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**NOUN DERIVATION OF THE TYPICAL MINAHASA FOOD AND
BEVERAGE NAMES**

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ABSTRACT

Derivation of the name of typical Minahasa food and beverage is a change or replacement of the word class of verbs, adverbs, and adjectives into nouns. It occurs through the process of compounding, affixation, and reduplication. Free morpheme which appears is *ransak, tei, tu'tu, tape, segor, sende', rica, fresh, rukus*. Conversely, some morphemes or bound forms (affixes) are the prefix /pe-/, /wa-/, and /ko-/ ; infix /-in-/ ; suffix /-en/, and confixes /-in- + -an/ and /ka- + -an/ . Prefixes /pe-/, /wa-/, and /ko-/ ; infix /-in-/ ; suffix /-en/, and confixes /-in- + -an/ occur in the formation of derivational words of food, while drinks contain two morphemes (affixes), the infix /-in- / and confix (ka + -an). Thus, the derivation of the typical Minahasa food naming is called derivational affixes such as derivational prefix, infix, and confix. Meanwhile, derivational infix, and confix occur in a typical Minahasa drink. Empty derivation is not found in the typical Minahasa food and beverage since a single form, for example, *pangi, sa'ut, paniki, kawok, dan sopi* have a meaning that does not change the word class. In addition, the characteristics of the structure of its compounding: root + base (base + roots), that have a sense of the endocentric and exocentric compound words. Endocentric compounding is the most frequent.

Keywords: derivation, affixation, compounding, reduplication, endocentric and exocentric.

1. Background

The typical Minahasa food and drinks is a culture that is still durable and sustainable in the province of North Sulawesi. They appear as vocabulary of names considered as a meaningful form of preservation of language and culture in North Sulawesi, which distinguishes it from other cultures. In addition, the degradation of the use of local languages in Minahasa that leads to the loss of local language displaced by the use of Manado Malay language is a phenomenon and the fact happening in the Minahasa region and North Sulawesi. In this connection, the solution to preserve the language is found in the rise of the typical Minahasa food and drink vocabulary. The empirical fact stated that the names of the food and drink of Minahasa appear as a noun functioning multidimensionally in diversity in the lives of Minahasa people in the era of globalization.

Linguistically, the derivation is a word formation process which appears at the naming of typical Minahasa food and beverage. Minahasa has some local or regional languages used by the community including Tontemboan, Tombulu, Tonsea, and Tondano become the basis for revealing the formation of words in naming Minahasa food and beverages. The naming of typical Minahasa foods and drinks that brings shape variation is not based on administrative territory but the use of local languages in Minahasa. Morphological processes that generate the derivation needs to be examined in depth to determine how the form of the name or words of Minahasa food and drink which results in the form of lexical variation in local languages in Minahasa. It gave rise to variations in the form of typical Minahasa food and beverage names as manifest in their lexical gaps or overlap in the study of culture and language. The study should be observed through

morphological approach especially morphological processes such as the formation of words, the derivation.

Vocabulary of the typical Minahasa food and beverage appears as a noun word class types as a result of the process of word class change of the verb, adjective, or adverb. Therefore, the formation of words that occurs, ie, the derivation of the verb, adjective, or adverb into a noun. Meanwhile, derivational prefix, infix, dsuffixes, and derivational konfiks (combination of affixes) appears on derivational process. Morphological process is a process of combining morphemes into words. Morpheme is the smallest form, while the largest is the word. The process consists of morphological affixation, reduplication, suppletion, and empty modification (Samsuri, 1997). This is in accordance with the statement of Leech (1968) which states that modern grammar consists of three parts, namely inflection, derivation (word formation), and syntax. Derivation is part of morphology. Derivation lists the process of forming new words from existing words (or root, base). Derivation is different construction than the base distribution. Complicated construction is the result of merger between two or more morphemes. Aronoff and Fudeman (2005) state that the derivation involves the creation of one lexeme to another lexeme, eg selector or selecton of select. Dervasional process consists of compounding, empty derivation, affixation, and reduplication. Vocabulary as the typical Minahasa food and beverage names appear as a noun word class as a result of the process of word class change of the verb, adjective, or adverb.

