Article

Double Prefixes in Kakenauwe Language

La Ino[1]

[1]*Departmentt Indonesia Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Halu Oleo University, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia*

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the double prefix of the Kakenauwe language. This language is spoken in the Kapuntori sub-district and the Lasalimu sub-district in Buton district. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The descriptive method used in this research method is mainly dealing directly with data collection. The data used in this study is oral language data. The results obtained from the analysis of the data are the thirty-three three prefixes of the Kakenauwe language, cifo-, cifopo-, feka-, fomo-, fose-, café-, kafeka-, kafo-, nacifo-, nako-, namo-, nocifo-, nefo- pofeka-. The Kakenauwe language has specific criticisms such as the kakenauwe language, which is a vocalist language, which has double prefixes up to three times.

I. INTRODUCTION

Kakenauwe language is one of the languages in the southeast Sulawesi province. speakers of this language are in Kapuntori and Lasalimu sub-districts of Buton. This language is a minority language because of the number of speakers, no more than 150 people. This language also gradually, slowly but surely, has begun to shift toward the negative. This is because users of this language, especially among adolescents, are slowly leaving their language, namely kakenauwe. Besides that, this language is in the middle of minority languages, namely Muna and Wolio. On this basis, Kakenauwe language research needs to be encouraged and conducted.

From a phonological level, the Kakenauwe language generally recognizes phonemes that vibrate alveolar voices (orthographically / kh /) as in the *Khumpa* word 'can'. Conversely, in this language, there is no phoneme alveolar / r /, as in the word rambi 'whip' in Wolio, whereas in Kakenauwe language it is called *Khambi* 'hit'. However, Kakenauwe generally recognizes contrast. An ingressive sound like / B / in the word

Bibi 'trembles' with an ingressive sound / b / in the word *Bebe* 'duck'. Besides that, Kakenauwe generally does not recognize the ingressive sound / d /, except the ingressive sound / D / in the word *Dudu* 'end'.

Affixation system includes the study of linguistics, in the field of morphological work. The affixes in the Kakenauwe language are quite interesting to study because besides knowing several affixes that can attach to certain forms, they also recognize several unique forms of affixes in them. The existence of these affixes varies greatly, depending on the personal pronouns that are the subject. Affixes attached to verb forms such as prefixes *me, ne-, nae-, de-,* and *dae-*, in the word *bukhi* 'write', each will become *mebukhi, nebukhi, naebukhi, debukhi, daebukhi*. The meaning of each of these verb forms is 'writing'. However, the use of each of these forms is very dependent on the pronoun as an object.

An affix is a grammatical unit in a word which is a non-word element and not a word subject that can attach to other units to form new words or words (Ramlan, 1987: 48-49). This is in line with

the opinion of Muchlich (1990: 37), that affixes are a form of bound linguistic which only has a grammatical meaning, which is a direct element of a word but is not a basic form that can form new words.

Kridalaksana (1984: 26) states that affixes are word-formation or morphological processes carried out by combining words or main words with affixes. The concatenation is sometimes added at the beginning and end of words and inserted in the middle of words, or added at the beginning and end of words.

Verhaar (1986: 60) explains affixation as follows: Affixation is the addition of affixes. Affixes are always bound morphemes and can be added at the beginning of the word prefix in a process called prefix, at the end of the word suffix in the suffixation process, for the part at the beginning of a word and part at the end of the word confix, simulfix, ambifix) in a process called confixation, ambifixation , simulfixation, or in a word itself as an infix insertion in a process called infixation

In terms of position, affixes can be distinguished from (a) prefixes, (b) infixes, (c) suffixes, (d) confixes, and combinations (Patedda, 1988: 777). Prefixed is a bound morpheme which attached before the basic morpheme or free morpheme, for example, me, ber-, per-, and so on. The affix which place in the middle of a basic morpheme is called infix, for example, -el-, -em-, -er-. Suffix is an affix that attached following the basic form or free morpheme, such as -kan-, -an, -i. Confix is an affix that must be attached simultaneously to a basic morpheme to form the word which functions in the utterance, for example, in the rain.

