# AFFIXATION OF BUGINESS PATTINJO DIALECT IN BENTENG PINRANG

## ABDUL HARIS SUNUBI

*SekolahTinggi Agama Islam Negeri Parepare*

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this reserch is to discuss the affixation of vernacular Indonesia as general lay and specially the vernacullar of Benteng Pinrang society. In Benteng Pinrang use Buginess language pattinjo dialect. This dialect is different with other because this dialect is combination of Enrekang Language and Buginess Pinrang dialect. It is called assimilation. This research used descriptive method which is mean to give description about the cause of Benteng society use Pattinjo dialect. In this research, the researcher use qualitative research as design of this research. Qualitative is the collection, analysis, and interpretation of comprehensive and visual (non numerical) data. Qualitative research is the collection analysis and interpretation of comprehensive. Source of data this research is the native speaker of pattinjo dialect who live in Benteng Pinrang Parepare. Based on observation of the researcher in Benteng Pinrang most the people used native language in communication and interaction with other people. The native language of Benteng society is Bugis language dialect pattinjo. Bugis Language dialect pattinjo happen because there is assimilation between Bugis language and Enrekang Language.

*Keywords : Linguistic, Language, Vernacular, and Dialect*

## ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk membahas afiksasi dari vernakular Indonesia pada umumnya, dan khusus vernacullar masyarakat Benteng Pinrang. Di daerah Benteng Pinrang masyarakat menggunakan bahasa Bugis dengan dialek Pattinjo. Dialek ini berbeda dengan lainnya karena dialek ini adalah kombinasi antara bahasa Enrekang dan dialek Bugis Pinrang. Hal ini disebut asimilasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif yang bermaksud memberikan gambaran tentang sebab masyarakat Benteng menggunakan dialek Pattinjo. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan paradigmapenelitian kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data diperoleh melalui analisis dan interpretasi data yang komprehensif dan visual. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah penutur asli dari dialek Pattinjo yang tinggal di Benteng Pinrang Parepare. Berdasarkan pengamatan peneliti di Benteng Pinrang kebanyakan orang menggunakan bahasa asli dalam komunikasi dan interaksi dengan orang lain. Bahasa asli masyarakat Benteng adalah bahasa Bugis dengan dialek Pattinjo. Bahasa Bugis dengan dialek Pattinjo terjadi karena adanya asimilasi antara bahasa Bugis dan bahasa Enrekang.

*Kata kunci: Linguistik, Bahasa, Vernakular, dan Dialek*

# INTRODUCTION

Vernacular in Indonesia is worth culture, therefore local culture should be maintained. And in other side, local language has the important role as the identity or symbol of society. Local language should have it is role as identify symbol of the society and it appreciated and maintained by the speaker. Local language had chance to be with Indonesia language hand in hand with national language. The availability of both language as one, could make intensive contract between Indonesia language and local language.

James Howel (1688) states that a vernacular is the native language or native dialect of specific population as opposed to a language of wider communication that is second language or foreign language to the population, such as national language, standard language, or lingua franca.

Related to explanation abovevsernacular is the language which is locally used. In this case, this kind of language is only used the people whose ethnic

is similar. For example the buginess language as one the four language in south Sulawesi is spoken especially by the buginess people or the people of other tribe who can speak out of this language. The native speaker of buginess language are the buginess people of Pangkep, Barru, