

VERB PROCESS IN *WANGI-WANGI (WANCI)* DIALECT IN TALIABU REGENCY (A MORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH)

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ABSTRAK. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis proses verba dalam dialek Wangi-wangi di Taliabu, proses penelitian ini menggunakan metode Kualitatif yang bersumber dari data lisan pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode simak dan metode cakap yang disertai dengan teknik rekam dan teknik catat. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis dengan metode Tradisional. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan hal-hal sebagai berikut. Bentuk Verb Proses Bahasa Wangi-wangi di Taliabu meliputi bentuk Verba dasar dan bentuk Nomina. Bentuk Nomina meliputi: {pa}-{he} berprefiks {no}-{e}-{a}-{mo} bersufiks {pa}-{po}-{a} pengulangan berkombinasi dan pembubuhan sufiks {pa-a} pengulangan berkombinasi pembubuhan konfiks. Perilaku morfologi Verba Proses di amati melalui makna aspekualitas Verba.

Kata Kunci : *Verba, Dialek Wangi-Wangi, Taliabu*

ABSTRACT. This study aims to analyze the affixation in Wangi-wangi dialect in Taliabu research uses the Qualitative method which is source on oral, data collection is doing by listening and competent methods accompanied by record and note taking techniques. The data collected was analyzed by the Traditional method. The results of this research show the following matters. Verb Forms of the Fragrance Language Process in Taliabu include the basic Verb form and Nomina form. Nominal forms include: {PA} - {HE} prefixed {NO} - {E} - {A} - {mo} bersufiks {PA} - {PO} - {A} combined repetition and affixing of suffix {PA}-{A} repetition combined confix affixing. Verbal morphological behavior The process is observed through the meaning of the verb aspectuality.

Key words: *Verb, Wangi-Wangi Dialect, Taliabu*

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important and essential aspect of humans. This is an important role in our lives, because with language we can understand other people and feelings, experiences, desires mean that without human language we cannot interact with each other in communication. Language can bring us

into togetherness, but it can also distinguish us from others. The variations of several thousand languages and dialects in the world express a great deal of commentary, literature and ways of life or human culture.

The *Wangi-Wangi* language is spoken by Butonese people from *Wanci* in the *Wakatobi* regency. *Wakatobi* is abbreviation of *Wanci, Kaledupa, Tomia*

and *Binongko*. Taliabu has several dialects, one of them is *wangi-wangi* dialect, and it has distribution area in the village of *Gela, Mintun, Sahu, Tikong, Jorjoga, Mananga, Penu* (North Taliabu District), *Lede* (Lede District), *Nggele, Salati* (Sea West Taliabu District), *Bobong* (West Taliabu District), *Bahu*, (South Taliabu District), and *Loseng* (Loseng District). The *Wangi-Wangi* Dialect in Taliabu Regency comes from Wakatobi. Wangi-wangi known as ethnic of Wanci in the Wakatobi regency.

The *Wangi-Wangi* has some Verbs Process. Those words are '*fila'a*' means 'had gone', *mangamo* is 'had eaten', *pamoturu* is 'had slept', etc. In the *Wangi-Wangi* dialect has some Verb Process. For instance, the Word '*fila'a*' in sentence has mean he/she 'had gone' and the Word '*manga'a*' has meaning he/she had eaten, For example :*bhalo+(pa) pabhalo-bhalo* to answer someone who snaps at the conversation. In the *Wangi-wangi* dialect in Taliabu there are also some affixation that can be attached to Wanci words. but not all of these affixation in *Wanci* can change noun verbs. The process of forming the noun verb process in Wanci can be done with affixation. Affixes that can convert verbs into nouns in Wanci in Taliabu namely through the attachment of the prefix **pa-** and the attachment of the suffix **a-** to the verb. **Statemen of the Problem** . What is form of Verb Process in *Wangi-wangi* dialect in Taliabu?, and How is the Verb process in the *Wangi-Wangi* dialect in Taliabu?. **Scope of the Study**. In this study, researcher wanted to describe how the Verb Process formation into Noun in Wangi-wangi dialect in Taliabu regency. The researcher needs to

analyze the Verb Process and how the verb changes if it is added using affixation in the Wangi-Wangi dialect in Taliabu as the object of this researcher entitled Verb Process in Wangi-Wangi Dialect In Taliabu Regency, and using the Morphological approach.

METHOD AND TECHNIQUES

This study uses a qualitative approach and morphology based on the object of research. According to Creswel.j (1994: 30) "qualitative research is every process of research and understands that in addition to the methodology that investigates every social phenomenon and human problem, in this approach, research that is made intricately explained, research words, clear reports from view respondents, and need to study in natural situations. Qualitative research is a loosely defined category of design or research model, all that gives rise to verbal, visual, touch, gluing, and easy data from descriptive notes, field notes, recordings, or other transcripts of audio tapes and tapes and other writings. notes and pictures or films based on terms despite qualitative meanings, in the word research.

