivational morphology is a morphemical process that changes the word as an element of another lexicals.

He added that, "the whole affixation changing that eccess the word identity is called "derivation" while the one that maintains the word identity is called "inflection"(1977 :66). He also explained that, " whenever the formation produces a new word class (derivational formation) it often means a transformation of lexical identity" .

Clearly, pay attention to the figures bellow :

unanalyzable root	(derivational suffix)
touch	able

derivational prefix	analyzable base (affix morpheme)
(or root/basic morpheme)	
un	drinkable

derivational	inflectional
untouchable	s

Root/basic morpheme	affix morpheme
touch	ed
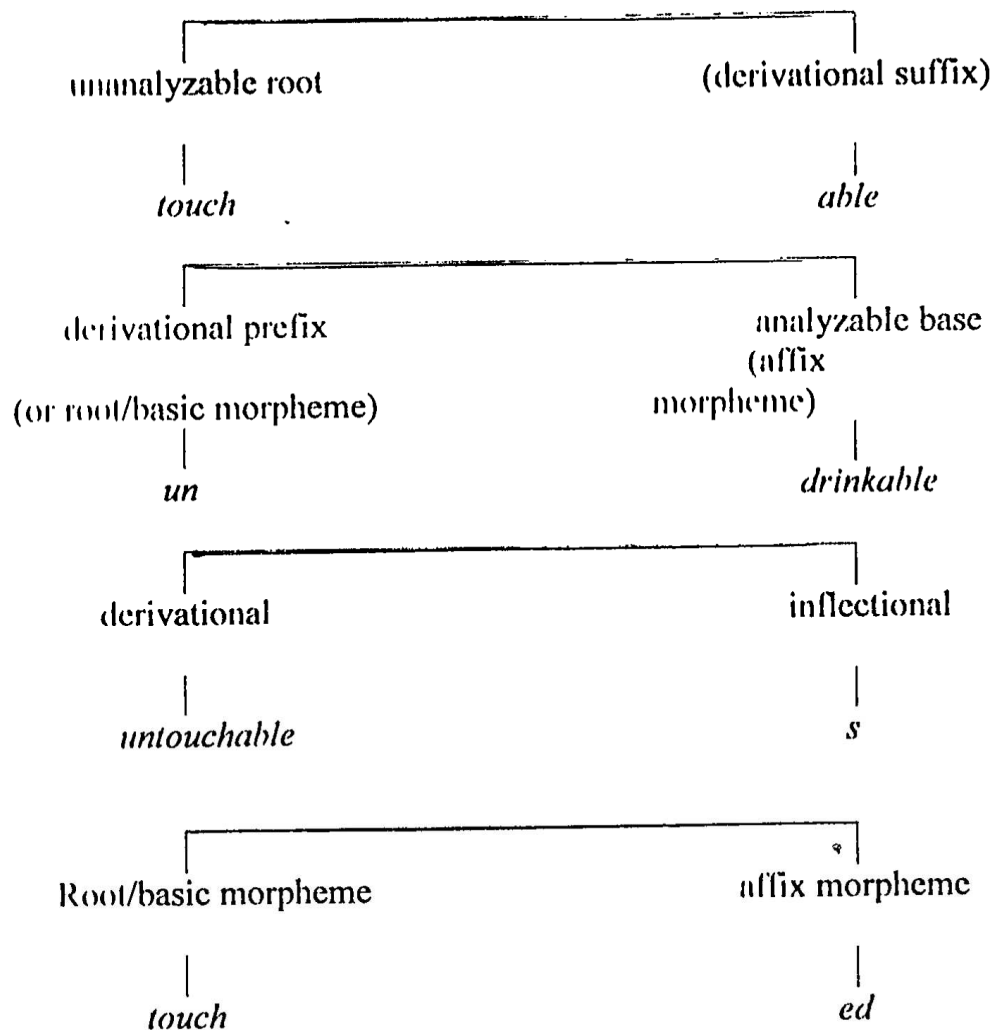
2.1.5. morphophonemic Process

Genarally, the language which has affixation pattern will undergo morphophonemic process. The phonetic cahnge that is caused by phoneme point of contract. Morphophonemic or morphology is the general study about the togetherness field of the word form in morphology . we do not study about single sound together with its variation, bur it discusses about

cluster sound together with its variation (Heatheington in Tarigan 1987 : 27).

Besides that, Ramlan (1987 : 83) describes that morphophonemic studies the change of the other phonemes. And it is described that in Indonesian for exmaple at least there are three morphophonemis processes they are :

(a). The phonemic change process.

(b). Phonemic adding process.

(c). The phonemic elimination process.

From some opinions above, the writer can take a conclusion that morphophonemic is the study about formation of words which is constructed from one to the other of process or morpheme to become word.

UNIT III
METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

This research is a descriptive qualitative design. Variable of this research are described according to their natural characterictics. It means that the discussions are based on the natural characteristics of the data, in this case, the process of forming verb inflectionally in Kulisusu Language. This frame of work is in accordance with Sudaryanto'statement that qualitative research should describe the data based on their natural condition and characteristics (Sudaryanto, 1988 : 62). Thereby, the process of forming verb inflectionally in Kulisusu Language which happens through affixation will be analyzed according to the natural phenomenon of Kulisusu Language usage.

3.1. Data Resource

The data of this research were taken from the Language area of Kulisusu Language, in this case, the data is oral language.

To get the oral data, the writer asks directly to some informants who speak Kulisusu language as their means of daily communication. The characteristics of informants are determined as follows :

- native speakers of Kulisusu Language.

- have educational background at least junior high school.

- the age is 25 – 55 years.

- never left Kulisusu for a long time (more than ten years).

3.2. Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer uses a few techniques as follows :

3.2.1. Noting

The activity of *noting* in this research is done by making a note as the attempt to make a transcription of oral data. Actually the relevant data are frequently appear in the activity of speaking or dialogue in social interaction. So, the writer needs to write the relevant data which are found in the field.

During the activity of collecting the data, the writer acted either as the researcher and in the same time, acted as the informant because, the writer himself is a native speaker of Kulisusu Language.

3.2.2. Translation

The *translation* technique is used to translate the data from Indonesian Language into Kulisusu Language. This technique is very important because the writer will take the data from the informants. In the field of research, the writer submitted some sentences into Kulisusu Language to the informants to fill it-up. And also, the writer, as a native

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speaker of Kulisusu Language involved himself to make some inflectional verb-related sentence.

When all the sentences were done, the writer then tried to analyze the sentences to find out some complicated problems in it relating to inflectional verb.

3.2.3. Introspection and Elicitation

a. The achieved data should be introspected before being classified into corpus of data. The *introspection* technique is very significant because sometime the researcher is not sure about the validity of data which had been found. To clarify the data which had been taken, the writer makes the correction according to his knowledge. The writer can introspect all the achieved data as the native speaker of Kulisusu Language.

b. Another way to check out the validity of data is asking the informants. In this case, if according to the writer the data are not so clear, he will ask some informants. This way is actually the implementation of *elicitation* technique.

3.3. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer will follow certain procedure of work, it is a series of activities as follows :

- Making a list of data concerning with the verbs in Kulisusu Language which are formed through inflectional process.

- Selecting relevant data. Making classification of data according to their characteristics. Identify all kinds of affixes in inflectional verb forming process.Describing the process of forming verb through affixation in inflectional category.

UNIT IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Before discussing about inflectional verb in Kulisusu Language through affixation process, the writer thinks that it is essential to make a table of personal pronouns in Kulisusu form and to explain how the grammatical rule of Kulisusu Language, both in affirmative sentence and progressive sentence. Since, two of them are sure to differ, as well as a table of personal pronoun itself. Here are the tables ·

Table 1. Personal Pronouns in Kulisusu Form

Subject		Pronominal suffix (object)			Possesive	
English Form	Kulisusu Form	English Form	Kulisusu Form (suffix)		English Form	Kulisusu Form (suffix)
			Benefac-tive	Object		
I	unpkudhe	me	-aka	- aku	my	-ngku
You	inpkoo	you	-ako	- no	yuor	-no
You	inpkomiu (*singular/for the man of honor*)	you	-akoko	-miu	your	-miu
You	inpkomiu (*plural*)	you	-akoko	-miu	your	-miu
We	inpkita (*Inclusive*)	us	-a	-kita	our	-nto
We	inpkai (*exclusive*)	us	-aka	-kai	our	-mai

They	indhadhe	them	-ako	-'inda	their	-ndo
She/He	inadhe	her/him	-ako	-no	her/him	-no
She/He	indhadhe (*for the man of honor* /beliau)	her/him	-ako	-'inda	her/him	-indo
It	- yo meo, etc.	it	-ako	- no	its	-no

Table 2. Personal Pronouns in Affirmative Sentence (Kulisusu Form)

Subject		Pronominal Prefix			Inflectional Verb		
English Form	Kulisusu Form	English Form	Kulisusu Form		English Form		Kulisusu Form
			Affirm.	Future	Affirm.	Future	
I	ungkude	-	Ku	bheku	sleep	will sleep	pocuri
You	ingkoo (*singular*)	-	U	bhou	sleep	will sleep	pocuri
You	ingkomiu (*singular/for the man of honor*)	-	Mi	bhemi	sleep	will sleep	pocuri pocuri
You	ingkomiu (plural)	-	Mi	Bhemi	sleep	will sleep	pocuri
We	ingkai (*exclusive*)	-	To	Bheto	sleep	will sleep	pocuri
We	ingkita (*inclusive*)	-	To	Bheto	sleep	will sleep	pocuri
They	indadhe	-	Ndo	Bhendo	sleep	will sleep	pocuri
He/She	inadhe	-	Yi	Bheyi	sleeps	will sleep	pocuri
He/She	indadhe (*for the man of honor*)	--	Ndo	Bhendo	sleeps	will sleep	pocuri
It	yo meo (*singular*)	-	Yi	bheyi	sleeps	will sleep	pocuri