Meanwhile, two or more affixes attached to a free morpheme is called the

combination of affix, for example, consider the word beautify (Keraf, 1979).

Many researchers had done the research on affixes in the various languages, including some local languages in Indonesia

 (Denafri, 2019; Nengsih, 2019; Ro'aini, 2019; Dinar, 2018; Muhidin, 2018; Nazar, 2018; Mena, 2018; Humaidi, 2018; Rusniarti, 2018; Fitriani, 2017; Ariani, 2017; Nur, 2016; Zainuddin, 2016; Romli, 2015; La Ino, 2009). Although there has been a study of prefix research on the Kakenauwe language (Dinar, 2018), this research only focuses on the single prefix Kakenauwe language. The current research focuses on the

double prefixes of Kakenauwe language, which has never discussed before. Furthermore, research on the Kakenauwe language, in general, is still lacking. Therefore it is expected that writing as a basis to inspire researchers who subsequently to conduct Kakenauwe language research in fields which

II. METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The descriptive method used in this research method is mainly dealing directly with data collection. The use of this method makes a systematic and accurate description of the data, properties, and relationships of the phenomena under study (Djajasudarma, 1993: 8). The data used in this study is oral language data. Oral data were obtained from several native speakers of the Kakenauwe language. The technique used in analyzing this data is the Direct Element Sort technique, which is selecting data based on a lingual that is divided into several parts or elements.
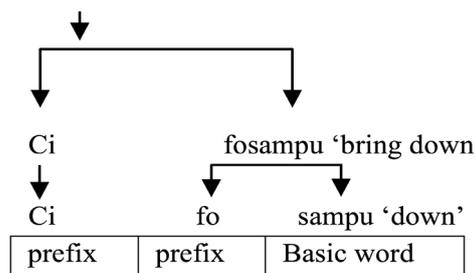
III. RESULT

This section will explain the multiple prefix process in Kakenauwe.

1) prefix *cifo-*

cifo-+sampu 'down' → *cifo*sampu 'downgraded'
    + sangke 'lift' → *cifo*sangke 'lifted up'
    + bakhi 'lots' → *cifo*bakhi 'propagated'

Cifosampu 'downgraded'

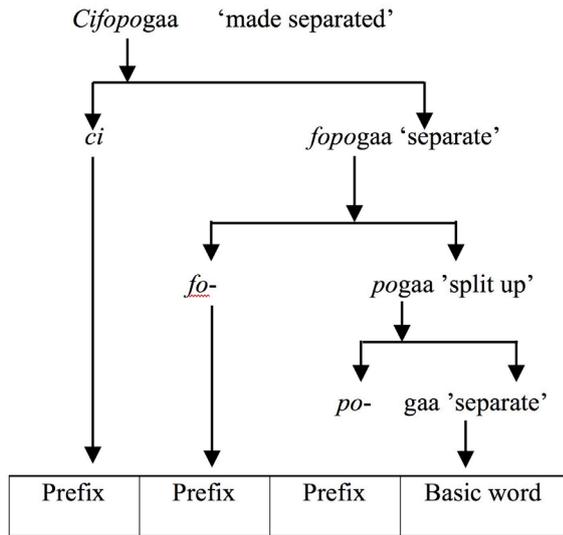| prefix	prefix	Basic word

Based on the diagram above, it can be explained that the cifo double prefix is a combination of the ci- and fo single prefix.

The same analysis treatment in the next.