2. Research Method

This study was based on field linguistic-synchronous research to describe the formation of words that appear as the name of typical Minahasa food and beverage. The method used to obtain the data is uninvolved observation (Bungin, 2007: 57; Moleong, 2000) which was supported by recording and note taking techniques (Bungin, 2003; Sudaryanto, 1993: 25). Later, in-depth interview method was also applied in particular to obtain information.

3. Discussion

Lexical form of the name of typical Minahasa food and beverages can be observed through morphological and syntactic theory. Morphological theory is used to view the process of merging of the morphemes into words. Meanwhile, syntactic theory is used to see the combination of words as a phrase.

The name of typical food and drink as the affixed word can be divided again into the root experiencing affixation in the form of a prefix, infix, and suffix. From the theory of morphology, especially the theory of word formation (affixation) the form of word includes the derivational verbs, the adjectives, or adverbs.

Vocabulary of Minahasa food and beverage names appear as a noun resulting from the process of word class change of the verb, adjective, or adverb. Therefore, in the word formation a derivation occurs from verb, adjective, or adverb into a noun. Vocabularies that undergo word class changes from verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are *tinoransak*, *posana*, *kinetor*, *sinegor*, *kasegaran*, *pedaal*, *peraal*, *tinape*, *tinu'tuan*, *pinaraci*, *kotei*, *warukus*, *bobengka*, and *kokole*.

In the vocabulary, it appears that the root as the base is a different word class that appears as the name of typical Minahasa food and beverage.

Food and beverages constitute or include the countless noun (mass nouns). Food and drinks can be calculated if it is given an article in the form of a number for example, one plate, one portion. Accordingly, the food and drinks at the Minahasa community named by reference *talun* 'forest' and *uma* 'garden' are based on cognition or convention of the Minahasa community as a cultural concept to be observed as a noun on the linguistic level.

The process of word formation coming from the word class of verbs, adjectives, and adverbs into a noun which is considered as a derivation can be described as follows..

Derivational processes in the typical Minahasa food and drink vocabulary name consists of compounding, affixation, and reduplication.

1. Compounding

Compounding is a construction which consists of two morphemes or two words or more. The construction could be: root + root, base + base, or alone. The name of typical Minahasa food and beverage is a construction of root + base (base + roots), that have a single understanding. Each language has its own compounding structure.

1.1 Endosentric

Compound words of Minahasa food and drinks, include *woku daong*, *woku blanga*, *kawok Santang*, *garo rica*, and *Sayor pait*. Compounding of the vocabulary is a merger or combination of two interrelated words.

Woku daong is the name of the fish food wrapped in leaves. *Woku* belongs to a verb, *daong* to a noun. The word combinations are verbs and nouns into nouns. The structure of constituent consists of verbs and nouns.

Woku blanga is the name of the fish food cooked in a skillet. *Woku* belongs to verbs, *blanga* to nouns. The word combinations are verbs and nouns into nouns. The structure of elements consists of verbs and nouns.

Kawok Santang is the name of the dish from mice meat. *Kawok* belongs to nouns, *Santang* belongs to nouns. The word combinations are verbs and nouns into nouns. The structure of constituent consists of nouns and verbs.

Garo rica is the name of a fish meal mixed with *rica* 'chili'. *Garo* 'scratch' belongs to verbs, *rica* 'chili' belongs to nouns. The word combinations are verbs and nouns into nouns. The structure of constituent elements consists of verbs and nouns.

Sayor pait is the name of vegetable. *Sayor* belongs to a noun, *pait* to an adverb. The word merger is from a noun and adverb into nouns. The structure of constituent consists of nouns and adverbs.

Compounding of the typical Minahasa food and beverage noun indicates an endocentric compound representing a compound of two words that produces a word of food name as a noun with a combined rule of verb and noun or vice versa, as well as nouns and adverbs. The characteristic of structure is the base and root, or root and base.