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Table 3. Personal Pronouns in Progressive Sentence (Kulisusu Form)

Subject		Pronominal prefix		Inflectional verb	
English Form	Kulisusu Form	English Form	Kulisusu Form	English Form	Kulisusu Form
I	ungkude	Am	ungkude	sleeping	mocuri
You	ingkoo (*singular*)	Are	ingkoo	sleeping	mocuri
You	ingkomiu (*singular/for the man of honor*)	Are	ingkomiu	sleeping	mocuri
You	ingkomiu (plural)	Are	ingkomiu	sleeping	mocuri
We	ingkai (*exclusive*)	Are	ingkai	sleeping	mocuri
We	ingkita (*inclusive*)	Are	ingkita	sleeping	mocuri
They	indadhe	Are	indadhe	sleeping	mocuri
He/she	inadhe	Is	dhaa	sleeping	mocuri
He/She	Indadhe *for the man of honor*)	Is	indadhe	sleeping	mocuri
It	Yo meo (*singular*)	Is	dhaa	sleeping	mocuri

The distinctive difference between the two tables above is shown on the *pronominal prefix* or *to be*'s column in which English does not possess it. While, Indonesian possess it, in case of affirmative or futurative sentence, the inflexional used is prefix- *po*. On the other side, in progressive sentence , English has *to be* as well as kulisusu Language. but,

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however, since *to be* have to be attached to an inflectional verb, it becomes into what the writer called '*pronominal prefix*'. anyway, if we use the verb '*lako*'or '*go*' before the other verbs, Thus, prefix *po-* must be changed into prefix *mo-*. Both in affirmative or in progressive sentence For example:

"*Luulu yi lako mohohalu komba-komba bhoo kinaano wembeno samewangu-samewangu*". = "Luulu goes to search *Komba-komba* (a name of kind of shrub commonly found in Kulisusu region) for his goats'food every afternoon". But , however, if the sentence is in *progressive* one. thus, we insert '*um*' it becomes '*lumako*' and we add the other verbs so, the next verb must use prefix *mo-*, and the pronominal prefix *yi* must be changed into *dhua* if the subject is singular person so, the example sentence above will become :

"*Luulu dhua lumako mohohalu komba-komba bhoo kinaano wembeno*".

= "*Luulu sedang pergi mencari Komba-komba untuk makanan Kambingnya*".

Indonesian Language is similar to Kulisusu Language in case of verb in tense : verb II, and verb III does not prevail . there is only verb I . Whether the sentence is classified into past tense present tense or future or not , is based on the adverb of time which is used.

4.1. Affixation in Kulisusu Language

Affixation is devided into four parts those are : *prefixation, infixation, suffixation,* and *confixation.*

4.1.1. Prefixation

4.1.1.1. Prefix *mo-and po-*

Prefix *mo-* or *po-* if embedded to a verb which is preceeded by consonant *a, b, d, e, g, h, i, j, l, m, n, o, r, u, w,* thus, prefix *mo-* or *po-* is not changed

Prefix- *po* is specially used in the verb preceeded by phonemes such as : *i, u, e, o, bh, dh, j, h, m, n, w.* Here are the examples of them :

1. prefix *po* + phoneme *a* in verb *awa* —▶ *po'awa* for example :

La Mimi yi po,awa poo yi sala ininduangkiniwia.

La Mimi	*yi*	*po'awa*	*poo*	*yi sala*	*ininduа ngkiniwia.*
La Mimi	pronom.p.	found	mango	on way	yesterday afternoon

= "La Mimi found a mango on the way yesterday".

The inflexional verb of *mo'awa* in the above sentence derived from the root *"awa".* It means *"find"* or menemukan. It is bound morpheme since it cannot stands alone without prefix *-po* as mentioned above. Prefix *po* is an affix morpheme and it is a bound morpheme.

After pasted by the prefix -"*po*", it becomes *po'awa* which means "*found*" as the past participle of "*find*" because the sentence takes place in the past

2. prefix *po* + phoneme *i* in verb *ia* ⟶ *po'ia* for example :

Nainangku yi po'ia yi pombulaa

Nainangku	*yi*	*po'ia*	*yi*	*pombulaa*
My grandma	Pron.P.	live	in	garden

= "my grandma lives in the garden".

The inflexional verb of *po'ia* in the above sentence is derived from the root "*ia*". It means "*live*". It is bound morpheme since it cannot stand alone without prefix -*po* as mentioned above. Prefix-*po* is an affix morpheme and it is a bound morpheme After pasted by the prefix -"*po*", it becomes *po'ia*.

Since the sentence is in affirmative form, it uses 'y*i*' as *pronominal prefix* instead of '*dhaa*'(for singular person e.g. La Mimi, La Jan, etc.) in case of progressive sentence

3. prefix *mo* + phoneme *e* in verb *emo* ⟶ *mo'emo*

= to soak for example :

La Jan dhaa mo'emo yo sala yi laro katoa

La Jan   dhaa   mo'emo   yo   sala   yi   laro   katoa.
La Jan   Pron. P.   Soak   art. throuser   in   inside   large tray.

= "La Jan is soaking the throuser into the large tray".

The inflexional verb of *mo'emo* in the above sentence is derived from the root *"emo"*. It means "soak". It is bound morpheme since it cannot stands alone without prefix *-po* as mentioned above. Prefix *po* is an affix morpheme and it is a bound morpheme. After pasted by the prefix *"po"*, it becomes *po'emo* .

Since the sentence is in progressive form, it uses as *pronominal prefix 'dhaa'* (for singular person) instead of *'indhade'* (pronominal prefix for plural person).

4. prefix *mo* + phoneme *u* in verb *umba* —► *mo'umba*   to look in   on

The example in the sentence :

Tamangku dhaamo 'umba pombulaa.

Tamangku   dhaa   mo'umba   pombulaa.
My father   Pron. P.   look in on   the garden

= "my father is looking in on the garden".

The inflexional verb of *mo'umba* in the above sentence is derived from the root *"umba"*. It means "look in on". It is bound morpheme since it cannot stands alone without prefix *mo* as mentioned above. Prefix *po* is an affix morpheme and it is a bound morpheme. After pasted by the prefix -*"po"*, it becomes *'mo'umba'* .

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Since the sentence is in progressive form. therefore, it uses *pronominal prefix 'dhaa'.*

5. prefix *po* ı phoneme *o* in verb *onto* ⟶ *po'onto* · to look on/see.

The example in the sentence :

Ingkai to po'onto paraka yi tontono rahanonninangku

Ingkai   to   po'onto paraka   yi tontono   raha   no
We (excl) Pron. P. See a name of ghost   in   under   house   her

Nainang   ku
Grandma   my

= "we see a *paraka* (a name of ghost of human who has taken the appearrence of an animal commonly in form of cat. It feeds on the bowels of a new-born baby) under the floor of my grandma).

The inflectional verb of *po'onto* in the above sentence is derived from the root *"onto"*. It means "look at/see". It is bound morpheme since it cannot stands alone without prefix *mo* as mentioned above. Prefix *po* is an affix morpheme and it is a bound morpheme. After pasted by the prefix -*"po"*, it becomes *"po'onto"* .

Since the sentence is in affirmative form. It uses *pronominal prefix"to"* that refers to subject *"ingkai / we"* *(excl.).*

6. prefix *mo* ı phoneme *dh* in verb *dhai* ⟶ *modhai* = to look on/see

The example in the sentence is :

Andingku dhaamodhai karatasi.

Andingku	*dhaa*	*modhai*	*karatasi.*
My younger sibling	Pron. P.	Paste	paper.

= "my younger sibling is pasting the papers".

The inflexional verb of *"modhai"* in the above sentence is derived from the root *"dhai"*. It means *"paste"*. It is bound morpheme since it cannot stand alone without prefix *mo* as mentioned above. Prefix *mo* is an affix morpheme and it is categorized into *bound morpheme*. After pasted by the prefix *"mo"*, it changed into *"modhai"*

Since the sentence is in progressive form. It uses *pronominal prefix "dhaa"* that refers to subject *"andingku / my younger sibling"* .

7. prefix *mo* + phoneme *g* in verb *gili* ⟶ *mogili* - to mill .

The example in the sentence is :

Inadhe madhemogili gandu.

Inadhe	*inadhe*	*mogili*	*gandu.*
He/he	Pron. P.	Mill	corn.

= "he/she is milling the corn.

The inflexional verb of *"mogili"* in the above sentence is derived from the root *"gili"*. It means *"mill"*. It is bound morpheme since it cannot stand alone without prefix *mo* as mentioned above. Prefix *mo* is

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an affix morpheme and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme. After pasted by the prefix - *"mo"*, it changed into *"mogili"*

Since the sentence is in progressive form. It uses *pronominal prefix "inadhe"* that refers to subject *"inadhe"* .

8. prefix *mo* + phoneme *h* in verb *hori-hori* ► *mohori-hori*

= to approach

The example in the sentence is :

La Jepu dhaamohoro-hori randaa.

La Jepu	*dhaa*	*mohoro-hori*	*randaa*
La Jepu	Pron. P.	approach	girl .

= "La Jepu is approaching a girl".

The inflexional verb of *"mohori-hori"* in the above sentence is derived from the root *"hori"*. But it undergoes repetition so that, it turns into *mohori-hori*. It means *"approach"*. It is bound morpheme since it cannot stands alone without prefix *mo* as mentioned above.

Prefix *mo* is an affix morpheme and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme. After pasted by the prefix - *"mo"*, it changed into *"mohori-hori"* since the sentence is in progressive form. It uses *pronominal prefix "dhaa"* that refers to subject *"La Jepu"*.

9. prefix *po* + phoneme *l* in verb *lai* —➤ *polai* – to run away.