Data Collection Technique

In conducting research, this study collects data with several techniques as follows: **Observation**. Observation are defined as systematic monitoring and recording for indications that appear on the object of research. **Interview**. Interview in this case, this research was immediately requested in this study, native speakers of Verba Proseses Wangi-wangidialect Taliabue to obtain data about words that express people's actions or expressions (verb).



Document. Document In this case, this study records natural conversations that occur spontaneously using the type of recording.

Data Source

The data source in Tikong village research is the language used if the opposite story speaks according to the linguistic social context itself. The use of language to choose according to the criteria or requirements generally accepted in language studies in this case also includes linguistic research. Secondary Data. Secondary data is data obtained from previous sources which are data obtained from previous research that can be in the form of archives or documents which include literature, magazines, internet, journals, and articles relating to the focus of research. Library study. The library is a medium for searching data, to supplement data, research looking for books related to the problem of this research. Internet. The internet has always been an important way to find theory, and knowledge of the same object and that is relevant to research problems.

Data analysis technique. In data analysis, researchers used more techniques to analyze data. Data Classification. After all the data is

collected, the writer looks back on whether the data that has been collected is in accordance with the results of the study, so the writer can classify the data accurately. Classification. When data is collected, researchers must classify data related to research. Explanation. After all the data has been collected and explained the data accurately based on the results of research that directly takes Wanci in Taliabu as their communication tool with each other. Conclusion. The conclusions are focused on the research objectives: describing the forms of Verb Process, Affix, Prefix, Suffix, Reduplication, Repetition of the combination of Affix and Suffix, Compounding.

RESULTS

The following is basic verbs that cannot proceed to noun in Wanci dialect in Taliabu. in the verb process and noun process above in the fragrant language in Taliabu is a basic verb attached to suffix -**a**, so that it is attached to the basic verb, sticking the suffix **-a** on the basic verb but does not change the verb, for example the word *afi* means to carry, and if added with suffix **-a** to *afi'a* means place to carry, like the word *baca* is to read, if the word is attached to suffix **-a**, it will be *basa'a* mean is a place to read. They are founded in this study, can be seen.

Verb Process		Noun process	
<i>basa</i>	+(a)	→ <i>basa'a</i>	mean is reading
<i>kanalako</i>	pa+	→ <i>pakanalako</i>	mean is a thief
<i>Totoha</i>	Pa+	→ <i>patotoha</i>	mean is washing
<i>Morou</i>	Pa+	→ <i>pamorou</i>	mean is a drinker

in the data above in the fragrant language in Taliabu. It is a basic verb that is attached to the prefix *-a*, so that it is attached to the basic verb, attaching the prefix *pa-*, to the basic verb but does not change the verb, for example *totoha* means to wash, and if added with the prefix *pa-*, to *totoha*, it can be *patotoha* means washing, like the word *morou* is drinking. The word if attached with prefix *pa-* will be *pa morou* is drinker. The word *kanalako* is stealing, if in add the prefix *pa-* will be *pa kanalako* is a

thief. In addition to the basic verbs, derivatives are also found in Wanci dialect in Taliabu. Derivative verbs in Wanci in Taliabu are basic verbs that get the prefix *no-* and verbs derived in Wanci dialect in Taliabu cannot process nouns. The addition of the prefix *no-* to the basic verb must be adjusted to the basic word because, not all basic verbs can be attached to the prefix *no-*. The following examples of basic verbs that turn into derived verbs can be seen .

Basa → *+(no)* → *nobasa* mean read or reading

Buri → *+(no)* → *noburi* mean write or writing

In the Wanci dialect there are also some affixes that can be attached to words but it is not all of these affixes in Wanci can change noun verbs. The process of forming the noun verb process in Wanci can be done with affixation. The affixes can convert verbs into nouns in Wanci namely through the attachment of the prefix *pa-* and the attachment of the suffix *-a* to the verb. There are several forms of prefix sticking in Wanci dialect in Taliabu Island, including *no-* as in the

word *manga* mean 'eat' word process becomes *nomanga* mean is 'eating', prefix *he-* as in the *mafi* word mean is 'sea' word process becomes *hemafi* mean 'fishing'.

There are several forms of suffixes attached in *Wangi-Wangi dialect in Taliabu Island*, including suffix *-e* as in the form of *hepli* mean 'hitting' to word process *hepli'e* mean 'beat', being a noun. It is just a suffix *-a*. The word process of verbs to nouns is done by

attaching the suffix *-a* to the verb as described below.