2) prefix *cifopo-*

cifopo- + gaa 'separate' → *cifopo*gaa 'made separated'
  + kahato 'to'   → *cifopo*kahato 'met by'
  + kamau 'near' → *cifopo*kamau 'brought together'

*Cifopo*gaa   'made separated'

ci   *fopo*gaa 'separate'

fo-   *po*gaa 'split up'

po- gaa 'separate'

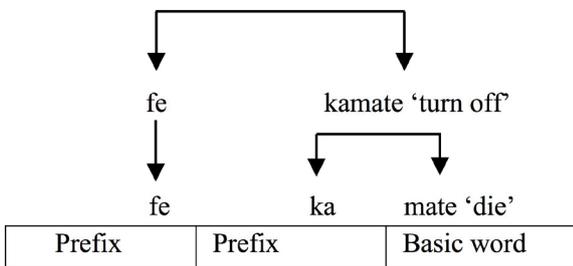| Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Basic word

Based on the diagram above, it can be explained that the cifopo double prefix is a combination of the ci-, fo and po single prefix.

3) prefix *feka-*

feka- + mate 'die'   → *feka*mate 'turn off'
  + kida 'smart' → *feka*kida 'smart'
  + khoko 'sharp' → *feka*khoko 'sharpen'
  + ito 'black' → *feka*ito 'discolor'

fekamate 'turn off'

fe   kamate 'turn off'

fe   ka   mate 'die'

Prefix	Prefix	Basic word

Based on the diagram above, it can be explained that the feka double prefix is a combination of the fe- and ka single prefix.
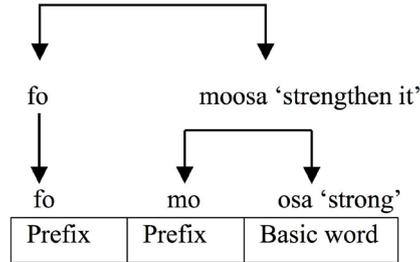
4) prefix *fomo-*

Prefix fomo- in kakenauwe is likely to be an allomorph of prefix fome-, because most have the same basic form between the two. Only in prefixes fome-, able to attach to adjectives, while fomo- besides being able to attach to the word adjective also in verbs.

fomo- +osa 'strong' → *fomo*osa 'strengthen'
  + ndawo 'fall down' → *fomo*ndawo 'drop'
  + nea 'benign' → *fomo*nea 'tame'

fomoosa 'strengthen'

fo   moosa 'strengthen it'

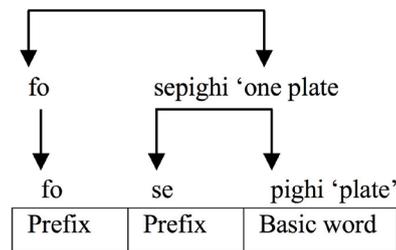fo   mo   osa 'strong'

Prefix	Prefix	Basic word

Based on the diagram above, it can be explained that the fomo double prefix is a combination of the fo- and mo single prefix.

5) prefix *fose-*

fose- + pikhi 'plate'   → *fose*pikhi 'make on plate'
  + tombu 'group'→ *fose*tombu 'make on group'

fosepighi 'make on a plate'

fo   sepighi 'one plate

fo   se   pighi 'plate'

Prefix	Prefix	Basic word

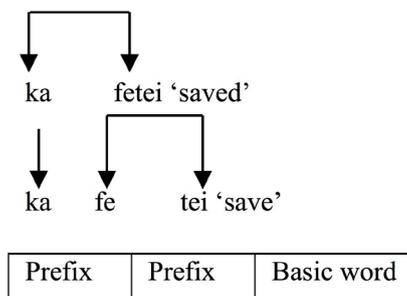Based on the diagram above, it can be explained that the fose double prefix is a combination of the fo- and se- single prefix.

6) prefix *kafe-*

kafe- + tei 'put' → *kafe*tei 'something saved'
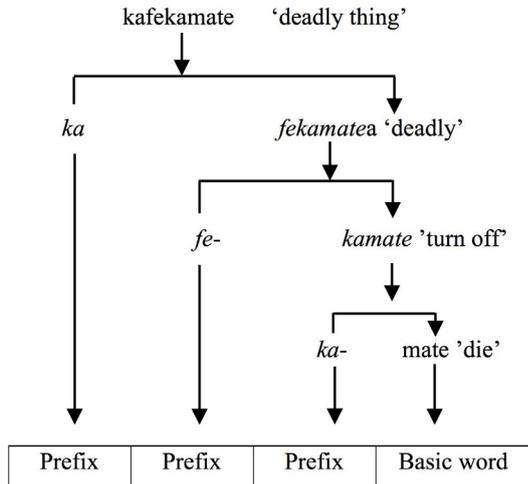 + dua 'two' → *kafe*dua 'the second time'

kafetei 'something saved'

ka   fetei 'saved'

ka   fe   tei 'save'

Prefix	Prefix	Basic word

Based on the diagram above, it can be explained that the kafe double prefix is a combination of the ka- and fe single prefix.
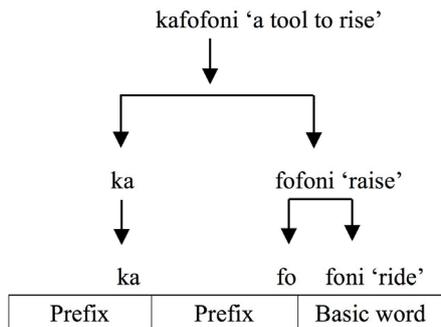
7) prefix *kafeka-*

kafeka- + mate 'die' → *kafeka*mate 'deadly thing'
        +aebu 'disgrace' → *kafeka*aebu 'something that causes disgrace'

Based on the diagram above, it can be explained that the kafeka double prefix is a combination of the ka-, fe- and ka single prefix.
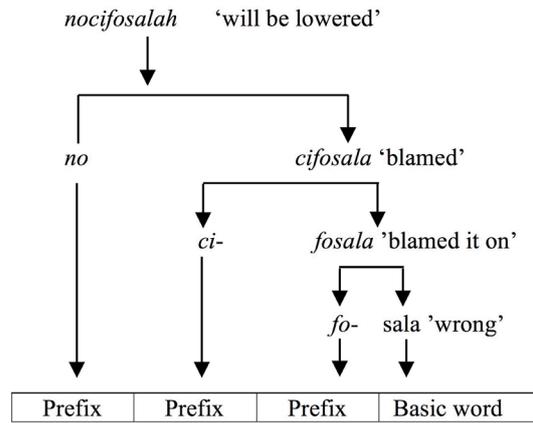
8) prefix *kafo-*

kafo- + foni 'ride' → *kafo*foni 'a tool to raise'
        + lanto 'buoyant' → *kafo*lanto 'life vest'

Based on the diagram above, it can be explained that the kafo double prefix is a combination of the ka- and fo single prefix.
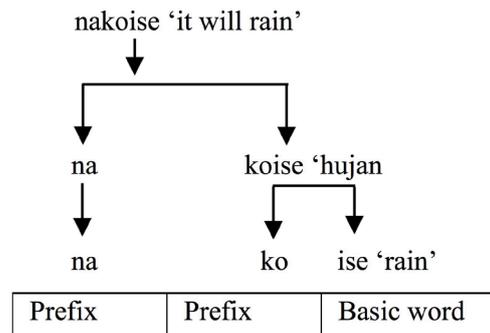
9) prefix *nacifo-*

nacifo- + sampu 'down' → *nacifo* sampu 'will be lowered'
          + sala 'is wrong' → *nacifo*sala 'will be blamed'

Based on the diagram above, it can be explained that the nocifo double prefix is a combination of the no-, ci- and fo single prefix.

10) prefix *nako-*

nako- + ise 'rain' → *nako*ise 'it will rain'
        +labi 'more' → *nako*labi 'will be excessive'

Based on the diagram above, it can be explained that the nako double prefix is a combination of the na- and ko single prefix.