The example in the sentence is :

Tamangku yipolai yipo'onto onua yi larongken

Tamangku   yi   polai   yipo'onto   onua   yi   laro   ken.
My father   Pron.P.   run   see   anoa   in   inside wood.

= "my father ran away of seeing an anoa in the jungle"

The inflexional verb of *po'lai* in the above sentence is derived from the root *"lai"*. It means *"run away"* It is bound morpheme since it cannot stands alone without prefix *po* as mentioned above. Prefix *po* is an affix morpheme and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme. After pasted by the prefix -*"po"*, it becomes *"polai"* .

Since the sentence is in affirmative form. It uses pronominal prefix *"yi"* that refers to subject *"tamangku"* .

10. prefix *mo* + phoneme *m* in verb *munta* —➤ *momunta* : to chew

The example in the sentence is :

Apuangku dhaamomunta uwingkeuninahu.

Apuangku   dhaa   momunta   uwi   keu   ninahu.
My grandfa   Pron. P.   Chew   edible-tuber wood   steamed.

= "my grandfa is chewing a steamed-cassava".

The inflexional verb of *"momunta"* in the above sentence is derived from the root *"munta"*. It means *"chew"*. It is bound morpheme since it cannot stands alone without prefix *mo* as mentioned above.

Prefix *mo* is an affix morpheme and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme. After pasted by the prefix -*"mo"*, it changed into *"momunta"*.

Since the sentence is in progressive form. It uses *pronominal prefix "dhuu"* that refers to subject *apuangku / my grandfa*.

II. prefix *po* + phoneme *n* in verb *naa* ⟶ *ponaa* = to put   menyimpan.

The example in the sentence is :

Miaa'iso yiponaa kadhaki-dhaki.

MiA	a'iso	yi	ponaa	kadhaki dhaki .
Man	that	Pron.P.	put	a kind of amulet used to harm people

= "that man put down a *kadhaki-dhaki* (the kind of amulet used to harm people)".

The inflectional verb of *ponaa* in the above sentence is derived from the root *"naa"*. It means *"put"*. It is bound morpheme since it cannot stands alone without prefix *po* as mentioned above.

Prefix *po* is an affix morpheme and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme. After pasted by the prefix -*"po"*, it becomes *"ponaa"* . since the sentence is in affirmative form. It uses *pronominal prefix "yi"* that refers to subject *that man.*

12. prefix mo + phoneme *r* in verb *rimbi* ⟶ *morimbi*

= to carry something heavy on one's back using a rope wrapping around the shoulder.

The example in the sentence is :

Andingku dhaa morimbi tasi.

Andingku	*dhaa*	*morimbi*	*tasi.*
My younger sibling	Pron. P.	carry	bag.

= "My younger sibling is carrying a bag".

The inflexional verb of "*morimbi*" in the above sentence is derived from the root "*rimbi*". It means "*carry*". It is precategorial morpheme since it cannot stands alone without prefix *mo* as mentioned above. Prefix *mo* is an affix morpheme and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme After pasted by the prefix "*mo*", it changed into "*morimbi*"

Since the sentence is in progressive form. It uses *pronominal prefix "dhaa"* that refers to subject *andingku / my younger sibling.*

13. prefix *mo* + phoneme *bh* in verb *bhintan i* ⟶ *mobhintani*

For example in the sentence is :

Inindua ungkudhe mobhintani raha tongko ingkoo tumeleu.

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Inindua   ungkudhe   mobhintani   raha   tongko   Ingkoo   tumeleu
yesterday   1 : S.   leave   home   when   S : S.   arrive

"I was leaving home when you arrived yesterday".

The inflectional verb in the sentence above describes a progressive sentence . prefix *mo* is an affix morpheme and it is categorized into *precategorial* morpheme. It is embedded with root "*bhintani*" resulting in the formation of an inflexional verb *mobhintani*.

Prefix *mo* is an affix morpheme and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme. The root '*bhintani* is a *precategorial* morpheme, because it can stand alone wihout prefix, dut still in debate about its independence. It means '*leave*'. It becomes leaving because it satisfies the grammatical rule on the table.

It must be noted that whether we use prefix- *po-* or *mo-*, the meaning of the verb we use is not changed.

4.1.1.2. Prefix *mon-* and *pon* (the allomorph of prefix mo and po)

Prefix *mon-* and *pon-* is a part of the allomorph of prefix mo and po through a process of *morphophonemic*. It can only attached to initial phonemes : *s*, and *t, c,* and *d* .

Here is the example :

1. prefix po + phoneme *t* in verb *tapai* ⟶ *pontapai* · roast

   Ungkudhe bheku pontapai ika.

Ungkudhe	*bhe*	*ku*	*pontapai*	*iku*
I : S	going to/will	pron.prefix	roast	fish.

= "I am going to roast the fish".

Prefix- *pon or mon* is functioned to indicate an action of doing something, it must be preceeded by a pronominal prefix in this case, *ku* is pronominal-prefix for the first person singular person. Prefix *mon* is an affix morphemes and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme. it means nothing or just *to be*. the sentence which is used in the futurative form.

The root of inflexional verb is *"tapai"*. *Tapai* to roast is a *precategorial* morpheme, means that it can stand alone independently. But, its indenpendence is still in debate, whether it is really independent or not. It is originated from prefix-*mo/po-*. but, however, since it preceeded by phoneme *"t"* , in prefix po, must be added by *'n'*. therefore it becomes *"pontapai"*.

Basically, both *pon-*or *mon-* does not change the meaning of verb if they are attached to a root of verb. But, however, *mon* is only used in progressive form. While, prefix *pon-* is only used in an affirmative sentence. Prefix *mon* is an affix morphemes and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme.

2. Prefix po + phoneme *d* in verb *do,u* —▶ *pondo,u* drink.

anantama hako a,iso bhendo pondo,u suka (a traditional kind of
liquor made of distilled sugar palm'sap).

Anatamahakoa'iso bhendo   *pondo'u suka*

The teenagers   will pron-pref. for include/they drink   suka.

= "Those teenagers will drink suka".

The root *do'u* does not have meaning at all (bound morpheme). It
will have meaning if it is embedded with prefix- *mon-* or *pon-* thus, it
becomes *mondo,u* in the sentence above. It prevails in affirmative
sentence, and the futurative sentence. Prefix *mon* is an affix morphemes
and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme.

3. prefix *mo* + phoneme *s* in verb *sio* —▶ *monsio* - drive away.
The example in the sentence :

Atia dhaamonsio manu.

Atia	*dhaa*	*monsio*	*manu.*
Atia	Pron. P.	Drive away	chicken.

= "Atia is driving away the chicken".

Prefix -*mon* described above is functioned to indicate an action of
doing something, but it must be preceeded by a pronominal prefix. In
the sentence above the pronominal prefix is *dua*. "dan" is used to refer to

third singular person . It doesn't have meaning, so it is only *tobe* and it is bound morpheme.

The sentence is used in progressive sentence. The root of inflexional verb is - *'sio'*. sio is bound morpheme means that it cannot stand alone without prefix- *mo*. So, it must be added with prefix *mon* thus, it turns into *'monsio'*. Prefix *mon* is an affix morphemes and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme.

4.1.1.3. Prefix -*mom or pom*

Prefix *mom- and pom-* is also a part of the allomorph of prefix mo and poas well as prefix *pon* and *mon* through a process of *morphophonemic*. It is only applied to an initial phoneme " *p* " and it does not occur in any others initial phonemes. Here is the example :

1. prefix *mo* + phoneme *p* in verb *piihi* ⟶ *mompiihi* · massage.

   Apuangku dhaa mompiihi miamopii.

Apuangku	*dhaa*	*mompiihi*	*mia*	*mopii.*
My grandpa	pronominal prefix	massage	man	sick/hurt.

   = " My grandpa is massaging a patient" .

   The inflectional verb of the sentence above is *mompiihi*, deriving from the root *"piihi"* (bound morpheme). Prefix *mon* is an affix

morpheme and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme. It is embedded with prefix mom. thus, it changes into *mompiihi*.

Pronominal prefix *"dhaa"* in the above sentence is refer to subject *apuangku / my grandfa*. It is bound morpheme. Prefix *mon* is an affix morphemes and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme.

4.1.1.4. prefix p/mong- (the allomorph of prefix mo- and po-)

Prefix p/mong is only appropriate to be attached to the initia pohneme *"k"*. Here is the example :

1. prefix *mong* + phoneme *k* in verb *kaa* ⟶ *mongkaa*

La Tamin dhaa mongkaa sampalu.

La Tamin	dhaa	mongkaa	sampalu
second person	pronominal prefix	eat	tamarind.

– "La Tamin is eating tamarind".

Prefix *mong- and pong-* is also a part of the allomorph of prefix mo and po as well as prefix *pon* and *mon* through a process of *morphophonemic*. The inflexional verb of the sentence above is *mongkaa*. It is come from the root *"kaa"*. *Kaa* is precategorial morpheme, because it can stand alone without prefix. But, however its independence is still in debate. Prefix *mong* is an affix morpheme and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme.

The sentence above is in progressive. Since it uses prefix *mong* other than prefix *pong* based on the grammatical rule of Kulisusu Language. Prefix- *p/mong* is not occur in the other initial phonemes of a verb other than phoneme *"k"*.

Prefix *mong* in the above sentence is an affix morphemes and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme. Pronominal prefix *dhaa* is refer to *La Tamm* and it is bound morpheme.

4.1.1.5. Prefix *tempo*

Prefix *tempo* is functioned to indicate the activity which is done unintentionally or accidentally by the subject. The doer has not expected before the event happened. Here is one of the example :

1. prefix *tempo* + phoneme *a* in verb *awa* ⟶ *tempo'awa* = run into.

La Mimi yitempoawa te La Jan yi sala.

La Mimi   yi   tempo'awa te   La jan   yi   sala.
La Mimi   Pron.prefix for he/she.   run into   with   La Jan   on   way.