<i>manga</i> 'eat'	→	<i>manga</i>	+	(-a)	→	<i>manga'a</i> 'eating'
<i>moturu</i> 'sleep'	→	<i>moturu</i>	+	(-a)	→	<i>moturu'a</i> 'bed'
<i>buri</i> 'write'	→	<i>Buri</i>	+	(-a)	→	<i>buri'a</i> 'place of writing'
<i>basa</i> 'read'	→	<i>Basa</i>	+	(-a)	→	<i>basa'a</i> 'reader'

<i>hemafi</i> 'fishing'	→	<i>hemafi</i>	+	(-a)	→	<i>hemafi'a</i> 'place of fishing'
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Word verb process in Wangi-Wangi ((Wanci) dialect in Taliabu island there are a number of affixes that can be attached to words them. In addition to the affixes that have been explained above, here, there are several affixes among others, prefixes: *heka -*, *po-*, *poko-*, and *hopo-*. Suffixes: *-no*, *-mo* and *-e*. Confixes: *pa - / - e*, *no - / - e*, and *no - / - mo*. The examples of prefixes *heka-* as in the words *hekatinti-tinti* mean 'run arbitrarily', *hekapoga-pogau* mean 'speak carelessly', prefixes *po-* as in the word *pojandhi* mean 'promise each other', *poko-* prefixes as in the word *pokobangu* mean 'very stylish', *hopo-* prefixes as in the word *hopoema* mean 'like to ask'. The examples of suffixes *-no* as in the word

totohano mean 'laundry', suffixes *-e* as in the word *manga* mean 'eat', suffixes *-mo* as in the word *burimo* mean 'please write'. Examples of *pa - / - e* confix as in the word *pahehenai* 'e cation learn', confix *no - / - e* as in the word *nopafila'e* mean 'run' and confix *no - / - mo* as in the word *noratomo* mean 'have arrived'.

The transposition of the Noun verb in Wangi-Wangi (Wanci) in Taliabu Island can also occur through repetition. It is a repetition of the basic form as a whole, without the addition of affixes and without phoneme changes. The examples of transposition of verbs to nouns with partial repetition can be seen in the following description.

- 1) *manga* → *Manga* + *manga* → *Manga-manga*
'eat' 'eating activities'
- 2) *hole* → *Hole* + *hole* → *Hole-hole*
'fry' 'fried food'
- 3) *lagu* → *Lagu* + *lagu* → *Lagu-lagu*
'sing' 'songs'
- 4) *Kisi* → *kisi* + *kisi* → *kisi-kisi*
'blink' 'the tool used for wiping'
- 5) *gambara* → *gambara* + *gambara* → *gambara – gambara*
picture 'pictures'

In the example above, the basic verb is repeated without changing and adding a prefix to the basic verb. The

basic verb is repeated whole or whole, for example in the verb *gambara* is repeated

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 which is a noun.

In the Wangi-Wangi (Wanci) dialect the writer found one word, namely *koni* mean "laughing" it which bears a resemblance to the form *koni - koni* mean 'false teeth'. This word cannot be categorized as a verb that proceeds to a noun, partly because of the difference in meaning.

In the Wangi-Wangi (Wanci) dialect in Taliabu found repetition combined with affixing the suffix in the verb process to nouns. Repetition combined with affixing the suffix is done by repeating all the basic forms and then adding the suffix, in this case suffix **-a**. Examples of transposition of verbs to nouns in *Wanci* in Taliabu with Repetition combined with suffix affixing can be seen in the description below.

1. *ofu* → *ofu + ofu + (a)* → *ofu - ofu 'a*
'revoke the grass' a tool for pulling grass
2. *lemba* → *lemba + lemba + (a)* → *lemba - lemba 'a*
'shoulder' shoulder tool
3. *mbhale* → *mbhale + mbahle + (a)* → *mbhale - mbhale 'a*
'lay down' 'a place to relax'
4. *hemunu* → *hemunu + hemunu + (a)* → *hemunu - hemunu 'a*
'grilling fish' 'a place to bake fish'
5. *kedhe* → *kedhe + kedhe + (a)* → *kedhe - kedhe 'a*
6. *lola* → *lola + lola + (a)* → *lola - lola 'a*
'fly' 'toy plane'
Terbang *pesawat mainan*

In data 6, the writer found a word, "*Lola*" which is similar to the word "*LolaLola*" mean is "Airplane." The word '*lola*' experiences different meanings after being repeated with the addition of the suffix **-a**, in other words the meaning is not exactly the same but there is a similarity.

forms and then adding confixes. A confix attached to a word that can convert verbs to nouns is '**pa - / - a**'.

In the research the author only found one verb that can be attached by the confix '**pa - /a - '** so that it can be turned into a noun. Examples of verbs to nouns in *Wanci* with Repetition combined with the affixing of the '**pa - / - a**' confix can be seen in the description below.