11) prefix *nocifo-*

nocifo- + sala 'is wrong' → *nocifo*sala 'to blame'
          +banu 'wake up' → *nocifo*banu 'be woken up'

Based on the diagram above, it can be explained that the nacifo double prefix is a combination of the na-, ci-, and fo single prefix.
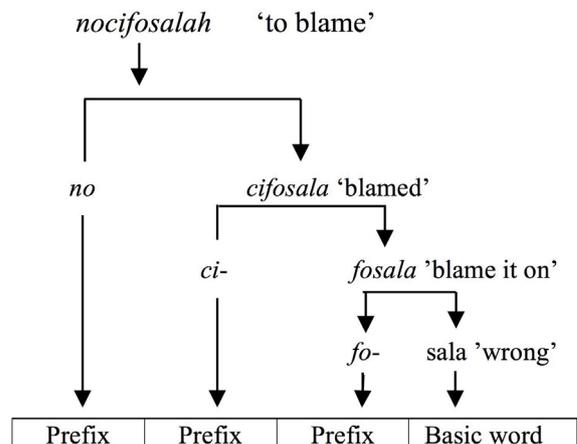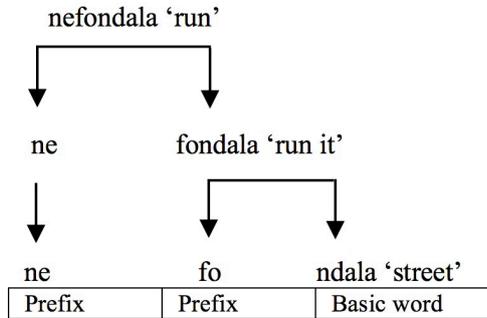
12) prefix *nefo-*

nefo-   +ndala 'street' → *nefo*ndala 'run'
       +kuku 'meeting' → *nefo*kuku 'close together'

nefondala 'run'

ne   fondala 'run it'

ne	fo	ndala 'street'
Prefix	Prefix	Basic word

Based on the diagram above, it can be explained that the nacifo double prefix is a combination of the na-, ci-, and fo single prefix.
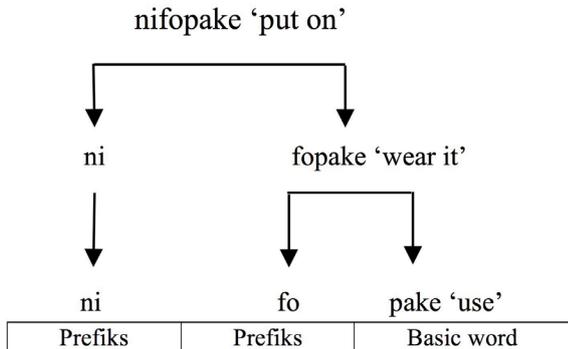
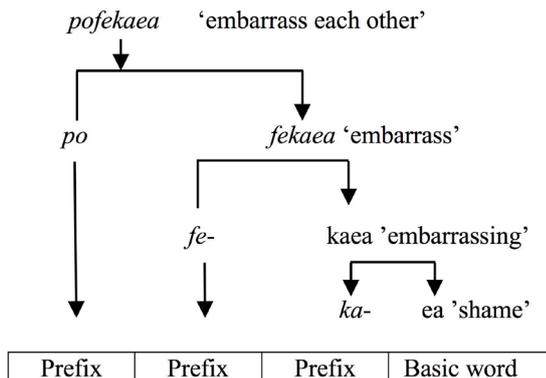13) prefix *nifo-*

nifo-   + pake 'use'   →   *nifo*pake 'put on'
       + sande 'leaning' →   *nifosande* 'which is propped up'

nifopake 'put on'

ni   fopake 'wear it'

ni	fo	pake 'use'
Prefiks	Prefiks	Basic word

14) prefix *pofeka-*

pofeka- +ea 'shame' → *pofeka*ea 'embarrass each other'
       +pali 'rotate it' → *pofeka*pali 'circle around each other'

pofekaea   'embarrass each other'

po   *fekaea* 'embarrass'

       fe-   kaea 'embarrassing'

              ka-   ea 'shame'

Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Basic word

Based on the diagram above, it can be explained that the pofeka double prefix is a combination of the po-, fe- and ka single prefix.