= "La mimi bertemu La jan (dengan tidak sengaja) di jalan".

The inflexional verb of tempoawa in the above sentence derived from the root *"awa"*. It means *"meet"* or *temu*, it is precategorial morpheme since it can stand alone without prefix *tempo* but its independence is still in debate. after pasted by the prefix *"tempo"*.

Tempo is an affix morpheme, so,it is categorized into bound morpheme.

It becomes *tempo 'awa* which is means "run into".

Prefix *-tempo* is specially used in initial phoneme *"a"*. Prefix *tempo* is an affix morpheme and it is categorized into *bound* morpheme "*Yi*" in the above sentence is pronominal prefix for *La Mimi* and it is bound morpheme

4.1.1.6. Prefix *teko*

1. prefix *teko* + phoneme *c* verb *curi* ⟶ *tekocuri* = slept over.

The example in the sentence is :

Tamangku ndo tekocuri yi horo tonia malo.

Tamangku	ndo	tekocuri	yi	horo	tonia malo.
My father	Pron. P.	slept over	on	Floor	last night.*

= "My father slept over on the floor last night".

The inflectional verb of the example above is *tekocuri*. It signs a passive voice. The root of the verb is "*curi*". It is bound morpheme, since it cannot stands alone without prefix- *teko*.

Prefix- *teko* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. " *ndo*" is pronominal prefix. It is a bound morpheme. It refers to *tamangku / my father.* " *ndo*" signs that the subject that is used in the sentence is *the honourable one.* But, if the subject is *not the honourable one* , we use pronominal prefix "*yi*", instead of "*ndo*".

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4.1.1.7. Prefix - *pengka or mengka*.

Basically, prefix *pengka* or *mengka* are similar. They have the same meaning. But, however, it depends on the application of each of them in a sentence. It is only the matter of grammatical rule which is found in Kulisusu Language. In this case, *pengka* can only be used in affirmative sentence, meanwhile, *mengka* can only be used in progressive sentence.

They demonstrate either *reciprocal meaning* or something which is done *on purpose or just to entertain one'self* or *just for fun*. Here are some of the examples :

Anahakoa'so indhadhe mengkanangi-nangi yi laa.

Ana	*hakoa'iso*	*indhadhe*	*mengkanangi-nangi*	*yi*	*laa.*
child	those	Pron. P for they	swimming around	in	lake.

="Those children are swimming around in the lake".

The inflectional verb as shown above is *me/ngkanangi-nangi*. The root of the verb is *"nangi"*. It is free morpheme and it undergoes repetition so, it becomes *nangi-nangi*.

As the result of the addition of prefix - *mengka* it turns into *mengkanangi-nangi* . prefix- *mengka* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. *"indhadhe"* is pronominal prefix. It is a bound morpheme.

4.1.1.8. Prefix- p/meka.

Basically, prefix *peka*, and the allomorph of *peka* namely : *pekan*, *pekam* or *meka*, *mekan*, are similar. They indicates the reciprocal meaning But, however, it depends on the application of each of them in a sentence. It is only the matter of grammatical rule which is found in Kulisusu Language. In this case, prefix- *peka*, *mekan*, *pekam*, are used prior to a affirmative sentence.

Meanwhile, prefix- *meka*, and its allomorph : *mekan*, and *mekam* are used prior to proggressive sentence. each of them is depend on the initial letter of verb in front of them.

The writer tries to make a sentence in positive sentence to describe the inflectional process using prefix- *peka* as follows :

1. prefix *peka* + phoneme *a* verb *abhi* ⟶ *tekocuri*   slept over

   The example is :

   La Mimi te tamano ndopeka' abhi andi te kaaka.

La Mimi	*te*	*tamano*	*ndo*	*peka'abhi*
La Mimi	and	His father	pron.prefix	regard as to each other

   andi te kaaka.
   The two brother's

   = "La Mimi and his father behave just like as the two brother's".

   The inflexional verb of the sentence above is *peka'abhi*. The sentence must be in affirmative, since it is not prefix- *meka*. prefix- *peka*

is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. "*ndo*" is pronominal prefix. It is a bound morpheme.　signs *a reciprocal meaning*.

2. prefix *peka* + phoneme *b* in verb *buri-buri* —▶ *pekaburi- buri*

= to make a graffity (just for fun) = membuat coretan-coretan.

The example in the sentence :

Anahakoa 'iso ndopekaburi-buri yi rere.

Ana	*hakoa 'iso*	*ndo*	*pekaburi buri*	*yi*	*rere*
Child	those	Pron. Prefix	make a graffity	on	wall.

"the childrens make a graffity on the wall".

The inflexional verb of the sentence above is *pekaburi-buri*. The sentence is in affirmative, "*ndo*" refers to plural person in this case, *the children*. . prefix- *peka* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. "*ndo*" is pronominal prefix. It is a bound morpheme. signs *a reciprocal meaning* . It signs *a reciprocal meaning*.

3. prefix *peka* + phoneme *dh* in verb *dhalu* ▶ *pekadhalu*

= not on speaking term .

The example in the sentence :

Cinano Wa Ungko te Cinano Wa Lita ndo

Cinano Wal lngko   te   CinanoWa Lita   ndo
Wa Ungko's mom   and   Wa Lita'sMom   pronominal prefix

pekadhalu
not on speaking term.

= "Wa Ungko'smom and Wa Lita's Mom are not on speaking term".

The inflexional verb of the sentence above is *pekadhalu*. The sentence is in affirmative, *"ndo"* refers to plural person in this case, *CinanoWal lngko te CinanoWa Lita.* . prefix *peka* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. *"ndo"* is pronominal prefix. It is a bound morpheme. It signs *a reciprocal meaning*.

4. prefix *peka* + phoneme *e* in verb *engka*   ⟶ *meka'engka* = to fight to each other

The example in the sentence :

Jaabiri te La Tama indhademeka'engka

Jaabiri   te   La Tama   indhade   meka'engka
Jaabiri   and   La Tama   pronominal   prefix   fight   to   each   other   for something.

= "Jaabiri and La Tama fight to each other for something".

The inflexional verb of the sentence above is *meka'engka*. The sentence is in progressive one, *"indhade"* refers to plural person in this case, *"Jaabiria and La Tama"* . prefix- *meka* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. *"indhade"* is pronominal prefix.

It is a bound morpheme. signs *a reciprocal meaning* It signs *a reciprocal meaning.*

5. prefix *peka* + phoneme *g* in verb *garataa* ► *meka garataa* = to treat at each other.

The example in the sentence :

dhahua 'iso dhaamekagarataa tee bhawu.

Dhahu	*a'iso*	*dhaa*	*mekagarataa*	*tee*	*bhawu.*
dog	that	Pron.	Threat at each other	with	pig.

= "that dog and that pig are threateaning at each other".

The inflexional verb of the sentence above is *mekagarataa*. It signs *a reciprocal meaning* The sentence is in progressive form, "*dhaa*"is pronominal prefix. It is bound morpheme. It refers to singular noun in this case, "*Dhahu*". Prefix - *meka* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. "*indhade*" is pronominal prefix. It is a bound morpheme. signs *a reciprocal meaning.*

6. prefix *peka* + phoneme *h* in verb *hohalu* ─ ► *mekahohalu*

= to find to one another .

The example in the sentence :

La Waan te Wa Supi indhademekahohalu.

La	*Waan*	*te*	*Wa Supi*	*indhade*~	*mekahohalu.*
La	Waan	and	Wa Supi	Pron.P.	find to each one.

= "La Wann and Wa Supi are finding to each one".

The inflexional verb of the sentence above is "mekahohalu". The sentence is in progressive form, "indhade" is pronominal prefix for second plural 'they' or 'indhade' in this case, "La Wann and Wa Supi".

Prefix - meka is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. "indhade" is pronominal prefix. It is a bound morpheme It signs *a reciprocal meaning*.

7. prefix *peka* + phoneme *j* in verb *jajali* ---► *pekajajali* = to fight for position or occupation to each other.

The example in the sentence :

La Ita te La Said ndopekajajali tumotoro.

La Ita	*te*	*La Said*	*ndo*	*pekajajali*	*tumotoro.*
La Ita	and	La Said	Pron.P.	fight to each one	to sit.

= "La Ita and La Said fight for the position to each one to sit".

The inflexional verb of the sentence above is '*pekajajali*'. The sentence is in affirmative, the pronominal prefix is "*ndo*". It refers to plural person "they" in this case, "*La Ita and La Said*". Prefix - *peka* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. "*ndo*" is a bound morpheme It signs *a reciprocal meaning*.

8. prefix *peka* + phoneme *k* in verb *kopui* - ► *pekakopui* = to embrace to each other.

The example in the sentence :

La Juni te cinano ndopekakopui.

La Juni te cinano	` ndo`	*pekakopui.*
La Juni and his mom	Pron. P.	Embrace to each other.

= "La Juni and his mom embrace to each other".

The inflexional verb of the sentence above is *'pekakopui'*. The sentence is in affirmative, the pronominal prefix is *"ndo"*. It refers to plural person "they" in this case, *"La Juni and his mom"*. Prefix - *peka* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. *"ndo"* is pronominal prefix . It signs *a reciprocal meaning*.

9. prefix *peka* + phoneme *l* in verb *lihe* ─► *mekalihe* = to see slightly to each other (reciprocal meaning)

The example in the sentence :

Wa juli te La Memet indhademekalihe.

Wa juli	*te*	*La Memet*	*indhade*	*mekalihe.*
Wa juli	and	La Memet	pronominal prefix	see (slightly) to each other.

= "Wa juli and La Memet are seeing (slightly) to each other".

The inflexional verb of the sentence above is *"mekalihe"*. The sentence is in progressive form, *"indhade"* is pronominal prefix for second plural *'they'* or *'indhade'* in this case, *"Wa juli and La Memet"*.