In Wangi-Wangi (*Wanci*) is also found that Repetition is combined with confixing. Repetition combined with affixing is done by repeating all the basic

- poawa* → *(pa) + poawa + (a)* → *popoawa - awa 'a*
'meet' 'place of prayer'

Repetition combined with prefix affixing. This repetition is done by repeating the basic form accompanied by

the addition of prefixes. The prefix placed on the word so that it can convert verbs to nouns is the 'pa-' prefix.

The examples of the process of verbs to nouns with repetition combined

- (1) *Melu* → (*pa-*) + *melu* + *melu* → *pamelu-melu*
'ask' → 'beggar'
- (2) *bhalo* → (*pa-*) + *bhalo* + *bhalo* → *pabhalo-bhalo*
'answer' → 'people who yell'
- (3) *elo* → (*pa-*) + *ole* + *ole* → *paelo-elo*
'call' → 'caller'
- (4) *jandhi* → (*pa-*) + *jandhi* + *jandhi* → *pajadhi-jadhi*
'to promise' → 'promise'

with the prefix '*pa-*' can be seen in the description below.

In addition to affixation and reduplication in the verb process to nouns in the Wanci language in Taliabu also found compounding. Compounding is the process of combining two or more basic

morphemes that form words and give rise to new meanings. The compounding process in the process of verbs to nouns in Wanci can be seen in the following example.

1. *Landa* → *landa* + *afu* → *landa afu*
'step on' → 'greedy people'
2. *Pogau* → *pogau* + *tompa* → *pogau tompa*
'speak up' → 'gossip'
3. *Moturu* → *moturu* + *dao* → *moturu dao*
'sleep' → 'lazybones'
4. *koni* → *koni* + *tumpularo* → *koni tumpularo*
'laugh' → 'people who laugh out loud'

Verb '*landa*' 'stamped' translates to noun into *afu landa*. The word '*landa afu*' consists of two words that have different meanings namely *landa afu* stepping on 'and *afu* ku kitchen stove' then are combined and change meaning to 'greedy people'. The '*pogau*' verb 'talking' proceeds to the noun into a '*pogau tompa*'. The word '*pogau tompa*' consists of two words that have different meanings, namely '*pogau*' 'speaking' and *tompa* 'tip' then are combined into '*pogau tompa*' and change meaning to 'a gossip'. The 'sleep' '*moturu*' verb

transitions into nouns to '*maturu dao*'. The word '*moturu dao*' consists of two words that have different meanings, namely '*moturu*' 'sleep' and *dao* 'pity' then are combined into '*moturu*' *dao* and change meaning to 'lazy'. The erba laughing '*koni*' verb transitions to the noun into a '*coni*'. The word '*coni tumpularo*' consists of two words and each of them has a different meaning, namely '*koni*' 'laughing' and *tumpularo* 'legah' then combined into '*koni tumpularo*' and changes meaning to 'people who laugh out loud'.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The Verb process *Wangi-wangi (Wanci)* dialect in the Taliabu island is not much different from the Indonesian language process and other regional languages. This can be seen from the form of *Wangi-Wangi (Wanci)* consists of two forms, namely the basic form is free or has not received an affix and the derivative form or verb that has received an affix. Free basic forms in *Wangi-Wangi (Wanci)* are some that can process nouns and some cannot process nouns. This is supported by expert opinion that the verb form consists of free basic forms and derivative forms.

In the form of verbs that can proceed to nouns in *Wangi-Wangi (Wanci)* in Taliabu Island, it is found only in basic verbs but there are derived verbs but cannot proceed to nouns. Besides that, the Verba Process in *Wangi-Wangi (Wanci)* dialect in Taliabu takes place through the affix affixing process, namely the attachment of the pre-prefixes and suffixes - in verbs, reduplication, and compounding. In line with what is explained by linguists that word formation can occur through affixation, compounding and reduplication. The process of affixing in the process of transposition of verbs to nonima in *Wangi-Wangi (Wanci)* dialect in Taliabu is through the attachment of suffixes and prefixes. The reduplication process in transposition The process of verbs to nouns in *WangiWangi (Wanci)* in Taliabu consists of repetition of whole, partial repetition and repetition combined with affix affixing. Compounding in transposition.

Suggestion

This research only focuses on verb-forming affixes. In fact, the Process Verb in the Fragrant Language of Dialect in Taliabu there are also several affixes that function as forming nouns. Especially for infix, it still needs to be investigated. Therefore, further research is needed to trace the infix in *Wangi-Wangi* dialect in Taliabu. In addition, this study might be used as material for the preparation of the dialect in Taliabu Fragrance grammar, and it can also be a reference material in the process of learning the Fragrance of dialect in Taliabu.

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