



Verbal characteristics in gunung sitoli dialect of nias language

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Abstract

This paper is aimed at discussing verbal characteristics in Nias language focusing on the morphology and syntax. This findings indicate that the verbal morphology is done through the process of affixation, reduplication and composition, and while the syntactic characteristics of verbs can be based on intransitive and transitive verb. It is concluded that the verbal process classified is carried out through intransitive and transitive verbs. Intransive verbs go together with affixes or without affixes, and with verbs undergoing the reduplication. Transitive verb is also accompanied with affixes and reduplication. Thus, the meaning of affixes can be different with prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and simulfixes. The meaning of reduplication is also influenced by repetition of the basic form of the words.

Keywords: verbal morphology, reduplication, composition, gunung sitoli, dialect, nias

1. Introduction

Every language in the world, such as Bahasa Indonesia, English, or Nias language (NL), has different characteristics. This paper brings linguistic issue on the NL which is spoken by Nias people who live in Nias island (NI) and becomes their cultural property as well as Indonesian richness as stated in 1945 Indonesian constitution, Chapter XV: 36 (Maksum 2000: 43) ^[3]. The NI is a regency and consists of 13 subdistricts. Research conducted by Siregar *et al.* (1981) ^[13] (see also Silitonga 1978 ^[17], Halawa 1983 ^[19], and Mendrofa 1984) proved that the NL had several dialects, such as, the Northern (spoken in Alasa and Lahewa subdistricts), the Gunung Sitoli (used in Gunung Sitoli and Tuhemberua), the Central (in L6l6wau, Gomo, Lahusa, Idan6 Gawo and Gido0, the Western (in Sirombu and Mandrehe), and the Southern (in Nias, Teluk Dalam and Pulau-Pulau Batu). Some commonly different expressions can be seen from the examples in (1)-(4).

1. Gunung Sitoli
Heza moi'6? 'Where are you going?'
2. Teluk Dalam
Haega g6 moi'owe? 'Where are you going?'
3. Northern Region
Heza moi'6we? 'Where are you going?'
4. Western Region
Heza lumalo? 'Where are you going?'

classification.

The mostly recognized and spoken dialect with bigger native speakers is Gunung Sitoli. In the past, Christian Missionaries from West Germany took benefits from this dialect to spread and to teach the Christianity. They also translated Bible into this dialect. This article is focused on Gunung Sitoli (GS) dialect since it is standardizedly used and on verbal paradigms. This article would try to answer the verbal characteristics, verbal morphological process, and verbal

2. Theoretical Reviews

Katamba (1994: 19) [6] argued that morphology might be concerned with “word structure” and this article is specifically designed to elaborate the processes of verbal morphology, such as, affixation, reduplication, and composition. The process of affixation occurs if a free morpheme is attached with a bound morpheme. In NL, there are four affixes, for instance, prefix, suffix, infix, and simulfix and the affixation process may form *verb*, for example, the prefix /maN-/ + verb basic form (VBF) → verb, like /ma N-/ + /faku/ (hoe) → /mamaku/ (to hoe) and /maN-/ + /f6r6/ (sleep) → /mam6r6/ (to sleep). Reduplication, as Muliono *et al.* (1988: 166) [9] argued, refers to the process of repeating words completely or partially. Consider the verbs /manga-manga/ (to eat) is formed from the verb /manga/ (to eat) and /famai-mai/ (to play) is formed from the stem /famai/. About composition, Verhaar (2001: 154) [4] gave an English example, such as, *kindhearted* and in NL, we have the words /ahe hili/ (the edge of

mountain), /lafo duo/ (pub), and /idano her6/ (tears).

A morpheme in NL does not depend on one form of phoneme and it sometimes posits certain circumstances (Siregar *et al.* 1981:15) [13]. For example, the prefix /maN-/ + /andr6/ (to ask) and /fake/ (to wear) would produce derivative words /mangandr6/ (to ask) and /mamake/ (to wear). Sikki *et al.* (1997) [16] argued that the form *massenrempulu* has undergone morphological process while the characteristics of syntactic verbs can be seen in the relation of one word with another in a clause, phrase or sentence (Saliwangi *et al.* 1991) [12].

3. Discussion and Analysis

Morphologically, the NL’s system can be seen from the verbal meaning which can indicate action, process, and which are formed from the process of affixation, such as, prefixation, suffixation, infixation and simulfixation and while the syntactic characteristics might be identified on function and position (see Table 1).

Table 1: NL’s Aspects of Verbal Process

Semantic Aspects	Morphological Aspects	Syntactic Aspects
Action	Affixation	Function Bases
		In the predicate position
Situation	Prefixes	To state imperative
		To state interrogative
	Suffixes	Positional Bases
		Preceded by Aspect
	Simulfixes	Preceded by Negation
		Preceded by Modals

The morphological process in NL is formed by affixation, reduplication, and composition. Reduplication is marker with affixes and reduplication, and composition is formed by verb

and verb, verb and noun, verb and adjective, and adjective and noun (see Table 2).

Table 2: Affixation, reduplication, and composition

Affixes				Reduplication	Composition
Prefix	Suffix	Infix	Simulfix		
/ma-/	/-6/	/-ga/	/a-6/	Reduplication without affixes	Verb-verb
/m6-/	/-g6/		/la-6/	Full Basic Form	
/mo-/	/-ni/		/la-si/	/mai-mai/ ‘to play’	Verb-noun
/mu-/	/-si/		/la-g6/	/m6r6-m6r6/ ‘to sleep’	
/la-/	/-i/		/la-ni/	Reduplication with affixes	
/i-/			/la-i/	Full Basic with affix	Verb-adjective
/te-/			/la-6/	/manura-manura/(=write),	
/fa-/			/fa-o/	/mamadu-madu/ ‘to drink’	Adjective-noun
/a-/			/fa-6/	Full Basic with Simulfixes	
			/mu-si/	/anura-anura6/ ‘to write’	
			/mu-i/	2. /amaku-amaku6/ ‘to hoe’	
			/mu-6/	Partial Reduplication	
				Full Basic with prefix	
				/mafefelai/ ‘to flick’	
				/latutunu/ ‘burnt’	

The classification of verb can be based on ‘intransitive with/without affix, verb with reduplication, transitive with

prefixes, suffixes, simulfixes, and verb with reduplication with/without affixes.

Table 3: Verb classification

Intransitive	Transitive
Having affixes such as /ma-/, /mo-/, /fa-/, and /a/ Without affixes /maoso/ ‘to get up’ /m6i/ ‘to go’ /mukoli/ ‘to move to one place’	Prefixes: /ma-/, /m6-/, /mo-/, /mu-/, /la-/, /te-/, /fa-/, and /a-/ Suffixes: /-6/, /-g6/, /-ni/, /-si/, and /-i/ Simulfixes: /a-6/, /la-6/, /la-si/, /la-g6/, /la-ni/, /la-i/, /fa-6/, /fa-g6/, /mu-si/, /mu-i/, and /mu-6/ Reduplication with verbs

Verb with reduplication Reduplication without affixes Reduplication with affixes	Reduplication without affixes Reduplication without verbs
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The meaning of an affix is based on the basic form as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Affixes and their meanings

Prefixes and their meanings	Suffixes and their meanings	Simulfixes and their meanings
1. /ma-/ as in /manura/ 'to write' 2. /me-/ as in /mendro/ 'bleeding' 3. /mo-/ as in /mobaru/ 'to wear dress' 4. /mu-/ as in /muandr6/ 'to ask for' 5. /la-/ as in /lahal6/ 'to have been taken' 6. /i-/ as in /itagu/ 'to have been sewed' 7. /te-/ as in /te'onoro/ 'can be shouldered' 8. /fa-/ as in /famai/ 'to play' 9. /a-/ as in /amadu/ 'to ask for drinks' 10. /ga-/ as in /aganau6/ 'to make longer'	1. /-6/ as in /adogoi'6/ 'to make short' 2. /-g6/ as in /gohig6/ 'to ask to run' 3. /-ni/ as in /dadaoni/ 'to ask to sit' 4. /-si/ as in /fabalisi/ 'to ask to divorce' 5. /-i/ as in /t6r6i/ 'to ask to pass'	1. /a-6/ as in /anura6/ 'to ask to write' 2. /la-6/ as in /laf6nui6/ 'to ask to make full' 3. /la-si/ as in /lafalukhaisi/ 'met by' 4. /la-go/ as in /lagonig6/ 'to ask to put in the sack' 5. /la-ni/ as in /laasioni/ 'to be salted' 6. /la-i/ as in /lalangui/ 'to be poisoned' 7. /fa-6/ as in /9fah6l6/ 'to take out independently' 8. /fa-g6/ as in /fabadug6/ 'to be drunk' 9. /mu-i/ as in /muan6isi/ 'to be climbed' 10. /mu-6/ as in /muandr6i/ 'to be prayed' 11. /mu-6/ as in /muasosi'6/ 'to be cooked'

The meaning of verbal reduplication is meant to state repeated works or action without purpose and to state situation as seen in Table 5.