Prefix - *peka* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. *"indhade"* is a bound morpheme. It signs *a reciprocal meaning* .

10. prefix *peka* + phoneme *n* in verb *nangi* - ► *mekanangi-nangi*

= to swim (for fun).

The example in the sentence :

Ingkai sadhia topengkanangi-nangi yi ngangabuaea.

Ingkai   sadhia   to   pekenangi-nangi   yi   ngangabuaea.
We (incl.) frequently Pron.P. swim around   in   ngangabuaea =

crocodile's mouth (a name of bathing lot that resembles a crocodile's

mouth).

= "we frequently swim around in ngangabuaea".

The inflexional verb of the sentence above is *'pekanagi-nangi'*.

The sentence is in affirmative, the pronominal prefix is *"to"*. It refers to

first plural person "we (incl,).

Prefix - *meka* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into

bound morpheme. *"indhade"* is a bound morpheme. It signs *"an action*

of doing something for fun".

11. prefix *peka* + phoneme *o* in verb *onto* —► *peka'onto* = to stare at each other in amusement .

The example of it as follow :

Yo wembe te dhahua'iso ndopeka'onto.

Yo	wembe te	dhahu	a'iso	ndo	peka'onto.
Common art	Goat	and dog	that	Pron.P.	stare at each other.

- "The goat and the dog stare at each other".

The inflexional verb of the sentence above is '*peka'onto*'. The sentence is in affirmative, the pronominal prefix is "*ndo*". It refers to plural person "they" in this case, "*yo wembe te dhahua'iso*" / *the goat and the dog*

Prefix - *peka* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. "*ndo*" is a bound morpheme. It signs *a reciprocal meaning*.

12. prefix *peka* + phoneme *r* in verb *rako*—► *mekarako* = to cup hands to catch (frequently)something small (usually for fish.) (just for fun).

The example in the sentence :

La Ita hako indhademekarako ika.

La Ita	hako	indhade	mekarako	ika
La Ita	dem.(pl.)	Pron.P.	catch (frequently)	fish

= "La Ita and his friends are catching (frequently) for fish

The inflexional verb of the sentence above is *"mekalihe"*. The sentence is in progressive form, *"indhade"* is pronominal prefix for second plural *'they'* or *'indhade'* in this case, "La Itu and his friends".

Prefix - *meka* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. *"indhade"* is a bound morpheme. It signs *an action of doing something funny*.

13. prefix *peka* + phoneme u in verb *umba* ⟶ peka'umba = to pay a call to another other (as the expression of simphathy/reciprocal meaning)
The example in the sentence :

ingkai sadhia topeka'umba

ingkai	*sadhia*	*to*	*peka'umba*
we (excl.)	frequently	Pron. Pref.	Pay a call to another one.

The inflexional verb of the sentence above is *"mekalihe"*. The sentence is in progressive form, *"indhade"* is pronominal prefix for second plural *'they'* or *'indhade'* in this case, "La Itu and his friends".

Prefix - *meka* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. *"indhade"* is a bound morpheme. It signs *an action of doing something funny*.

4.1.1.9. Prefix- pekan, or mekan

Prefix- *mekan* or *pekan* is specially applied to a verb preceeded by some consonant initial phonemes as below :

1. prefix *peka* + phoneme *s* in verb *siloi* -- ► *mekansiloi* - see in resentful at each other (reciprocal meaning).

The example in the sentence is :

Yo dhahu te meoa'iso indadhemekansiloi.

Yo   dhahu   te   meo   a'iso   indadhe   mekansiloi.
Art.   Dog   and   cat   that   Pron.P.   see resentful at each other.

= "the dog and the cat are seeing in resentful at each other" .

The inflexional verb of the sentence above is '*mekansiloi*'. The sentence is in progressive form. So, the pronominal prefix is "*indhade*". It refers to first plural noun "they". In this case, "*yo dhahu te meoa'iso*".

Prefix - *meka* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. "*indhade*" is a bound morpheme. It signs *a reciprocal meaning*.

2. prefix *peka* + phoneme *t* in verb *tolai* -- ► *mekantolai* -- face to face (reciprocal meaning).

Here is the example in sentence :

Yo dhahu te meoa'iso ndo totoro pekantolai.

Yo dhahu	*tee*	*meo*	*ai'so*	*ndo*		*totoro pekantolai.*
The dog	and	the cat	that	pron.prefix	V.	Infl. Verb.

= "The dog and the cat sit face to face".

The inflectional verb in the sentence above is *"pekantolai"* and the root is *tolai*(bound morpheme) in the presence of prefix-*peka* it is changed into *pekantolai.*

Prefix *peka* becomes pekan- particularly when it faces a verb preceeded by phoneme *"t."* in *"tolai".* Prefix - *pekan* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. *"indhade"* is a bound morpheme. It signs a reciprocal meaning.

4.1.1.10. Prefix –pekam/mekam.

1. prefix *pekam* + phoneme *b* in verb *buni-buni* ► *pekambuni-mbuni* = play hide and seek.

Ingkai sadhia to pekambuni-buni yi wita kai to'ora wula.

Ingkaa	*sadhia*	*topekambuni-mbuni*	*kai*	*to'ora*	*wula.*
We (incl.)	frequently	play hide and seek	in each	bright	moon.

– "We always play hide and seek in each full-moon".

The inflectional verb shown in the sentence above is *pekambuni-mbuni* deriving from the root *buni-buni* means *hide and seek* . It is a precategorial morpheme.

The sentence is in affirmative form. *to* is pronominal prefix for we (excl). Prefix - *pekam* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. "*to*" is a bound morpheme. It signs *a reciprocal meaning*.

2. prefix *pekam* + phoneme p in verb *pora-pora* --► *pekampora-mpora* peek at each other

La Kasim te La Heri ndopekampora-pora.

La Kasim	*te*	*La Heri*	*ndo*	*pekampora-pora.*
La Kasim	and	La Heri	Pron.P.	peek at each other.

= "La Kasim and La Heri peak at each other".

The inflectional verb shown in the sentence above is *pekampora-mpora*. deriving from the root "*pora*" means "*peek at*". But, it undergoes repetition. so, it becomes *pora-pora*

The sentence is in affirmative form. after embedded by prefix *pekam*, it becomes "*pekampora-mpora*". It is bound morpheme. *pekampora mpora* = to peek at each other.

Prefix *pekam* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. "*ndo*" is a bound morpheme It signs *a reciprocal meaning*.

4.1.1.11. Prefix p/mompara-mpara/para+p/mo-

It is applied to a verb to indicate an action of pretending. Hoping that other people will believe on what he/she does. Or action of playing trick on.

Here is the example:

1. prefix *pompara-para* + po + phoneme *c* in verb *curi* - - ►

pompara- para pocuri

Laengu (a famous figure of joke story in Kulisusu also do in other countries e.g. *Si Kabayan* and *Pak Belalang* in betawi, *Abunawas*, and *hodja*, in egipt, *Ntengu* in Moronene and so on.) *vipompara-para pocuri.*

Laengu	*yi*	*pompara parapocuri*
Second person.	Pron.prefix	pretend to sleep

= "Laengu pretended to sleep".

" *Yi* " in the sentence is pronominal prefix for he/she. The inflexional verb on the above sentence is *pompara-para pocuri* and the root is "*curi*".It is bound morpheme". Since it has no meaning without prefix.

The sentence is in affirmative form. Prefix *m/pompara-para* can be added to various kind of prefix and its allomorphs e.g *m/po, m/pon, m/mong, m/pom'* and so on. Prefix - *pompara* and *po* is an affix

morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. "*ndo*" is a bound morpheme.

4.1.2. infix.

4.1.2.1. infix *in*.

Infix *in* is used to indicate the passive voice. here is the example :

1. infix-*in* + in verb *karajaa* ⟶ *kinarajaa* be done

Bheyi ompole karajaa bho kinarajaa pia oleoa'ai.

Bhe	yi	ompole karajaa	bho	kinarajaa	pia oleoa'ai
There	P.prefix	a lot of work	for/to	done	in these days

= "There will be a lot of work to do in these days".

The inflectional verb of the sentence shown above is "*kinarajaa*".it indicates *a passive voice* The root is "*karajaa*" is categorized into " precategorial morpheme" *or work*

The independence of *karajaa* is still in debate . After being inserted by infix- *in*, *karajaa* becomes "*kinarajaa*". Infix- *in, bhe, and yi* are affix morphemes. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme. "*yi*" refers to *karajaa*.

Another example will be :

2. infix-*in* + in verb *popate* ⟶ *pinopate* = murdered

Pi'aloano tongko gorombola'a, ri,ai yi jambataaiai, ompole   mia

pinopate

Pi'aloano tongko gorombola'a   ri   ai   yi   jambata a'ai, ompole
Last time, when rebell-band periods in here in   bridge this a lot

mia   pinopate.
man   murdered.

"Last time, during the rebellion occupation (refer to DI/TII troops or

tobelo rebel band which arrived to Kulisusu region from "Labuan

Tobelo" or "the anchorage of Tobelo") periods. here, in this bridge,

there were a lot of people slaughtered" .

The inflectional verb of the sentence shown above is *"pinopate"*.it

indicates *a passive voice* The root is *"popate"* is categorized into "

precategorial morpheme". After being inserted by infix- *in, popate*

becomes *"pinopate"*. Infix- *in* is an affix morpheme. So, it is

categorized into bound morpheme.

4.1.2.2. infix- *um*.

Infix- *um* is used in intransitive active verb and in progressive

sentence. It prevails only in *"consonant"* initial phonemes

The examples are as follows :

1. infix-*um* in verb *buri* ⟶ *bumuri* = writing

La Mimi dhaabumuri.

La Mimi	*dhaa*	bumuri.
La Mimi	Pron.P.	write.

-- "La Mimi is writing".