1.2 Exocentric

This construction is found in the name of typical Minahasa food and drinks *rodo rica*. *Rica* is the noun taking the form of an object included in

foodstuffs. *Rodo* is derived from the word *sorodo* 'greedy'. Logically *rica* 'chili' has nothing to do with *rodo* because *rica* is not a living creature. *Rodo* 'greedy' is the nature of human beings.

Pasha Ungu is a name of drink for groups of people who like to drink. *Pasha Ungu* is the name of a band that was adopted as the name of a drink produced from some kind of liquid mixed with water that has been distilled. No one has the name *ungu*. The name of drink, *pasha ungu* and the food *rica rado* are categorized as a phrase.

2. Affixation

Morphological process in the form of affixation process, namely the combination of root or base with affixes. There are three kinds of affix, namely prefix, infix, and suffix. Complex derivation on morphological processes can be observed in the affixation and reduplication.

2.1 Typical Food of Minahasa

1. Prefixation

a. Prefix *pe-*

Prefix *pe-* contained in food name *pedaal*, and *peraal*. Affixation process in the words *peraal* and *pedaal* can be explained as follows. *Pedaal* and *peraal* are the food names in Tontemboan language. Both names of the food have the same meaning, namely porridge mixed vegetables. *Pedaal* is a combination of the root *daal* and prefix */pe-/*. *Peraal* is the lexical form of the combined root *raal* 'mixed' coupled with the prefix */pe- /*.

The form / pe- / merged with *daal* 'mixed' into *pedaal* 'vegetable mush' is found in the village area Tombasian, otherwise the shape /pe-/ merged with *raal* to become *peraal* 'vegetable mush' is used in the District of Kawangkoan in Minahasa regency. If both forms are compared, there would be existing variations of sound or allomorph between consonant /d / and /r/. Variations in sound with the phoneme /d/ and /r/ is a sound variation due to different locations of use in the area of administrative territory scale of village and district. Village administrative area is smaller than the district.

b. Prefix ko-

Prefix ko- presents in the form of a word as food name *kotei*. Prefix ko- is attached to *tei* which means objects such as dirt or *tei* derived from *tea* meaning there is nothing or not. *Tei* can also be taken from *dei* meaning nothing. Ko- is indicated equal with ko that means you are included in the second person singular substitute word.

Prefix *ko-* is found on *kokole* as the name of a typical Minahasa cake. This cake contains material in the form milled corn and mixed with palm sugar and coconut milk. In word formation of *kokole* which is an addition to the prefix *ko-* in *kole* derived from the word *kile* 'tickling, tingling' followed by deletion of /i/ to become /o/ as sound harmonization of *kokole* and not *kokile*. The harmonization with the vowel /o/ after the placement of the consonant /k/ can be seen also in the word *ko'kok*, *kokosi*, *kokoan*.

c. Prefix wa-

Face prefixes contained in the word of Minahasa typical food *warukus*.

The word *warukus* comes from the root *rukus* 'thin' that gets addition of *wa-*. *Warukus* is the name of food *woku*, which particularly on the use of food ingredients such as fresh water fish *payangka*.

The rule of word formation is *warukus* -- \rightarrow *wa* + *rukus* = *warukus*.

d. Prefix *bo-*

Prefix *bo-* contained in *bobangka*. Prefix *bo-* is added to the root *bangka* derived from *bangka* 'swelling'. *Bobangka* cake is a cake with coconut ingredient, glutinous rice flour and palm sugar. A metaphorical meaning contained in *bobangka* since it implies denotative meaning of female genital. The word formation rule is *bangka* or *bangka* that gets prefix *bo-*.

2. Infixation

a. Infix *-in-*

Lexical form containing infix *-in-* is seen in the following name of the typical Minahasa foods. For example, *tinoransak*, *kinetor*, *sinegor*, *tinape*, and *tinu'tuan*.