The research is the initial research in the Kakenauwe language. Because the research is preliminary, it is hoped that the results of this study can contribute to the kakenauwe language. The expected contribution is the results of the research can be used as a source of learning for students in school, especially on local content subjects. Kakenauwe language research is needed. If there is no further research done, it is feared that the Kakenauwe language will be displaced by the languages around it, namely Muna and Wolio languages. The findings of this study can also contribute to other morphological fields such as basic words, compound words for further research.

IV. CONCLUSION

This paper aims to describe the double prefix in Kakenauwe. The results of this study found fourteen double prefixes in kakenauwe, namely *cifo-, cifopo-, feka-, fomo-, fose-, café-, kafeka-, kafo-, nacifo-, nako-, namo-, nocifo-, nefo- pofeka-,* With the results of this study it is expected that further researchers will research in other fields of morphology such as word classes, compound words in syntax elements also need to be researched. Next is the results of this study that can be implicated in learning in schools, especially for learning local content in the location of Kakenauwe language. Research on Kakenauwe language is very much needed. This is because this language is flanked by two main languages, namely Muna and Wolio. Because this language is enclosed in two main languages, likely, the Kakenauwe language will gradually erode or shift. The Kakenauwe language has specific criticisms such as the kakenauwe language, which is a vocalist language, which has double prefixes up to three times.

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BIOGRAPHY

Dr. La Ino, S.Pd., M.Hum. is full-time lecturer of the Faculty of Humanities, Halu Oleo University, Kendari Indonesia. He graduated his Master of Humanity in Udayana University Bali. Then, he graduates his doctorate in Udayana University in Bali. La Ino born in Raha on September 26, 1971. He wrote some articles in several different book and journals. Book: 1. Deskripsi Fonem Bahasa di Sulawesi Tenggara Nomor ISBN: 978-602-1621-36-3, 2. Bahasa Indonesia dan Karya Tulis Ilmiah Nomor ISBN: 978- 602-71215-2-2, Journals: 1. Survival Vocabulary of Wuna Language in Plant Environment of Kowala Publish International Research Journal of Management Sciences, IT and Social (IRJMS) ISSN: 2395-7492 Volume 3, Issue 5, May 2016, 2. Makna Tuturan Dalam Penyelesaian Pelanggaran Adat Mambolosuako Masyarakat Tolaki Lingua Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra ISSN 1693-4725, Vol. 6 No. 1, April 2010, 3. Proses Morfologis Prefiks Dalam Bahasa Wolio (Kajian Transformasi Generation) Lingua Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra ISSN 16934725, Vol. 6 No. 1, April 2011. 4. Social media as a conduit for teacher professional development in the digital era: Myths, promises or realities? Teflin Journal 2018. Conference: 1. Kinship Relations in Kulisusu Language, Wawonii Language, and Moronene Language (A Comparative Analysis) Article Presenting in The 26th Annual Meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistic Society Manila Philippines 26 – 28 May 2016, 2. Derivational System of Ciacia language (a Study of Morphological). Proceeding Annual International Conference ISSN 2251-3566 5th Conference on Language, Literature, and Linguistics (L3 2016) 30-31 May 2016 in Singapura, Reconstruction of Protolanguage Blagar and Pura in Alor Regency in East Nusa Tenggara in Indonesia (The Study of Historical Linguistics). Third International Linguistics and Language Conference June 24-25, 2016 in Turki Istanbul. 3. Presenter in International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, Education November 15 –16 2019 at Kendari. 4. Presenter in International Seminar on Linguistik (ISOL) 4 July 9 – 11 at Universitas Andalas. 5. Presenter in International Conference Humanities 2018 at Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin Malaysia. 6. Presenter in International Conference on Education, Language, and society Agustus 6 –7 2019 at Universitas Negeri Jakarta. 7. Presenter THE 2nd International Conference On Education (ICE) September 28, 2019 at Purworejo Muhammadyah University.