The inflectional verb of the sentence shown above is "*bumuri*".it indicates *an intransitive active voice*. The root is *buri* is categorized into " *precategorial* morpheme". After being inserted by infix- *um buri* becomes *bumuri*. Infix- *um* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme.

The sentence above is in the progressive one. Infix- *um* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. *Dhaa* pronominal prefix for singular person . It is bound morpheme. The example will be :

2. infix-*um* in verb *baca* ⟶ *bumaca* = reading

La Dima dhaabumaca.

La Dima	*dhaa*	bumaca.
La Dima	Pron, P.	Read.

-- "La La Dima is reading now".

The inflectional verb of the sentence shown above is "*bumaca*".it indicates *intransitive active sentence*. It is in progressive one.

The root is *baca* is categorized i·

read. After being inserted by i·

sentence above is in the progressi·

morpheme. So, it is categorized into b·

pronominal prefix for singular person . It is bound m·

3. infix-*um* in verb *gau* ⟶ *gumau* = speaking

La Memet dhaa gumau.

La Memet dhaa gumau.
La Memet Pron. P. Speak.

= "La Memet is speaking".

The inflectional verb of the sentence shown above is "*gumau*".it indicates an intransitive verb. The root is *gau* or *speak*. It is categorized into " *precategorial* morpheme". After being inserted by infix- *in,* "*gau*" becomes *gumau.*

The sentence above is in the progressive one. Infix- *um* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme. *Dhaa* pronominal prefix for singular person . It is bound morpheme too.

4.1.3. Confix

4.1.3. 1. Prefix- *pepe or mepe* + *ako*(ben

Prefix *m/pepe* is only used in initin

prefix- *m/pepe* is used to indicate an action of asking

information the writer tries to make an example as follows :

1. prefix- mepe + verb *karajaa* + suffix- ako → mepekajaa'ako

= to ask someone to do something

Kadayo dhaamepekarajaaako tugasino yi La Heri.

Kadayo dhaa mepekarajaa'ako tugasi no yi La Heri.
Kadayo Pron. P. ask to be done assignment his in La Heri.

= "Kadayo ask La Heri to do his assignment".

The sentence described above is in the proggressive form. And the inflexional verb is *"Mepekarajaa'ako"*, and the root is *karajaa* (precategorial morpheme). it becomes *mepekarajaa'ako* in the presence of prefix- *mepe*+ suffix-*ako*.

Mepekarajaa'ako means to ask for help. thus, prefix-*mepe* + *ako*(benefactive). It is used to indicate an action of asking for help. prefix- *mepe* and suffix-*ako* (benefactive) are affix morpheme. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme. *Dhaa* pronominal prefix for singular person . It is bound morpheme too

2. prefix *pepe* + verb *ala* + suffix- *ako* —► *pepealaako*

The example in the sentence is :

Kaakangku yipepe 'alaako bo,u-bo,uno yi ungkudhe.

Kaakangku yi	*pepe 'alaako*	*bo 'u-bo 'u*	*no*	*yi*	*ungkudhe.*
My brother P. Pref.	Ask to take	jerry can	his	P. Pref. Me.	I

= "My brother ask me to take his jerry can".

The sentence described above is in the affirmative form. And the inflexional verb is "*pepe 'alaaako*", and the root is *ala* precategorial morpheme.

The root *ala* becomes *pepe 'alaako* in the presence of prefix-*pepe*+ suffix-*ako*. "*pepe 'alaako*" means to ask for help to take something. thus, prefix-*pepe* + *ako(benefactive)*. It is used to indicate an action of asking for help.

Prefix- *pepe* and suffix-*ako* (benefactive) are affix morpheme. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme *yi* pronominal prefix for singular person . It is bound morpheme too.

3. prefix- pepe + verb *buri* + suffix- ako —► pepeburi'ako
The example will be :

La Aman yipepeburi 'ako surano yi La Mimi

La Aman	*yi*	*pepeburi 'ako*	*sura*	*no*	*yi*	*La Mimi.*
La Aman	Pron. P.	ask to be written	letter	his	Pron. P.	La Mimi.

= " La Aman ask La Mimi to write his letter down".

The sentence described above is in the proggressive form. And the inflexional verb is "*pepeburi'ako*", and the root is *buri* is precategorial morpheme. it becomes *pepe 'buri 'ako* in the presence of prefix- *pepe+* suffix *ako*. *pepe 'alaako* means to ask for help to take something. thus, prefix-*pepe* + *ako(benefactive)*. It is used to indicate an action of asking for help.

Prefix- *pepe* and suffix-*ako* (benefactive) are affix morpheme. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme. *yi* pronominal prefix for singular person. It is bound morpheme too.

4. prefix- *mepe* + verb *dhoa* + suffix- *ako* ▸ *mepedhoa'ako*

The example will be :

La Uco dhaamepedhoaako doino yi La Eko.

La Uco	*dhaa*	*mepedhoa'ako*	*doi*	*no*	*yi*	*La Eko.*
La Uco	Pron. P.	Ask to calculate	money	his	in	La Eko.

= "La Uco is asking La Eko to calculate his money".

The sentence described above is in the proggressive form. And the inflexional verb is "*Mepedhoa'ako*", and the root is *dhoa* or *calculate*. It is precategorial morpheme.

The root *dhoa* becomes *mepedhoa'ako* in the presence of prefix-*mepe* I suffix-*ako*. *Mepedhoa'ako* means to ask for help to calculate. thus, prefix-*mepe* + *ako*(benefactive). It is used to indicate an action of

asking for help. prefix- *mepe* and suffix *ako* (benefactive) are affix morpheme. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme. *dhaa* pronominal prefix for singular person . It is bound morpheme too.

5. prefix *pepe* + verb *engka* + suffix- *ako* → *mepe'engka'ako*

The example will be :

Wa Erni yipepe'engka'ako wowono yi La Wawan.

Wa Erni   yi   pepe'engka'ako   wowo   no   yi   La Wawan.
Wa Erni   Pron. P.   Ask one to take   luggage   her   in   La Wawan.

= "Wa Erni ask La Wawan to take her luggage".

The sentence described above is in the affirmative form. And the inflexional verb is *"pepe'engka'ako"*, and the root is *engka*(precategorial morpheme).

It becomes *pepe'engka'ako* in the presence of prefix- *pepe*+ suffix-*ako*. *pepe'engka'ako* which means to ask one to take. thus, prefix-*pepe* + *ako(benefactive)*. It is used to indicate an action of asking for help. . prefix- *mepe* and suffix *ako* (benefactive) are affix morpheme. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme. *yi* pronominal prefix for singular person . It is bound morpheme too.

6. prefix-*pepe* + verb *gora* + suffix- *ako* —▶ *mepegoraako*

The example will be :

Pa' guru yipepegora'ako La Sabir yi Darmawan.

Pa' guru	*yi*	*pepegora'ako*	*La Sabir*	*yi*	*Darmawan.*
The teacher	Pron. P.	Ask one to shout at	La Sabir	in	Darmawan.

: "The teacher Ask Darmawan to shout at La Sabir".

The sentence described above is in the affirmative form. And the inflexional verb is *"pepegora'ako"*, and the root is *gora* (precategorial morpheme). In the presence of prefix- *pepe* + suffix-*ako*, it becomes *pepegora'ako* which means to ask one to shout at. thus, prefix-*pepe* + *ako(benefactive)*. It is used to indicate an action of asking for help.

Prefix- *pepe* and suffix-*ako* (benefactive) are affix morpheme. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme. *yi* pronominal prefix for singular person . It is bound morpheme too.

4.1.3. 2. prefix-um and in + suffix personal pronoun as object

It is particularly used in interrogative sentence and the respond to it, and it also can only be started with the question word *"inaio"* (refer to human) or "who" and *hapa'inda* (refer to plural (thing or animal) . The writer tries to make an example of it as below :

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1. prefix-*um* + phoneme *a* in verb *ala* + suffix *o* —→ *umalao*

   = who takes

   Inaiyo umalao polopenangku.

Inai	*yo*	*umalao*	*polopenangku.*
Who	art.	(who) take	Ballpoint.

   = "Who takes my pen ?".

   The inflectional verb of the interrogative sentence that has seen above is "umalao" deriving from the root "*ala + o*"(bound morpheme). It is pasted with infix-*um*. It means "who takes".

   Suffix "*o*" in verb *umumba'o* refers to object for second plural noun in thus case, *polopenangku*. It is bound morpheme. Prefix- *um* can only be used in the vowel initial phoneme (not for consonant). prefix-*um* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme.

2. prefix-*um* + phoneme *u* in verb *umba* + suffix *o* –► *umumba'o* = who looks in on   yang membesuk.

   An example of it as below :

   Inaiyo umumba'o pombulaanto ?.

Inai	*yo*	*umumba'o*	*pombulaa*	*nto.*
who	art.	(who) look in on	garden	our.

   = "who looks in on   our garden ?".

The inflectional verb of the interrogative sentence that has seen above is "umalao" deriving from the root "umba↑ o"(bound morpheme). It is pasted with infix-*um*. It means *(who) look in on.*

Suffix *o* in verb *umumba'o* refers to object for second plural noun in thas case, *pombulaa* . It is bound morpheme. Prefix- *um* can only be used in the vowel initial phoneme (not for consonant). prefix- *um* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme.

It can only be used in the vowel initial phoneme (not for consonant).

3. prefix-*um* ↑ phoneme *e* in verb *ele* + suffix *o* → umele'o = who span it. An example of it as below :

Inaiyo umele'o masinaa'ai ?.

Inai yo umele'o masina a'ai .
Who art. (who) spans machine this.

· " who spans this machine ?".

The inflectional verb of the interrogative sentence that has seen above is "umele'o" deriving from the root "*ele*.it is precategorial morpheme It is pasted with infix-*um*. It means *(who) spans.*

Suffix *o* in verb *umele'o* refers to object for second singular noun in this case, *masina / machine.* Prefix- *um* can only be used in the vowel

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initial phoneme (not for consonant). prefix- *um* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme.