The explanation of word formation by insertion *-in-* is as follows.

Word formation of *tinoransak* can be observed in the *-in-* insertion to the words *ransak* and *tou* 'person'. The word *tou* undergoes deletion of vowel /o/ and /u/ or sound /ou/. Insertion of *-in-* to the word caused consonant /t/ to be followed by the vowel /i/. The position of the vowel /i/ following consonants appears also in the formation of words *kinetor*, *sinegor*, *tinutu'an* and *tinape*. In *kinetor*, the root is *ketor* 'cut'. . The word has the root word *sinegor* *segor* The word *tinutu'an* has the root *tu'tu* 'cook' that got *-in-* insertion and suffix *-an*. There is also the name of the

food with affixes, such as *tinoransat*, *tinutu'an*, *kinetor* but emerged as monolexeme which means one lexeme or a word having an insertion. *Kinetor* consists of the root *ketor* that gets the insertion */-in-/*, while *tinutu'an* consists of a root *tinu'un* plus *tuan* to become *tinutu'an* undergoing a deletion of consonant */t/* and the vowel */u/* in the merger of two lexeme. Other versions are *tinu'tuan* formed from the root *tutu* with an insertion of */-in-/* and suffix */-an/*.

3) Suffixation

a. Sufiks *-na*

Suffix */-na/* found in foods name *posana*. The root of the word as a base word has an insertion of suffix *-na* basic experience. Rules of word formation is */posan 'taboo' + -na --- / → posana*. In the process of word formation it appears that the replacement of the word class from *posan* as an adjective becoming a noun resulting from suffix *-na* insertion

b. Sufiks *-en*

Sufiks *-en* is found in food name *sende'en*. The root of the word *sende* gets additional *-en*

4) Confixation

Confix consists of infix *-in-* and suffix *-an*. Confixation on typical food of Minahasa occurred in the combined infix *-in-* coupled with the suffix *-an* on the word *tinu'tuan*. The root of the word *tutu* gets *-in-* insertion and additional suffix *-an*. The rule of word formation is *tutu + (-in- + -an) --- → tinutuan*.

2.2 The typical drink of Minahasa

a. Infixation

Infix *-in-* appear on the word *pinaraci*

In the naming of typical Minahasa drink a derivational process of infix *-in-* appears on *pinaraci*. The root of the word is *raci* 'mix' which received an additional prefix *pa-* and infix *-in-*. The word formation rule of *pinaraci* is /*pa-* + *raci* + *-in-*/. Infix *-in-* was inserted in the formation of word so that the position of the vowel /i/ was after consonant /p/. Position tendency of vowel /i/ located after the consonant /p/, /t/, and /k/ occurs in the name of typical Minahasa food and drinks as appearing on the words *pinaraci*, *tinoransak*, *tinu'tuan*, *tinape*, and *kinetor*.

b. Confixation

Konfiks /*ka* + *-an* / consists of a prefix *ka-* and suffix *-an*.

The derivation can be observed in the change of word class from adjective into a noun *kasegaran* as the name of Minahasa drinks. The construction is complicated with the first layer *segar*, the second *layer* *segaran*, and the third layer *kasegaran*.

3. Reduplication

Reduplication as a repetition of the word formation process can be observed in the name of typical Minahasa food and drinks as follows.

Dabu-dabu is the name of Minahasa dish consisting of tomatoes, red onions, and peppers. *Dabu* has a meaning that smells bad like pus as word class

adjective switching into a noun when reduplicated into *dabu-dabu* as the name of the food 'sauces'.

4. Conclusion

Derivation of the name of typical Minahasa food and drinks occur through compounding, affixation, and reduplication. Free morpheme which appears includes *tei, ransak, tu'tu, tape, segor, sende', rica, segar, and rukus*. Bound morpheme or affix that appear are the prefix *ko-, pe-, wa-, and ko-*; infix *-in-*; suffix *-en*, and confix */-in- + -an / and /ka + -an /*.

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