DERIVATIONAL PROCESS OF SOUTH VARIETY OF NIAS LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This study is about derivational affixes and the morphophonemic process of Nias Language south variety which focused on the kinds of derivational affix and how the affixes formed. This research used descriptive-explanative to describe and explain the derivational process of Nias Language south variety. The data of this research was collected through documentary technique while the interview was used to verify the data. The data obtained was analyzed by using Miles and Huberman's interactive model that is data reduction, data display and then drawing conclusion. The result of the analysis shows that there are thirteen kinds of Nias Language south variety affix: *fa-, f-, fa'a-, fo-, fe-, va-, ma-, sa-, so-, mo-, si-, s-, a-*; five kinds of infix: *-ga-, -ge-, -gi-, -go-, -um-*; there are eight kinds of suffix are *-sa, -gö, -ö, -i, -ini, -wa, -si, -la* and there are four kinds of confix: *a-la, a-ta, o-ta, a-wa*. Some of the affixes of Nias Language south variety involve process morphophonemic when they are attached to the root words which is consisted of three kinds are the process of phoneme change, the process of phoneme addition, and the process of phoneme omission. The morphophonemic process occurs only in the prefixing and confixing. To help the students in understanding the English derivational morphology easily, it is suggested that the teacher use comparative study between English morphology and this research finding.

Key words: derivational affixes, morphophonemic process, Nias Language south variety

1. INTRODUCTION

Written language, sentence is grammatically constructed from words to produce a particular message. The forms of the words are discussed in morphology. Morphology is one of the components or subsystems of language which studies about morphemes. Crystal (1980: 232-233) in Ba'dulu states that morphology is a branch of linguistic which studies about structure or word formation through morphemes. Morpheme is the smallest unit of grammar, for example in English, unmanly and meaningless. Those words can be split up to: un+man+ly and mean+ing+less. In both these examples, the words are composed of three morphemes, but only one morpheme from each word can occur in isolation that is man and mean. From the examples, it can be understood that there are two kinds of morphemes: free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morpheme means morphemes which can occur freely on their own, while bound morphemes is morphemes which can only occur as affixes.

In order to use the words in a certain sentence or in speech, each root of the words should be formed to become a grammatical word. In forming a new word involves a change part of speech namely derivational process. The use of derivational morphology is a principal means in many languages (including English) of converting or deriving a word of one syntactic category from another, sometimes with a shift in meaning. It is derivational because free morphemes, which are added to, affixes or bound morpheme produce a new word with different meaning and different part of speech. Derivational is the process of forming a new word on the basis of an existing word (Chaer, 2007:175). For examples in English sing forms singer; write forms writer; hunt forms hunter. It is obvious that sing (v) and singer (n); write (v) and writer (n); hunt (v) and hunter (n) are different in term of part of speech and meaning by adding the affix er at the end of the root words and called as derivational process which is the process of forming a new word by adding the affixation (Ba'dulu, 2005: 21).

Derivational affixation is the process of adding affixes to roots or bases in order to vary function or modify meaning. Affixation transforms a stem or word from one part of speech to another (from one word class to another). Affixation is the morphological process whereby an affix is attached to a root or stem. Todd (2000: 42), morphemes which can occur as affixes described as bound morphemes. Chaer (2003: 177), an affix is a bound morpheme, which only occurs when it is combining to some other morpheme or morphemes such as root or stem or base. There are three types of affix: prefix, suffix, infix (Ba'dulu, 2005: 21). Chaer (2003: 178) an infix is an affix inserted into the root itself, e.g. (Indonesian): -el- in telunjuk and -er- in seruling.

Prefixes are morpheme attached to the beginning of words to change or add to the meaning of the root word in some way. A prefix is an affix combine before a root or a stem or a base like re-, un-, ex- and en- (English). Prefixes alter meaning but do not always change of word class. For example in English: terminate (v) convert

exterminate (v) by prefix *ex*. Both of them are verb but different meaning (*terminate* means come or brings something to an end while exterminate means kill all the members of a group of people or animals (Todd, 2000: 44).

In addition to a short list of inflectional suffixes English has a large supply of another kind of suffix, called derivational suffixes. These consist of all the suffixes that are not inflectional. Among the characteristic of derivational suffixes there are three that will be our immediate concern. The words with derivational suffixes combine is an arbitrary matter. To make a noun from the verb adorn we must add –ment- no other suffix will do- whereas the verb fail combines only with –ure make a noun failure.

Suffixes are morpheme attached to the end of a word to change or add to its meaning. Todd (2000: 44), a suffix is an affix combines after a root or a stem or a base like –ly, -less, and –ment. In English, commonly occurring suffixes always change the class of the word to which they are attached. For examples: beauty (n.)+ ful: beautiful (adj), determinate (v) + ation: determination (n). In many cases, but not at all, a derivational suffixes changes the part of speech of word to which is added. The verb act becomes an adjective by the addition of –ive. Although we have not yet taken up the parts of speech you probably know enough about them to distinguish between noun, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

Derivational suffixes usually do not close of a word; that is after a derivational suffix one can sometimes add another derivational suffix and can frequently add an inflectional suffix. For example the word fertilize which ends in a derivational suffix, one can add another one, -er and to fertilizer one can add the inflectional suffix –s closing of the word. In English derivational morphology, there are some suffixes which combined to certain word tend to be nouns such as -acy, -ation, -er/or, -ess, -mentetc; some of it tend to be verbs: -ise/ize; and some suffixes tend to be adjectives: -less, -ous, -ful, etc.

In the process of the affixation, the changing of the phoneme will occur and this term called morphophonemic process (Ba'dulu, 2005: 22). The term morphophonemic process is derived from two words; they are "morpheme" and phoneme". The word morphophonemic refers variation in the form of morphemes because of the influence phonetic factor or the study of this variation. According to Ramlan, morphophonemic refers the changes of phoneme as a result from the merging of one morpheme and another (1983: 73). He also states that morphophonemic process is a process of form changes in which phoneme and morpheme are involved. According to Parera, the form change of morpheme is based on the sounds surround it which relates to the correlation between morphemes and phonemes. It is also called

morphophonemic changes. According to Ramlan (1983: 74-95) there are three kinds of morphophonemic process: phoneme change, phoneme addition, and phoneme omission.

In line with the explanation above, those forms are also found in Nias language, especially in southern variation, like halöwö, mohalöwö, sohalöwö. Thus, it can be said that the words of South variation of Nias language has variations of form. The word formation causes the changing of part of speech and the meaning (Ramlan, 1983:16). The word halöwö is not the same as mohalöwö and sohalöwö. Mohalöwö is not the same as sohalöwö, even though, those words are formed from the same root halöwö. Viewing the form of the words, the difference between halöwö, mohalöwö and sohalöwö are caused by mo in mohalöwö and so in sohalöwö. Halöwö means 'work', a noun, mohalöwö means 'to work', a verb while sohalöwö 'worker', a noun means a person who works. Other words in South variety of Nias language, such as tanö which means 'soil' becomes mananö which means 'to plant' and sananö which means 'planter'. Another case is sura which means 'letter', manura means 'to write' and sanura means 'writer'; baso which means 'read', mombaso means 'to read' and sombaso means 'reader'.

The examples of English words and South variety of Nias language words above, serves as the background of this research. The kinds and the process of affixes in south variety of Nias language was the objects of the research.

2. RESEARCH METHOD
Based on the objectives of this research, the descriptive-explanative design was used in describing and explaining about derivational process of South variety of Nias language. Since this research tells about derivational process of the South variety of Nias language which focused on the kinds of the affixes and the pocess of the affixation, the source of the data was the document written in Nias language south variety. The data collected were analyzed by using Miles and Huberman's interactive model.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION
As the result of the analysis, the data were presented as follows: there were some affixes in Nias language south variety which is consisted of prefix, infix, suffix and confix. Furthermore, in the process of prefixing and confixing, there is morphophonemic process involved that can be seen in the table below:

No	The Kinds of Derivational Affix		Morphophonemic Process		
			Phoneme Change	Phoneme Omission	Phoneme Addition
1	**Prefixes**				
1.1	*fa-*	The root word with the first letter is /b/	✓		

No	Prefix	Description	C1	C2	C3	C4
		& /f/ change to /m/ in forming a noun				
		The root word with the first letter /c/, /s/ & /t/ change to /n/ in forming a noun	✓			
		The root word with the first letter is vocal will have phoneme addition /n/ (prefix + /n/ + root word).				✓
1.2	*f-*			-	-	-
1.3	*fa'a-*	The root word with the first letter is vocal; the prefix *fa'a-* will be *fa-'*. It means the phoneme after the apostrophe (') that is /a/ will be lost.		✓		
1.4	*fo-*	The root word with the first letter is /d/ will have phoneme addition /n/ after the prefix and /r/ after the first letter of the root word				✓
		The root word with the first letter is /r/ will have phoneme addition /n/, /d/ after the prefix (prefix + *nd* + root word).				✓
		The root word with the first letter is /b/ & /w/ will have phoneme addition that is /m/				✓
1.5	*fe-*					
1.6	*va-*					
1.7	*ma-*	The root word with the first letter is vocal will have phoneme addition /n/ (prefix + /n/ + root word) in forming a verb.				✓
		The root word with the first letter is /s/ & /t/ change to /n/ in forming verb	✓			
		The root word with the first letter is /b/ & /f/ change to /m/ in forming verb	✓			
1.8	*sa-*	The root word with the first letter is vocal will have phoneme addition /n/ (prefix + /n/ + root word) in forming a noun.				✓
		The root word with the first letter is /b/ & /f/ change to /m/ in forming a noun means the actor	✓			
		The root word with the first letter /c/, /s/ & /t/ change to /n/ in forming a noun means the actor.	✓			
1.9	*so-*	The root word with the first letter is /d/ will have phoneme addition /n/ after the prefix and /r/ after the first letter of the root word.				✓
		The root word with the first letter is /r/ will have				✓

No	Affix	Description			
		phoneme addition /n/, /d/ after the prefix (prefix + *nd* + root word).			
		The root word with the first letter is */b/* & */w/* will have phoneme addition that is */m/*			✓
1.10	*mo-*	The root word with the first letter is */d/* will have phoneme addition */n/* after the prefix and */r/* after the first letter of the root word.			✓
		The root word with the first letter is /r/ will have phoneme addition /n/, /d/ after the prefix (prefix + *nd* + root word).			✓
		The root word with the first letter is */b/* & */w/* will have phoneme addition that is */m/*			✓
1.11	*si-*		-	-	-
1.12	*s-*		-	-	-
1.13	*a-*		-	-	-
1.14	*ni-*		-	-	-
2		**Infixes**			
2.1	*-ga-*		-	-	-
2.2	*-ge-*		-	-	-
2.3	*-gi-*		-	-	-
2.4	*-go-*		-	-	-
2.5	*-um-*		-	-	-
3		**Suffixes**			
3.1	*-sa*		-	-	-
3.2	*-gö*		-	-	-
3.3	*-'ö*		-	-	-
3.4	*-i*		-	-	-
3.5	*-ini-*		-	-	-
3.6	*-wa*		-	-	-
3.7	*-si*		-	-	-
3.8	*-la*		-	-	-
4		**Confix**			
4.1	*a-la*	The root word with the first letter is */b/* & */f/* change to */m/* in forming a noun	✓		
		The root word with the first letter /t/ change to /n/ in forming a noun	✓		
		The root word with the first letter is vocal will have phoneme addition /n/ (prefix + /n/ + root word).			✓
		In forming a noun, the confix will have phoneme addition that is /g/ when it is in a sentence but not at the beginning of the sentence.			✓
4.2	*a-ta*	The root word with the first letter is */f/* change to /m/ in forming a noun	✓		
4.3	*o-ta*	The root word with the first letter is /r/ will have phoneme addition /n/, /d/ after the prefix (prefix + *nd* + root word).			✓
4.4	*a-wa*	The root word with the first letter is */f/* change to /m/ in forming a noun	✓		

Based on the result of research finding, it was found that there were some derivational affixes of Nias language south variety which consisted of perfix, infix, suffix and confix. Derivational affixation is the process of adding affixes to roots or bases word on order to vary function or modify meaning (Chaer, 2007: 175).