4. prefix-*um* + phoneme *o* in verb *onto* + *inda* ⟶ *umontoinda* ‐ who wthness them. An example of it as below :

Inaiyo umonto 'inda potae ndoponseewi ?.

Inai	*yo*	*umonto*	*inda*	*potae*	*ndo*	*ponseewi.*
Who	art.	(who)witness	them	that	they	steal.

= "who witnessed them when they were stealing ?".

The inflectional verb of the interrogative sentence that has seen above is "umele'o" deriving from the root "*onto*". It is precategorial morpheme. Suffix "*o*" in verb *umele'o* refers to object for second singular noun in this case, "*inda*" as the object of "*indhade*"s/ *them* as the object of "*they*".

Prefix- *um* can only be used in the vowel initial phoneme (not for consonant). prefix- *um* is an affix morpheme. So, it is categorized into bound morpheme.

4.1.3.3. prefix-*in* + suffix *personal pronoun as object*

Basically, It is similar to *(prefix-um and in + personal pronoun as object*, both of them are indicate *interrogative sentence*. Only, *prefix in + personal pronoun as object* indicates *passive vioce*.

Meanwhile, prefix-*in and + suffix-personal pronoun as object* indicates *active voice*. They are appropriate for the question words "what" or *hapa'inda /hapa or apa, inaio* and "who", *maina* or "which one" or "which one among them". Prefix- *in* can only be used in the vowel initial phoneme (not for consonant).

The writer tries to make an example relating to the case.

As follows : Interrogative sentence.

An example of it as below :

1. prefix-*in* + phoneme *a* in verb *ala* + suffix *miu* ⟶ *inalamiu* = take by you

   Hapa'inda inalamiu ?

   Hapa inda inalamiu ?
   What them taken by you ?

   = "what is that you are taking ?"

   The respond will be :

   Inalamal yo karakaji.
   Taken by us commonn art saw.

   = "It is the saw that we are taking".

   The inflexional verb of the interrogative sentence as shown above is *inalamiu* It comes from the root *"ala"*. It is a bound morpheme. As the result of confixation, it becomes *"inalamiu"* .

Suffix *miu* as seen here Refers to the word you for plural or it can refers to *"you"* for singular (for the man of honor) depend on the context.). prefix- *in* and suffix- *mai* are affix morphemes. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme.

It shows "passive voice". Here are the examples of application of each of initial phoneme (vowel only) :

2. prefix-*in* + phoneme *a* in verb *ele* + suffix *miu* ⟶ *Inelemiu* = taken by you

An example of it as below :

Hapa 'inda inelemiu ?

Hapa   inda   inelemiu ?
What   them   spanned by you ?"

The inflexional verb of the interrogative sentence as shown above is *inelemiu* It comes from the root *"ele"*. It is bound morpheme. As the result of confixation, it becomes *"inelemiu"*.

Sufix *miu* as seen here Refers to the word you for plural or it can refers to *"you"* as second singular person. It shows "passive voice". prefix- *in* and suffix- *miu* are affix morphemes. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme.

2. prefix *In* + phoneme *u* in verb *umba* + suffix *miu* ⟶ *inumbamiu*

= what is looked in on by you

An example of it as below :

Inaiyo Inumbamiu ?

Inai yo inumbamiu.

Who art. looked in on by you.

= " who is that looked in on by you ?"

The inflexional verb of the interrogative sentence as shown above is *inumbamiu* It comes from the root *"umba"*. It is bound morpheme. As the result of confixation, it becomes *"inumbamiu"*.

Suffix *miu* refers to "you" as second plural person . It shows "passive voice". Prefix- *in* and suffix- *miu* are affix morphemes. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme.

4. prefix in + phoneme *o* in verb *onto* + miu ⟶ *inontomiu*

= looked on by you .

An example of it as below :

Inai yo inontomiu?

Iinai yo inontomiu.
Who common art. looked on by you.

= "who is that looked on by you ?"

The inflexional verb of the interrogative sentence as shown above is *inontomin* It comes from the root *"onto"*. It is bound morpheme. As the result of confixation, it becomes *"inontomin"*.

Sufix *"miu"* refers to "you" as a second plural person . It shows "passive voice". prefix-*in* and suffix- *min* are affix morphemes. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme.

4.1.3.4. Confix (prefix-*pabha*+ suffix-*personal pronoun as object*)

It arises in Indonesian Language similar to *me/memper - kan*. It indicates an action of making something into what the doer wants. Here is the example and the explanation as follows :

Prefix- *pabha* + phoneme *a* + in verb *awa* + suffix *inda* → ►

pabha 'awa 'inda

Kapala desa yipabha 'awainda yo mia umarino mesurino hakoa, iso.

Kapala desa	*yi*	*pabha 'awainda yo mia*	*umarino*
The village head	Pron.P	make them meet the men who had	infl.verb.
those			

mesuru hako aiso.
quarrel those that

= " The head village reconciles the two men who have just a quarrel

with"

"*yi*" in the sentence is pronominal prefix.the inflexional verb above is *pabha'awainda* deriving from the root " *awa*" . It becomes

pabha'awa, Since it is pasted to the prefix- *pabha.* , prefix- *pabha* and suffix- *inda* are affix morphemes. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme.

4.1.3.5. Confix (prefix- *Pabhan* + suffix- *personal pronoun as object*)

It only prevails in the initial letter of verbs as follows :

S *pabhansule 'inda* = to persuade/order them to back home.

The example in the sentence is :

1. prefix *pabhan* + phoneme *s* in verb sule + suffix *inda* - ► *pabhansule inda*

Wardan yi pabhansule 'o andino.

Wardan	*yi*	*pabhansule'o*	*andi*	*no.*
Wardan	Pron. P.	ask to back home	younger sibling	his.

= "Wardan ask his younger sibling to back home".

"yi" in the sentence is pronominal prefix of second singular person. In this case, "Wardan" .the inflexional verb above is *pabhansule'o* deriving from the root " *bhansule*".it becomes *pabhansule*

Since it is pasted to the prefix- *pabha.* prefix- *pabhan* and suffix- *inda* are affix morphemes. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme

2. prefix *pabhan* + phoneme *t* in verb tolai + suffix *inda* ⟶ pabhantolai

inda = to make them in face to face position (for toys or animal).

The example in the sentenc is :

Yo Arun dhaamabhantolai,o karaha-rahano.

Yo Arun	*dhaa*	*mabhantolai,o*	*karaha-raha*	*no.*
Yo Arun	Pron. P.	Make face to face	toys of house	his.

= "Yo Arun dhaamabhantolai'o karaha-rahano".

"dhaa" in the sentence is pronominal prefix of second singular

person. In this case, "Arun". Since the sentence is in progressive form,

it uses pronominal prefix *"dhaa"* instead of "yi".

The inflexional verb above is *pabhantolai'o* deriving from the

root *"tolai"*. It becomes *"pabhansule"*, Since it is pasted to the prefix-

pabhan. prefix- *pabhan* and suffix- *inda* are affix morphemes. So, they

are categorized into bound morpheme.

4.1.3.6. Confix -*m/po* + *ri*.

It commonly found in a verb ended with vowel "*a*". Here is the

example :

1. prefix *mo* + phoneme *l* in verb *lemba* + suffix *ri* — ► *molembari*

= to shoulder something frequently to and fro .

Ungkudhe ungkudhe molembari bha'o nipa inindua.

Ungkudhe	*ungkudhe*	*molembari*	*bha'o*	*nipa*	*inindua.*
I:S.	Pron pref.	shouldered	roof	palm	yesterday.

= "I was shouldering the palm-leaves roof yesterday".

The inflexional verb of the proggressive sentence seen above is "*molembari*". It formed from the root "*lemba*". It is *precategorial* morpheme and it is added with suffix-"*ri*"

Suffix- *ri* is funstions to indicate the activity which is done frequently or repeatedly by the doer or the subject. prefix- *mo* and suffix- *ri* are affix morphemes. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme.

2. prefix *mo* + phoneme *g* in verb *gala* + suffix *ri* · ··► *molembari* = to tinker with.

Suri dhaa mogalari tep.

Suri	*dhaa*	*mogalari*	*tep*
Suri	Pron.P.	tinker with	tape-recorder

= "Suri is tinkering with a tape-recorder".

The inflexional verb of the proggressive sentence seen above is "*mogalari*". It formed from the root "*gala*"(bound morpheme) and added with suffix-*ri*.

Suffix- *ri* is functions to indicate the activity which is done frequently or repeatedly by the doer or the subject. prefix- *pabhan* and

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suffix- *inda* are affix morphemes. So, they are categori...

morpheme.

4.1.4. Suffix.

4.1.4.1. Suffix (benefactive) *-akaaku, -akoko, - akokomhi, akakai (incl.), -akita (exl.), -akono, and ako'inda*

For further information the writer tries to make some examples below :

1. phoneme *a* in verb *ala* + suffix *aka* + *aku* - ► alaaka'aku

   Alaaka'aku kadhua'iso!

   Ala   aka   aku   kadhu   a'iso!.
   Bring benefactive personal pronoun as object I sack   that

   = "bring me that sack !"

   The inflectional verb of the sentence above is *alaaka'aku*. The root is "*ala*". It is added with benefactive "*aka*", and personal pronoun as object "*aku*". Threfore, it turns into "*alaaka'aku*".

2. phoneme *i* in verb *totapi* + suffix *aka* + *aku* ⟶ totapihaka'aku

   Totapihaka'aku pakeahakoa'iso !

   Totapi aka   aku   pakea hako   a'iso
   Wash benefactive Pers.Pron. as object cloth plural mark that

   = "Wash those clothes for me !"