Table 5: Verbal reduplication and their meanings

No	Meaning	Reduplication
1	To do a work or an action repeatedly	/manga-manga/ 'to eat' /usu-usu/ 'to beat' /rino-rino/ 'to cook'
2	To do a work or action without having purpose	/m6r6-m6r6/ 'to sleep' /faigi-faigi/ 'to see/gaze'
3	To state situation	/fawude-wude/ 'to play games' /fat6ng6-t6ng6/ 'to see each other'

The meaning of composition is meant to state an action, work or situation as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Composition and meaning

No	Meaning	Composition	Meaning	Composition
1	To do action	/famawa(V) 'to sell' + /fow6li(V) 'to buy' → /famawa foweli/ 'to sell and buy'	To show and state situation	/m6r6/ (V) 'to sleep' + /maoso(V) 'to get up' → /m6r6 maoso/ 'to get up after sleeping'. /alio/ (Adj) 'fast/quick' + /danga/(N) 'hand' → /alio danga/ 'fast/quick hand'

i) The Characteristics of Verbs

- a. /manura/(v) 'to write' as in Arman manura sura 'Arman is writing a letter'.
- b. /molowi/(V) 'to cut grass as in Arman molowi ndr'u 'Arman is cutting the grass'.

All verbs in (1a) and (1b) state actions but show situation as in the sentences Ani ba Atik auxu 'Ani and Atik are hot' and Ani ba Atik aila 'Ani and Atik are ashamed'.

ii) The characteristics of Morphology

The morphological characteristics of verbs can be seen from

the use of affixes.

- a. Prefixes: /ma- + madu/ 'to drink', /me- + ndro/ 'to bleed', /mu- + andr6/ 'to ask for', /la- + teu/ 'to pick up', /ta- + gu/ 'to sew', /te- + kaoni/ 'to call', and /a- + ngerai/ 'to count'.
- b. Suffixes: /abee + -'6/ 'to make hard', /badug + -6/ 'drunken', /asio + -ni/ 'be salted', /fabali + -si/ 'be divorced', and /sag + -6i/ 'to give roof'.
- c. Infixes: /aganau6/ 'to make something long', /adogi'6/ 'to make something short'.
- d. Simulfixes: /anura'6/ 'written', /laomasi6/ 'beloved', /laatalisi/ 'economized', /lab6b6g6/ 'tied up', /ladadaoni/ 'occupied', /lalangui/ 'poisoned', /lafahal6'6/ 'taken', /lafai6ig6/ 'seen', /muamb6si/ 'minimized', and /mual6s6i'6/ 'made to be smooth'

iii) The Characteristics of Syntax

This characteristics of syntax can be based on its function and position whether it is 'predicate' as in imperative or interrogative as seen in the followings:

- a. Verb as predicate as in /Azini mondrino (V) fakhe banawu 'Azini is cooking rice in the kitchen' and /Animar mamaku (V) laza/ 'Animar hoes wet rice field'
- b. Verb as imperative seen in the /anura'6 (V) sura da'a iada'a/ 'write this letter now' and /bua'a (V) wo'6m6 da'6/ 'pay the loan'
- c. Verb as interrogative as shown in /haniha zo ndrino (V) faxe da'a?/ 'Who cooks this rice?' and in /hadia ni lau nia (V)?/ 'What does he do?'
- d. Positional verb

Verb can be preceded by modal as in /tan6 da'6 noa aruru (V)/ 'the land has been slided', /nukha da'a noa (V) lasasai/ 'this dress has been washed', by negation as in /azini l6 m6i (V) ba zikola/ 'Azini does not go to school' and /animar l6 mondrino (V) faxe/ 'Animar does not cook rice', by modal as in /isman zis6khi t6d6 ena'6 (M) ase6 lafotu (V)/ 'Isman who is kind must be advised' and in /omoda'6 tola (M) lalau (V) bandr6fia/ 'the house can be built next year), and finally preceded subject as exemplified in /manga (V) Ama Ganida (S) iada'a/ 'being eaten by Ama Ganida now'.