Research finding showed that there are 13 kinds prefix of Nias language south variety; there are 5 kinds infix of Nias language south variety; there are 8 kinds suffix of Nias language south variety. Ba'dulu (2005: 21) said that there are three types of affix: prefix, suffix and infix, however based on the research finding, it is found that there are 4 kinds Nias language south variety confix.

Furthermore, it is found that the attachment process of some of the Nias language south variety affixes to base word of Nias language south variety involve the process of phoneme change, phoneme addition and the process of phoneme omission which is called morphophonemic process as a result of morphological process. Morphophonemic process is variation in the form of morphemes because of the influence phonetic factor or the study of this variation. As confirmed by Ramlan (1983: 73) who said that morphophonemic refers the changes of phoneme as a result from the merging of one morpheme and another. The morphophonemic process in Nias language south variety only occurs in the using of the prefixes and the using of confixes.

Derivational prefixes of Nias language south variety that brings the changing of the word class or the meaning are *fa*- group (*fan-, fam-*), *f-*, *fa'a*- group (*fa'-*), *fo*- group (*fond-, fomb-*), *fe*-, *ma*-group (*man-,mam-*) , *sa*- group (*san-, sam-*), *so*-group (*sondr-, somb-*), *mo*- group (*mow-*), *si, s-, a-, va*. A prefix is an affix combined before a root or a stem or a base like. Todd (2000: 44) said that prefixes are morpheme attached to the beginning of words to change or add to the meaning of the root word in some way. From the 13 kinds of prefix, one of them does not change the words class but change the meaning that is the prefix '*fe-*'. This case is supported by the theory said that the prefixes alter meaning but do not always change of word class (Todd, 2000: 44).

fa-, fan-, fam-: the three of these prefixes are variations of the same prefix "*fa*". They have the same meanings and usage but are spelled differently, depending on the first letter of the root word to which they are attached. Prefix *fa-* changes to *fan-* when it is affixed to base word begun by phonemes /*s*/, /*t*/, /*c*/ (see appendix 1) and vocals (see appendix 2). The allomorphs are available because of the influence of the phonemes that follows it which is named as morphophonemic process. As Ramlan (1983: 73) said that morphophonemic refers the changes of phoneme as

a result from the merging of one morpheme and another.

The Function of Prefix *fa-*
The prefix *fa-* has some functions in forming a new word, they are:
a. Verb to noun like examples as follows:
fa- + bunu /bunu/ 'kill' (v) ➔ *famunu /famunu/* 'the thing which is used for killing' (n)
fa- + sasai /sasai/ 'wash' (v) ➔ *fanasai /fanasai/* 'the things for washing' (n)
b. Noun to verb like examples as follows:
fa- + kiri /kiri/ 'seine' (n) ➔ *fakiri /fakiri/* 'catch in a net (fish)'(v)
fa- + maena /maena/ ➔ *famaena /famaena/*
'a tradisional dance' (n)   'dance' (v)
Verb to verb but in different meaning like ra'u 'catch' (v) become fara'u 'grapple' (v). It is supported by Todd (2000: 44) said that the prefixes alter meaning but do not always change of word class.
e.g. fa- + ötö /ətə/ 'wade' (v) ➔fa'ötö /fa?ətə/ 'take across' (v)
Adjective to noun like examples as follow:
fa- + aefa /aefa/ 'free' (adj) ➔fanaefa /fanaefa/ 'extrication' (n)
fa- + farumba 'mussy' (adj)➔famarumba 'the thing puts s.t into disorder' (n)
f-: adding this prefix to verb root words results in a verb but in different meaning that often means "asking someone to cause someone else to do something". This prefix can be said that unique because it's only consisted of one phoneme that /*f*/. However, it is emphasized that it's included one of Nias language south variety prefixes because it brings the changing of the meaning when is attached to base word. It is based on the theory of Todd (2000: 44) said that prefixes are morpheme attached to the beginning of words to change or add to the meaning of the root word in some way. Furthermore, he said that the prefixes alter meaning but do not always change of word class.
The prefix *f-* is only can be affixed to the base word which is begun by vocal and there is no morphophonemic process involved in the attachment process of the prefix that can be seen through the examples as follows:
f- + ondri /ondʳi/ 'take a bath'➔ *fondri /fondʳi/* '*asking* s.o. to bathe s.o. else' (v)
f- + a'ege /a?ege/ 'laugh' (v)➔ *fa'ege /fa?ege/* 'causing s.o. to laugh' (v)
fa'a-, fa': these prefixes are the variations of the same prefix "*fa'a*". They have the same meaning and usage but are spelled differently, depending on the first letter of the root word to which they are attached. The prefix *fa'a-* will be *fa'* when it is attached to root word begun by vocal (see appendix 3). Adding this prefix to adjective root words results in a noun.
Examples: *fa'a- + mate /mate/* 'die' ➔*fa'amate /fa?amate/* 'death'
fa'a- + auri /auri/ 'alive'➔ *fa'auri /fa?auri/* 'life'