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The inflectional verb of the sentence above is *totapihaka,aku*. The root is *"totapi"*. It is added with benefactive *"aka"*, and personal pronoun as object *"aku"*. Threfore, it turns into *"totapihaka'aku"*.

3. phoneme *a* in verb *ala* + suffix *aka* + *aku* — ► totapihaka'aku

   Alaaka 'aku handungku dayi kampu 'aia

   Ala   aka   aku   handungku   da   ya   kampu'aia.
   Take   Benef.   Pers.pron. as object   there is/are   on   drying ground

   = "take me the towel of mine. It is on the drying ground !"

   It only exists in *imperative sentence* In this case, the inflexional verb is *alaaka'aku*. coming from the root *"ala"* = *take*. It is *precategorial* morpheme and it is added with suffix-aka'aku = for me. — aka'aku.

   Akaa'aku refers to subject "I". suffix- *aka* and *aku* are affix morphemes. So, they are categorized into bound morpheme.

4.1.4.2. Suffix (benefactive) *akaaku, -akoko, -akoko, - akokomiu, - akakai (incl.), -akita (exl.),- ako'inda, -akono, and -ako'inda, +* **suffix- *po***

   If suffix *–po* is attached to some suffixes in the imperative sentences above, it sounds more polite. Suffix-*po* must not be stressed. It is similar to " *please*"or " *tolong*" in Indonesian. Hence, the sentences become :

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Elaaka 'akupo kadhua 'iso !
= "Please take me that sack !"

Totapihaka 'akupo pakeahakoa 'iso !
= "Please wash those clothes for me !"

Alaaka 'akupo handungku dayi kampu 'aia.
= "Take the towel of mine, please. It is on the drying-ground !"

The explanation of each of the example above is just the same to those explained in number 4.1.4. 1.

4.2. Teaching Implementation

The contribution this researh towards the educational field in most useful for Junior High School, Elementary School, and Kindergarden. Teacher a guide has big responsibility, in process of teaching is not coming from the student only. But, however, how the teacher brings and esposes the material to the students also necessary in the effort of determination of successful goal in teaching process, especially for Kindergarten and First Elementary School in language skill. Language skill in this case is mastering the language more than one either written or oral language including the mastery of regional language which includes Kulisusu language. It is as result of some students that have poor skill in speaking Indonesia language especially for students of first semester of Elementary School and kindergarden. Therefore, this is one of problem for a teacher

who knows one language only in delivering the materials of subject. So, this study may helps to solve this problem.

This research investigated the morphological proccess of inflectional verbs in Kulisusu language. Therefore, the writer wishes the result of this research can be implemented in the teaching and learning proccess at Elementary and Junior High School levels in which the language is taught as their **local load curriculum** It means that the result of this research can be used as one of data source for both teachers and students in teaching and learning proccess.

Beside, this study is oriented on the morphological aspect as a branch of linguistics in general. It means that the result of this research can be applied as one of additional source.

In the teaching and learning process of linguistics in general and in the morphological area in particular at both Senior High School and University student level, for example at English Department curriculum of Haluoleo University, the subject relationship with this topic is **Discourse Analysis** in **semester 7**[th] on **fourth meeting. The theacher strategy to deliver this topic** is the teacher gives explaination about inflectional verb and its meaning. The teacher discusses inflectional verb in morphological aspect like free morpheme, precategorial morpheme and bound morpheme. then the teacher asks the students to look for their own **local language** to define the form and the meaning of inflectional verb. Therefore, the writer

assumes that the result of this research can be used as additional and comparative source in teaching and learning process of discours analysis particularly.

UNIT V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of this research described in the chapter IV previously, the writer provides some conclusions as follows :

1. This research is discussing about several things regarding with the inflectional verb including : prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes.

2. There are inflectional prefixes of verb that the writer found in kulisusu language namely : (1) prefix *p/mo*, is used to indicate an action/activity of doing something (2). Prefix- *m/pon* also the allomorph of p/mo(3). Prefix-*m/pom* also the allomorph of p/mo. (4). Prefix- *m/pong* also the allomorph of *p/mo* (5). Prefix- *tempo* is used to indicate an impurposely action. (6). Prefix- *teko* is used to indicate of doing an action impurposely (7). Prefix- *p/mengka* (8). Prefix- *m/pengka* is used to indicate of doing something for fun (9). Prefix- *m/peka* is used to indicate a reciprocal meanning and an action of doing something funny. (10). Prefix-*p/mekan* is the allomorph of p/meka (11). Prefix- m/pekam is the allomorph of *p/meka* (12). Prefix- *p/mompara* + *m/po*. It is used to indicate the action of pretending to do something.

There are only two infixes that the writer found those are : (1). Infix- in indicates the passive voice. (2). Infix- *um* is prevail in intransitive verb and in progressive sentence.

There are several confixes that the writer found in Kulisusu. They are : (1). Confix- m/pepe + ako(benefactive).. It signs the passive-voice. (2). Confix- in + personal pronoun as object. It is used in interrogative sentence and the responding. (3). Confix- pabha + personal pronoun as object. (3). Confix- pabhan + personal pronoun as object. (4). Confix m po + ri.

There are two suffix found by the writer those are. (1). Suffix – *benefactive* + *personal pronoun as object*. It is used in imperrative sentence. And suffix- *benefactive* + *personal pronoun as object*. It is also used in imperrative sentence, but, is is more polite.

3. The writer concludes that there is a distintive differences between the positive sentence and the progressive sentence in kulisusu Language form. And they have different grammatical rule in forming the sentence. They are available on the table.

4. The writer concludes that ther are three basic morpheme in Kulisusu Language those are : free basic morpheme, precategorial morpheme, and bound morpheme.

5.2. SUGGESTION

There are many aspects that could be investigated relating to kulisusu language but the writer only focused this research on the inflexional verb, the writer realizes that the result of this research is so far from the perfectness. It is caused by so many limitations of either financial, time, as well as the reference that available on different libraries.

Therefore, the writer suggests to the next researchers to carry out other investigations that relevants particularly to this research and many others linguisticts analysis of Kulisusu Language. it is important especially for the native speakers of kulisusu language and generally for the northern butonese'society . so that, this languge can be preserved and be developed in the future.

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Appendix I

Terjemahkan kalimat kalimat di bawah ini ke dalam Bahasa Kulisusu.

1. Laulu pergi mencari komba-komba untuk makanan kambingnya setiap sore.
2. Saya sedang mengepel di dapur.
3. Saya sedang menggantung baju di gantungan.
4. Saya sedang memanjat Jambu mente.
5. Ayahku sedang memukuli seekor anjing.
6. La Jan mendapat sebuah dompet di jalan kemarin sore.
7. Mawati sedang makan asam.
8. Kami pergi menonton acara kompania (welcome dance ala Kulisusu).
9. LaAma memasang jerat ayam hutan setiap pagi di kebunnya.
10. Kadayo mengintip cewek-cewek yang sedang mandi di kali setiap sore.
11. Kepala desa mempertemukan orang-orang yang bertengkar tadi sore.
12. La Jepu sedang mengunyah kansoami(nama makanan tradisional dari Kulisusu yang terbuat dari ubikayu parut yang dikukus dalam anyaman daun kelapa yang berbentuk kerucut).
13. Wa Tuti mencuci pakaian setiap sore.
14. Kakekku sedang mengurut seorang pasien yang jatuh dari pohon kelapa.
15. Saya sering mencabut rumput di kebunku.
16. Dulu pada zaman gerombolan di jembatan ini banyak orang yang disembelih.
17. Ayahku menghitung telur ayam yang sedang mengeram itu setiap pagi.
18. Saya akan mamanggang ikan.
19. Kami selalu mengecek kiriman atau mengirim surat setiap kali ada kapal dari Kulisusu.
20. Kami sering bermain petak-umpat di halaman setiap bulan purnama muncul.
21. Ayahku marah melihat pekerjaannya berhamburan di lantai
22. Anjing dan kucing itu sedang berhadapan.
23. Ayahku melarikan diri karena melihat seekor anoa di hutan
24. Monyet itu sedang mencuri pisang .

Hasil terjemahan :

1. Luulu yilako moliohalu komba-komba bhoo kimano wembeno sangkiniwia-sangkiniwia.
2. ungkudhe ungkudhe mompele yi rapi.
3. ungkudhe ungkudhe molohe bhaju yi kalohe.
4. ungkudhe ungkudhe mompoonesi jambu.
5. tamangku yipobhebheku dhahu.
6. Mawati dhaa mompkaa sampalu.
7. La Jan yipo'awa dompe yi sala ininduangkiniwia.
8. Ingkai tolako mo'onto acara kompania.
9. LaAma yiponta,o behngkarono manularongkeu samewampu-samewangu yi pombulaano.
10. Kadayo yipompora randaahako mebhahono yi laa sangkiniwia sangkiniwia.
11. kapala dasa yipabha'awa'inda mia mesurunohakoa'iso toniangkiniwia.
12. La Jepu dhaa momunta kansoami.
13. Wa Tuti yipontotapi pakea sangkiniwia-sangkiniwia
14. Apuangku dhaa mompiihi mia cumuunano minai pu'unoni'i.
15. Ungkudhe sadhia kupewawo yi pombulaangku.
16. pi'aloano tongko pomborala'a ri'ai yi jambataa'ai ompole miansmbele.
17. Tamangku yipodhoa bhionomanu mo'okowi samewampu-samewangu.
18. Ungkudhe bhekupontapai ika.
19. Ingkai topo'umba pokacu kahiina topompokacu sura kai dhumaa kapala tumeleuno minai kolensusu.
20. Ingkai sadhia topekambuni-mbuni yi oluneuduo kai to'orawula
21. tamangku yi mara yi ontoho karajaano yi sahawi-hawi yi horo
22. yo dahhu tee meohakoa'iso ndototoro pekantolai.
23. Tamangku yipolai yipo'onto omua yi larongkeu.
24. Ndokea'iso yiponsewi punei.