iv) The characteristics of Morphological Process

The process of verbal forming in Nias language can be morphological with affixation, reduplication, and composition. The process of affixation occurs when bound morphemes are attached to free morphemes such as prefixes /ma-/ ,/m6-/ ,/mo-/ ,/mu-/ ,/la-/ ,/i-/ ,/te-/ ,/fa-/ , and /a-/ which can be followed by Basic Form→Verb as seen in the following examples: (i) /ma-/ + /sasai/ 'wash' → /manasai/ 'to wash', (ii) /m6-/ + /t6gi/ 'hole' → /man6gi/ 'to make a hole', (iii) /mo-/ + /6li/ 'fence' → /mo'6li/ 'to make a fence', (iv) /mu-/ + /andr6/ 'to ask' → /muandr6/ 'to ask for', (v) /la-/ + /badu/ 'drink' → /labadu/ 'to drink', (vi) /i-/ + /fana/ 'to shoot' → /ifana/ 'to shoot', (vii) /te-/ + /ohe/ 'to bring' → /teohe/ 'to be brought', (viii) /fa-/ + /mai/ 'play' → /famai/ 'to play', and (ix) /a-/ + /erai/ 'to count' → /angerai/ 'to count'.

The process might also be created by basic form (Adjectives, Verbs, and Nouns) which are followed by suffixes /-6/ ,/-g6/ ,/-ni/ ,/-si/ , and /-i/ to become verbs as shown in the examples: (i) /abee/ 'hard' + /-6/ → /abee'6/ 'to make it hard', (ii) /alio/ 'fast' + /-6/ → /alio'6/ 'to make fast', (iii) /badu/ 'drink' + /-g6/ → /badug6/ 'to give drinks', (iv) /asio/ 'salt' + /-ni/ → /asioni/ 'to make salty', (v) /fabali/ 'a divorce' + /-s/ → /fabalisi/ 'to divorce', and (vi) /t6r6/ 'passing' + /-i/ → /t6r6i/ 'to pass through'. The basic form of adjectives can be attached by infix /-ga-/ and /-6/ to become verbs; consider the followings: 1) /anau/ 'long' + /-ga-/ + /-6/ → /aganau'6/ 'to make longer', and 2) /ar6u/ 'far' + /-ga-/ + /-6/ → /agara6u'6/ 'to make farther'.

Simulfixes are also found in Nias language such as: /a-6/ ,/la-6/ ,/la-si/ ,/la-g6/ ,/la-ni/ ,/la-i/ ,/fa-i/ ,/fa-6/ ,/fa-g6/ ,/mu-si/ ,/mu-i/ , and /mu-6/ and function to form verbs. The simulfix /a-6/ + basic form(V) or (N) can create verbs, such as, (i) /a-6/ + /sura/ 'to write' → /anura'6/ 'to write soon', (ii) /a-6/ + /fake/ 'to wear' → /amake'6/ 'to wear soon', (iii) /a-6/ + /faku/ 'to hoe' → /amaku'6/ 'to hoe soon' and (iv) /a-6/ + /b6b6/ 'to tie' → /am6b6'6/ 'to tie soon'. The simulfix /la-6/ + basic form (V), (Adj), or (Numeral) can also create verbs as in the examples: (i) /la-6/ + /omasi/ 'to love' → /laomasi'6/ 'to be loved', (ii) /la-6/ + /areu/ 'far' → /laar6u'6/ 'to make farther', and (iii) /la-6/ + /dua/ 'two' → /laodua/ 'to separate into two'. The simulfix /la-si/ + basic form (V) or (Adj) create verb; see the following examples: (i) /la-si/ + /faluxa/ 'to meet' → /lafaluxaisi/ 'be visited', (ii) /la-si/ + /fabali/ 'to divorce' → /lafabalisi/ 'to be divorced', (iii) /la-si/ + /atali/ 'to economize' → /laatalisi/ 'to be economized', and (iv) /la-si/ + /baga/ 'beautiful' → /labagaisi/ 'to beautify'.

The simulfix /la-ni/ + basic form (V)/(N) can create verbs, for instance, (i) /la-ni/ + /f6r6/ 'sleep' → /laf6r6ni/ 'to be slept', (ii) /la-ni/ + /gai/ 'fish' → /lagaini/ 'to be fished', (iii) /la-ni/ + /asio/ 'salt' → /laasioni/ 'be salted', and (iii) /la-ni/ + /daludalu/ 'drug' → /ladalu-daluni/ 'to be cured with drug'. The simulfix /la-i/ + basic form (V)/(N) to form verb can be seen in the following examples: (i) /la-i/ + /t6r6/ 'to pass' → /lat6r6i/ 'to be passed', (ii) /la-i/ + /langu/ 'poison' → /lalangui/ 'be poisoned', and (iii) /la-i/ + /tunanga/ 'to engage' → /latunangai/ 'be engaged'. In regard with simulfix /fa-6/ + basic form (V)/(Adj) → verb, the examples might be seen in the examples: (i) /fa-6/ + /baso/ 'to read' → /fabaso'6/ 'to be read', (ii) /fa-6/ + /ohe/ 'to bring' → /fa'ohe'6/ 'to be brought', (iii) /fa-6/ + /sura/ 'to write' → /fasura'6/ 'to be written', (iv) /fa-6/ + /hal6/ 'to take' → /fahal6'6/ 'to be

taken', (v) /fa-6/ + /raso/ 'to feel' → /farasoi'6/ 'to be felt', and (vi) /fa-6/ + /duhu/ 'true' → /faduhui'6/ 'to make true'.

The suffix /fa-g6/ + basic form (V)/(N) may produce verbs as shown in the examples /fa-g6/ + /ila/ 'to see' → /failag6/ 'to be seen', /fa-g6/ + /rongo/ 'to listen' → /farongog6/ 'to be listened', /fa-g6/+ /badu/ 'to drink' → /fabadug6/ 'to be drunk', /fa-g6/+ /huhuo/ 'to talk/discuss' → /fahuhuo6/ 'to be gossiped/discussed', /fa-g6/+ /ola/ 'fence' → /faola'g6/ 'to make a fence', and /fa-g6/+ /b6b6/ 'to tie' → /fab6b6g6/ 'to be tied'. The simulfix /mu-si/ with basic form (V)/(Adj) produces verbs, such as, /mu-si/ + /deni/ 'to pull' → /mud6nisi/ 'to be pulled', /mu-si/ + /an6i/ 'to climb' → /mud6nisi/ 'to be climbed', /mu-si/ + /rawi/ 'to tear' → /murawisi/ 'to be torn', /mu-si/ + /awai/ 'to finish' → /muawaisi/ 'to be finished', /mu-si/ + /amb6/ 'minimal' → /muamb6isi/ 'to be minimized', and /mu-si/ + /atali/ 'to economize' → /muatalisi/ 'to be economized'. Furthermore, the simulfix /mu-i/ + basic form (V)/(N)/(Adj) may create verbs, as shown in the following examples, /mu-i/ + /t6r6i/ 'to pass' → /mut6r6i/ 'to be passed', /mu-i/ + /andr6/ 'tp pray for' → /muandr6i/ 'to be prayed', /mu-i/ + /bagol6/ 'wall' → /mubagol6i/ 'to make wall', /mu-i/ + /ag6/ 'roof' → /musag6i/ 'to be roofed', /mu-i/ + /alawa/ 'high' → /mualawai/ 'to make high', /mu-i/ + /adogo/ 'short' → /muadogoi/ 'to make short', and /mu-i/ + /al6s6/ 'smooth' → /mual6s6i/ 'to make smooth'. Finally, the simulfix /mu-6/ + basic form(Adj) may produce verbs, such as, /mu-6/ + /ar6u/ 'far' → /muar6u'6/ 'to make far', /mu-6/ + /adogo/ 'short' → /muadogoi'6/ 'to make short', /mu-6/ + /al6s6/ 'smooth' → /mual6s6i'6/ 'to make smooth', and /mu-6/ + /anifi/ 'thin' → /muanifi'6/ 'to make thin'.

v) Reduplication

Reduplication in Nias verb can be formed by affixes and partial reduplication. The verb which is formed by the process of reduplication without affix is very limited; while the verbal process with affixes can be formed using prefixes /fa-/ ,/ma-/ ,/mo-/ ,/m6-/ ,/mu-/ ,/la/ ,/i-/ ,/te-/ , and /a-/.

a) Reduplication without affix with /V+basic form/

Several examples of this process are: /taba/ 'to cut' → /tabataba/ 'to cut', /teu/ 'to pick' → /teu-teu/ 'to pick', /tan6/ 'to plant' → /tan6-tan6/ 'to plant', /faigi/ 'to see' → /faigi-faigi/ 'to see', and /faku/ 'to hoe' → /faku-faku/ 'to hoe'.

b) Reduplication with prefix /fa-/

The prefix /fa-/ + basic form (V)/(Adj) can result verb, for examples, /fa-/ + /bude/ 'to play' → /fabude-bude/ 'to play', and /fa-/ + /oyo/ 'red' → /fangoyo-ngoyo/ 'to make red'.

c) Reduplication with prefix /ma-/

The prefix /ma-/ + basic form (V) can produce verbs as in examples: /ma-/ + /taoka/ 'to jump' → /maoka-naoka/ 'to jump', and /ma-/ + /sura/ 'to write' → /manura-nura/ 'to write'.

d) Reduplication with prefix /mo-/

The prefix /mo-/ + basic form (V)/(N) might result in verbs, for examples: /mo-/ + /lau/ 'to do' → /molau-lau/ 'to do', and /mo-/ + /manu/ 'cock' /momanu-manu/ 'to keep cocks'.

e) Reduplication with prefix /me-/

The prefix /me-/ with basic form (N)/Number produces verbs as shown in the examples: /me-/ + /ndro/ 'blood' → /mendro-ndro/ 'bleeding), and /me-/ + /drua/ 'two' → /mendrua-ndrua/ 'to devide into two'.

f) Reduplication with prefix /mu-/

The prefix /mu-/ with its basic form (V)/(N) may result in verbs as displayed in the examples: /me-/ + /hal6/ 'to take' → /muhal6-hal6/ 'to take', /me-/ + /baso/ 'to read' → /mubaso-baso/ 'to read', /me-/ + /ohe/ 'to bring' → /muohe-ohe/ 'to bring', and /me-/ + /faku/ 'to hoe' → /mufaku-faku/ 'to hoe', /me-/ + /fana/ 'to shoot' → /mufana-fana/ 'to shoot', and /me-/ + /fah6/ 'to stab' → /mufah6-fah6/ 'to stab'.

g) Reduplication with prefix /i-/

The prefix /i-/ + basic form (V)/(N) can create verbs as indicated in the examples: /i-/ + /hal6/ 'to take' → /ihal6-hal6/ 'to be taken', /i-/ + /rino/ 'to cook' → /irino-rino/ 'to be cooked', /i-/ + /tagu/ 'to sew' → /itagu-tagu/ 'to be sewed', /i-/ + /fah6/ 'to stab' → /ifah6-fah6/ 'to be stabbed', /i-/ + /fana/ 'to shoot' → /ifana-fana/ 'to be shot', and /i-/ + /gai/ 'fish' → /igai igai/ 'to fish'.

h) Reduplication with prefix /te-/

The prefix /te-/ + basic form (V)/(N) creates verbs; see the examples: /te-/ + /ab6l6'6/ 'strong' → /teab6l6-b6l6'6/ 'to make strong', /te-/ + /onoro/ 'shoulder' → /te'onoro-noro/ 'to be shouldered', /te-/ + /ohe/ 'to bring' → /teohe-ohe/ 'to be brought', /te-/ + /fah6/ 'to stab' → /tefah6-fahe/ 'to be stabled', /te-/ + /faku/ 'to hoe' → /tefaku-faku/ 'to be hoed, and /te-/ + /noro/ 'shoulder' → /teonoro-noro/ 'to be shouldered'.

i) Reduplication with prefix /a-/

The prefix /a-/ followed by basic form (V)/(N)/(Number) becomes the way to produce verbs, for examples: the /a-/ + /andre/ 'to ask for' → /angandr6-ngandr6/ 'to ask for', the /a-/ + /sura/ 'to write' → /anura-nura/ 'to write', the /a-/ + /erai/ 'to cout' → /angerai-ngerai/ 'to count', the /a-/ + /baru/ 'to dress' → /obaru-baru/ 'to wear dress', the /a-/ + /manu/ 'cock' → /omanu-manu/ 'to have cock', the /a-/ + /fitu/ 'seven' → /ofitu-fitu/ 'to make seven', and the /a-/ + /fulu/ 'ten' → /ofulu-fulu/ 'to devide into ten'.

vi) Reduplication with simulfix

In Nias language, reduplication with simulfix is also found and this process changes the basic form into verbs.

a) Reduplication with simulfix /a-6/

The simulfix /a-6/ + basic form (V)/(Adj)/(Number) produces verbs, for examples, /a-6/ + /sura/ 'to write' → /anura-nura'6/ 'to write', /a-6/ + /ikat/ 'to tie' → /am6b6-m6b6'6/ 'to tie', /a-6/ + /ar6u/ 'far' → /ar6u-r6u'6/ 'to become farther', /a-6/ + /dogo/ 'short' → /adogo-dogo'6/ 'to make short', /a-6/ + /dua/ 'two' → /odua-dua'6/ 'to devide into two', and /a-6/ + /fulu/ 'ten' → /ofulu-fulu/ 'to devide into ten'.

b) Reduplication with simulfix /la-6/

The simulfix /la-6/ + basic form (Adj)/(Number) produces some examples like /la-6/ + /jauh/ 'far' → /lar6u-r6u'6/ 'to

become farther', /la-6/ + /adogo/ 'short' → /laadogo-dogo'6/ 'to make short', /la-6/ + /dua/ 'two' → /laodua-dua'6/ 'to devide into two', and /la-6/ + /fulu/ 'ten' → /laofulu-fulu/ 'to devide into ten'.