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fa'a- + onekhe /onexe/ 'clever' → *fa'onekhe /fa?onexe/* 'cleverness'

fe-: adding this prefix to verb root words results in a verb but different meaning that often means "asking someone to cause someone else to act something". The using of this prefix does not change the word class but change the meaning like the examples below:

fe- + sindro /sindʳo/ 'stand' → *fesindro /fesindʳo/* 'cause s.o. or s.t. to stand up'

fe- + a /a/ 'eat' → *fe'a /fe?a/* 'fed'

fe- + tataro /tataro/ 'sit down' → *fetataro /fetataro/* 'seated s.o.

It is supported by Todd said that the prefixes alter meaning but do not always change of word class. For the example in English prefix, the prefix 'pre' do not change the word class but change the meaning like in the word 'predetermine' (v) derive from 'determine' (v). The process of the prefix *fe-* attachment to base word that forms a verb there is no morphophonemic process involved as the examples above.

fo-, fondr-, fomb-,: the three of these prefixes are variations of *fo-* which have the same meaning and usage but have different spellings depending on the first letter of the root word to which they are attached. The prefix *fo-* will change to *fondr-* when it is attached to root word begun by phoneme /r, d/.

e.g. *fo- + dali /dali/* 'sharpen' (v) → *fondrali /fondʳali/* 'sharpener'

fo- + ra'a /ra?a/ ''cut into small pieces' (v) → *fondra'a /fondʳa?a/* 'cutter' (n)

The prefix *fo-* will change to *fom-* when it is attached to root word begun by phoneme /b,w/.

e.g. *fo- + baso /baso/* 'read' (v) → *fombaso /foᵐbaso/* 'the way on how to read' (n)

fo- + wuwu /βuβu/ 'back up' → *fombuwu /foᵐbuβu/* 'the thingare used to make s.t. back up' (n)

The variations of prefix *fo-* occur in the process of forming a noun.

The Function of Prefix *fo-*

The prefix *fo-* has function to form verb becomes noun and on the other hand noun becomes verb.

a. A verb to be a noun like *dali* 'sharpen' (v) become *fondrali* 'sharpener' (n).

b. Noun becomes verb that means causing someone to have something like *kabo* 'skirt' (n) become *fokabo* 'giving s.o. skirt. The process of the prefix *fo-* attachment to base word that forms a verb is described as follows:

fo- + kabo /kabo/ 'skirt' → *fokabo /fokabo/* 'giving s.o. skirt'

fo- + töi /təi/ 'name' → *fotöi /fotəi/* 'naming s.o.'

ma-, man-, mam-,: the three of these prefixes are the variation of prefix "*ma*". They have the same meaning and usage but are spelled differently, depending on the first letter of the root word to which they are attached. Adding this prefix to noun or adjective root words results in a transitive verb. The prefix *ma-* will change to *man-* when it is

attached to root word begun by phoneme /s, t/ and vocal.