c) Reduplication with Simulfix/la-g6/

The combination of the simulfix /la-g6/ with basic form (V)/(N) produces some examples like /la-g6/ + /b6b6/ 'tie' → /lab6b6-b6b6g6/ 'to be tied', /la-g6/ + /duhu/ 'true' → /laduhuduhug6/ 'to tell the truth', /la-6/ + /bato/ 'to stop' → /labatobatog6/ 'to be stopped', and /la-6/ + /singa/ 'edge' → /laosing-singag6/ 'to make edged'.

d) Reduplication with simulfix/la-si)

The simulfix /la-si) + basic form (V)/(Adj) produces verbs such as /la-si) + /faluxa/ 'to meet' → /lafaluxa-faluxaisi/ 'to be met', /la-si) + /fabali/ 'to divorce' → /lafabali-balisi/ 'to be divorced', /la-si) + /atali/ 'to economize' → /laatali-atalisi/ 'to be economized', and /la-si) + /baga/ 'beautiful' → /labagabagaisi/ 'to beautify'.

e) Reduplication with simulfix /la-ni)

Simulfix /la-ni)+Basic Form(V)/(N)2x□Verb Examples: /la-ni)/+gai/(=fish)→/lagai-lagaini/(=to be fished and fished), /la-ni)/+dadao/(=sit)→/ladao-daoni/(=to be at and sat), /la-ni)/+asio/(=salt)→/laasio-asioni/ (to be given salt and salt), /la-ni)/+dalu-dalu/(=drug)→/ladalu-daluni(to be given drug and drug)

f) Reduplication with simulfix /la-i/

The simulfix /la-i/ + basic form (N)/(Adj) can be seen in the following examples: /la-i/ + /sage/ 'roof' → /lasag6-sag6i/ 'to be roofed', /la-i/ + /langu/ 'poison' → /lalangu-langui/ 'to be poisoned', /la-i/ + /al6s6/ 'smooth' → /laas6-l6s6i/ 'to make smooth', and /la-i/ + /asoso/ 'to cook' → /laasoso-asosoi'6/ 'to make cooked'.

g) Reduplication with simulfix /fa-6/

The simulfix /fa-6/ + basic form (V)/(Adj) can be seen in the following examples, for instance, /fa-6/ + /baso/ 'to read' → /fabaso-baso/ 'to be read', /fa-6/ + /sura/ 'to write' → /fasurasura'6/ 'to be written', /fa-6/ + /raso/ 'to feel' → /farasorasoi'6/ 'to be felt', and /fa-6/ + /duhu/ 'true' → /faduhuduhu'6/ 'to make true'.

h) Reduplication with simulfix /fa-g6/

The simulfix /fa-g6/ + basic form (V)/(N) may create verbs as indicated in the examples /fa-g6/ + /faigi/ 'to see' → /faigifaigi/ 'to be seen', /fa-g6/ + /badu/ 'to drink' → /fabadubadug6/ 'to be drunk', /fa-g6/ + /rongo/ 'to listen' → /farongorongo/ 'to be listened, /fa-g6/ + /huhuo/ 'to talk' → /fahuhuhug6/ 'to be discussed', and /fa-g6/ + /ola/ 'fence' → /faolalolag6/ 'to be fenced'.

i) Reduplication with simulfix /mu-si/

The simulfix /mu-si/ + basic form (V)/(Adj) can be referred to the examples, such as, /mu-si/ + /d6ni/ 'to pull' → /mud6nid6nisi/ 'to be pulled', /mu-si/ + /an6i/ 'to climb' → /muan6an6isi/ 'to be climbed', /mu-si)/+rawi/ 'to tear' → /murawirawisi/ 'to be torn', /mu-si/ + /wai/ 'to finish' → /muawaiawai/ 'to be finished', and /mu-si/ + /amb6/ 'to minimize' →

/muamb6-amb6si/ 'to be minimized'.

j) Reduplication with simulfix /mu-i/

The following examples show the combination of the simulfix /mu-i/ and its basic forms, such as, /mu-i/ + /tag6/ 'to steal' → /mutag6-tag6i/ 'to be stolen', /mu-i/ + /t6r6/ 'to pass' → /mut6r6-t6r6i/ 'to pass' and, /mu-i/ + /andr6/ 'to ask for' → /muandr6-andr6i/ 'to ask for', /mu-i/ + /sag6/ 'roof' → /musag6-sag6i/ 'to make', /mu-i/ + /silako/ 'bad luck' → /musilako-silakoi/ 'to have bad luck', /mu-i/ + /alawa/ 'high' → /mualawa-lawai/ 'to become high', and /mu-i/ + /adogo/ 'short' → /muadogo-adogoi/ 'to make short'.