e.g. *ma- + tanö /tanə/* 'soil' (n) → *mananö /mananə/* 'to plant' (v)

ma- + sura /sura/ 'letter' (n) → *manura /manura/* 'to write' (v)

ma- + atulö /atulə/ 'true' *manatulö /manatulə/* 'placate'

The prefix *ma-* will change to *mam-* when it is attached to root word begun by phoneme /b, f/.

e.g. *ma- + böbö /bəbə/* 'string' → *mamöbö /maməbə/* 'to bind'

ma- + faku /faku/ 'mattock' → *mamaku /mamaku/* 'to hoe'

mo-, mow-: the two of these prefixes are the variation of the same prefix "*mo-*". They have the same meaning and usage but are spelled differently, depending on the letter to which they are attached. The prefix *mo-* will change to *mom-* when it is attached to root word begun by phoneme /b/ like *bua /bua/* 'fruit' → *mowua /moβua/* 'bear fruit'. Adding this prefix to noun root words results in an intransitive verb that often means "having". For the examples:

mo- + ana'a /ana?a/ 'gold' → *mo'ana'a /mo?ana?a/* 'have gold'

huwa /huβa/ 'gray hair' *mohalöwö /mohaləwə/* 'to work/have a job'

sa-, san-, sam-,: the three of these prefixes are the variations of the prefix "*sa-*". They have the same meaning and usage that is to form a noun means the actor but are spelled differently, depending on the first letter of the root word to which they are attached. Adding this prefix to verb ot noun root words results in a noun that often means "the person who acts". The prefix *sa-* will change to *san-* when it is attached to root word begun by phonemes /c, s, t/ and vocal.

e.g. *sa- + adulo /adulo/* 'egg' → *sanadulo /sanadulo/* 'egg layer'

sa- + cili /cili/ 'throw' → *sanili /sanili/* 'thrower'

sa- + sasai /sasai/ 'wash' → *sanasai /sanasai/* 's.o. who washes'

sa- + taba /taba/ 'cut' → *sanaba /sanaba/* 's.o. who cuts'

The prefix *sa-* will change to *sam-* when it is attached to root word bagun by phonemes /b, f/.

e.g. *sa- + bunu /bunu/* 'kill' → *samunu /samunu/* 'killer'

sa- + fahõ /fahə/ 'stab' → *samahö /samahə/* 's.o who stabs'

In addition, the words prefixed in the morpheme *sa-* are the verb prefixed in the morphemes '*ma-*'.

so-, somb-, sondr-: the three of these prefixes are the variation of the same prefix "*so-*". They have the same meaning and usage but are spelled differently, depending on the first letter of the root word to which they are attached. Adding this prefix to verb root words results in a noun that often means "the actor". The prefix *so-* will change to

som- when it is attached to root word begun by the phonemes /b, w/.

e.g. *so-* + *baso* /baso/ 'read' → *sombaso* /soᵐbaso/ 'reader'

so- + *wuwu* /βuβu/ 'back up' → *sombuwu* /soᵐbuβu/ 's.o who causes s.t back up'

so- will change to *sondr-* when it is attached to root words begun by phonemes /d,r/.

e.g. *so-* + *döli* /dəli/ 'pull' → *sondröli* /sondʳöli/ 's.o or s.t that pulls'

so- + *rino* /rino/ 'cook' → sondrino /sondrino/ 's.o. who cooks'

si-: adding this prefix to verb root words results in a noun that often means "the person who acts". For the examples:

si- + *förö* /fərə/ 'sleep' → *siförö* /sifərə/ 's.o. who sleep

si- + *a* /a/ 'eat'→ *si'a* /si?a/ 's.o. who eats'

si- + *mondri* /mondri/ 'take a bath' → simondri /simondri/ 's.o. who takes a bath'

si- + *sindro* /sindro/ 'stand up'→ *sisindro* /sisindro/ 's.o. who stands'

si- + *tataro* /tataro/ 'sit' → sitataro /sitataro/ 's.o who sits'

s-: adding this prefix to verb or adjective root words results in a noun that often means the actor. For the examples:

s- + *ondri* /ondri/ 'take a bath' → sondri /sondri/ 's.o. who takes a bath'

s- + *ofanö* /ofanə/ 'go'→ *sofanö* /sofanə/ 's.o. who goes'

s- + *e'e* /e?e/ 'cry' → *se'e* /fe?e/ 's.o. who cries'

s- + *a'ege* /a?ege/ 'laugh' → *sa'ege* /sa?ege/ 's.o. who is laughing'

s- + *elunu* /elunu/ 'astray' → *selunu* /selunu/ 's.o. that is astray'

s- + *auri* /auri/ 'alive' (adj)→ *sauri* /sauri/ 's.o. who is alive'

a-: adding this prefix to noun, adjective or to adverb results in a verb. For the examples:

+ *fiso* /fiso/ 'ear' → *afiso* /afiso/ 'deaf'

+ *fatö* /fatə/ 'break'→ *afatö* /afatə/ 'broken'

+ *lawa* /lawa/ 'above'→alawa /alawa/ 'high'

va-, *va'a*: both of these prefixes are the variations of the same prefix "*va-*". They have the same meanings and usage but are spelled differently, depending on the first letter of the root word to which they are attached. The prefix *va-* will change to *va'a-* when it is attached to root word begun by consonant that can be seen through the examples below. When this prefix is added to adjective root words results in an adverb of adjective.

va- + *anau* /anau/ 'long' → *va'anau* /va?anau/ 'very long'

va- + *onehke* /onexe/ 'clever' →va'onekhe /va?onexe/ 'very clever'

va- + *sökhi* /səxi/ 'beautiful'→ va'a sökhi /va?asəxi/ ' very beautiful'

Infix is an affix inserted within a root word and which creates a new word. An infix is usually placed into the root word after the first syllable of

the root word. As Chaer (2003: 178) said that an infix is an affix inserted into the root itself. There are five kinds of Nias language infix are –*ga*-, -*ge*-, -*gi*-, -*go*-, -*um*-.

-*ga*-, -*ge*-, -*gi*-, -*go*-: the four kinds of these infixes that are inserted after the first syllable of root words to create new words with varying meanings have the same meanings and usage but are spelled differently, depending on the first letters of the root word to which they are inserted. When these infixes is inserted to adjective root word result in adverb.

The infix –*ga*- only can be inserted in the base word which is begun by phoneme /a/. For the examples:

Root	Derivation
abe'e /abe?e/ 'hard'	*agabe'e* /agabe?e/ 'they become hard'
anau /anau/ 'long'	*aganau* /aganau/ 'they are long'
asolo /asolo/ 'fat'	*agasolo* /agasolo/ 'they are fat'

The infix -*ge*- only can be inserted in base word which is begun by the phoneme /e/ as the examples below:

Root	Derivation
ebua /ebua/ 'big'	*egebua* /egebua/ 'they are big'
elunu /elunu/ 'deviate'	*egelunu* /egelunu/ 'they are deviate'

The infix -*gi*- only can be inserted in the base word which is begun by phoneme /i/ as the examples below:

Root	Derivation
ise'ise /ise?ise/ 'thin'	*igiseise* /igise?ise/ 'are thin'
ide'ide /ide?ide/ 'small'	*igide'ide* /igide?ide/ 'are small'

The infix -*go*- only can be inseted in the base word which is begun by phoneme /o/ like the examples below:

Root	Derivation
oyo /oyo/ 'red'	*ogoyo* /ogoyo/ 'are red'
okafu /okafu/ 'cold'	*ogokafu* /ogokafu/ 'are cold

–*um*-: inserting this infix to noun root word results in an intransitive verb like the examples below:

Root	Derivation
haga /haga/ 'gleam' (n)	*humaga* /humaga/ 'agleam' (v)
reterete /reterete/ 'buzz' (n)	*rumeterete* /rumeterete/ 'buzzing' (v)
heuheu /heuheu/ 'oscillation' (n)	*humeuheu* /humeuheu/ 'wobble' (v)

Suffix is an affix attached at the end of a root word that creates a new word. It is supported by Todd (2000: 44) said that suffix is an affix combines after a root or a stem. Basen on the research result there

are some suffixes of Nias language south variety: -*sa*, –*gö*, – *'ö*, –*i*, –*ini*, –*wa*, -*si*, -*la*. The words ending in the morphemes '*-si'*, '*-ini'* '*-gõ'*, '*-õ'*, '*-i'* tend to be a verb. Meanwhile, the words ending in the morphemes '*-sa'*, '*-la'*, '*-wa'* tend to be noun.

Confixes are composed of at least one prefix and one suffix, which are placed on either side of a root word. When a confix is added to a root, a new meaning separate from the meaning of the root word by itself is created. It supported by Chaer (2008: 23) said that confix is a prefix and suffix attached simultaneous to a root word that performs the single function of creating a new word. Based on research finding, there are some derivational confixes of Nias language south variety: *a-la* group (*an-la, am-la*), *a-ta* group (*am-ta*), *o-ta* group (*ond-ta*), *a-wa* group (*am-wa*).

a-la, **an-la, am-la**: the three of these confixes are variations of the same confix "*a-la*". They have the same meaning and usage but are spelled differently, depending on the first letter of the root word to which they are attached. When this confix is added to verb or adjective root word results in a noun.

The confix *a-la* will change to *an-la* when it is begun by phoneme /*a*/.

e.g. *a + aetu + la → anaetula* /anaetula/ 'decision'
The confix *a-la* will change to *am-la* when it is begun by phoneme /*b*/.

e.g. *a + boto + la → amotola* /amotola/ 'piece'

a-ta, am-ta: both of these confixes are the variations of the same confix "*a-ta*". They have the same meaning and usage but are spelled differently, depending on the first letter of root word to which they are attached. The confix a-*ta* will change to *am-ta* when it is combined to base word begun by the phoneme /*f*/. When this confix is added to a verb root words results in a noun.

e.g. *a + fakhai + ta → amakhaita* /amaixaita/ 'relationship'

o-ta, **ond-ta**: both of these confixes are the variations of the same confix "*o-ta*". They have the same meaning and usage but are spelled differently, depending on the first letter to which they are attached. The confix *o-ta* will change to *ond-ta* when it is combined to base word begun by the phoneme /*r*/. When this confix is added to verb root words results in a noun.

e.g. *o + röi + ta → ondröita* /ondʳəita/ 'inheritance'

a-wa, am-wa: both of these confixes are the variations of the same confix "*a-wa*". They have the same meaning and usage but are spelled differently, depending on the first letter of root word to which they are attached. The confix *a-wa* will change to *am-wa* when it is attached to root word begun by phoneme /*f*/. When this confix is added to a verb root words results in a noun.

e.g. *a + fatõrõ + wa → amatõrõwa* /amatərəwa/ 'guidance'

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research finding, it is concluded that in Nias language south variety the word formation occur in the process of affixation. Some derivational affixes found, there are thirteen kinds of prefix are: *fa-* group (*fan-, fam-*), *f-*, *fa'a-* group (*fa'-*), *fo-* group (*fond-, fomb-*), *fe-*, *ma-* group (*man-,mam-*) , *sa-* group (*san-, sam-*), *so-* group (*sondr-, somb-*), *mo-* group (*mow-*), *si, s-, a-, va*.; five kinds of infix: -*ga-*, -*ge-*, -*gi-*, -*go-*, -*um-*; there are eight kinds of suffix are -*sa*, -*gö*, -*ö*, -*i*, -*ini*, -*wa*, -*si*, -*la* and there are four kinds of confix: *a-la* group (*an-la, am-la*), *a-ta* group (*am-ta*), *o-ta* group (*ond-ta*), *a-wa* group (*am-wa*). Moreover, some of the affixes involve morphophonemic proces when they are attached to the root words which is consisted of three kinds are: 1) the process of phoneme change, 2) the process of phoneme addition, 3) the process of phoneme omission. The morphophonemic process occurs because of the influence phonetic factors. However, this case occurs only in the prefixing and confixing.

5. REFERENCES

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