k) Reduplication with simulfix /mu-6/

The simulfix /mu-6/ + basic form (Adj) can be determined in the following examples: /mu-6/ + /ar6u/ 'far' → /muar6u-ar6u6/ 'to become farther', /mu-6/ + /adogo/ 'short' → /muado6-dogo6/ 'to make short', and /mu-6/ + /baga/ 'beautiful' → /mubaga-baga6/ 'to beautify'.

vii) Partial Reduplication through first syllable repetition

In Nias language there are six prefixes used in the process of reduplication and this is characterized by the process of first syllable repetition by the prefixes /ma-/ mo-/, /mu-/, /la-/, /i-/, and /te-/. The prefix /ma-/ is always followed by its partners such as /ta/, /tu/, /ti/, /fe/, /si/, /le/, /la/, or /ba/ as seen in the examples /ma-/ + /ta/ + /taba/ 'to cut' → /matataba/ 'to cut' and /ma-/ + /tu/ + /tunu/ 'to burn' → /matutunu/ 'to burn'. The prefix /mo-/ is sometimes followed by /te/, /lo/, /la/, /d6/, /ta/ or /le/, for examples, /mo-/ + /te/ + /teteu/ 'to pick' → /moteteu/ 'to pick' and /mo-/ + /lo/ + /owi/ 'to cut grass' → /mololowi/ 'to cut grass'. The prefix /mu-/ has several partners like /t6/, /ta/, /si/, /fe/, /ra/, /xa/, /du/, /bo/ and /D6/ as displayed in the examples /mu-/ + /t6/ + /t6r6i/ 'to pass' → /mut6t6r6i/ 'to pass' and /mu-/ + /ta/ + /tarai/ 'to kick' → /mutatarai/ 'to kick'.

Meanwhile, the partners of the prefix /la-/ are noted as /la/, /s6/, /si/, /tu/, /ha/ or /ta/ and their combination can be seen in the examples such as /la-/ + /la/ + /lau/ 'to do' → /lalalau/ 'to be done' and /la-/ + /s6/ + /sebi/ 'to pull' → /las6s6bi/ 'to be pulled'. The prefix /i-/ has some partners such as /ta/, /ti/, /d6/, /tu/, /la/, /si/, /fo/, and /fe/ and some examples can be shown such as /i-/ + /ta/ + /tarai/ 'to kick' → /itatarai/ 'to be kicked' and /i-/ + /d6/ + /d6bi/ 'to pull' → /id6d6bi/ 'to be pulled'. Finally, the prefix /te-/ has several partners such as /la/, /s6/, /d6/, /tu/, or /ta/; see the examples: /te-/ + /la/ + /lau/ 'to do' → /telalau/ 'to be done' and /te-/ + /s6/ + /s6bi/ 'to pull' → /tes6s6bi/ 'to be pulled'.

viii) Composition

In Nias language, composition is categorized when verbs are adjoined with two basic forms and have no changing meanings. This classification is formed by combining verb with verb, verb with noun, verb with adjective, and adjective with adjective. In verb + verb, the examples can be shown such as /fawawa/ 'to sell' + /fow6li/ 'to buy' → /famawa fow6li/ 'to sell and buy) and /makan/ 'to eat' + /mamadu/ 'to drink' → /manga mamadu/ 'to eat and drink'. About verb + noun the examples are /mondri/ 'to have bath' + /kefe/ 'money' → /mondri kefe/ 'to have a shower with money' and

/man6gi/ 'to make a hole' + /t6gi/ 'hole' → /man6gi t6gi/ 'to make holes'.

In case of verb + adjective one example might be determined such as mufan6 'to go' + /ab6l6/ 'fast' → /mufan6 ab6l6/ 'to go fast' and about adjective + noun there are two examples that can be understood: /axu/ 'hot' + /alit6/ 'fire' → /auxu alit6/ 'the heat of fire' and /alio/ 'fast' + /danga/ 'hand' → /alio danga/ 'fast hand'.

5. Conclusions

The process of verbs in Nias language are classified as 'intransitive and transitive verb. Intransitive verb can be grouped into transitive verb with affix and without affix, and verb with reduplication. While, transitive verb is also accompanied with affix and reduplication. Thus, the meaning of affix can be different with prefix, suffix, infix, and simulfix. The meaning of reduplication is also described as repetition based on the basic form of the words related to the statement of action and situation.

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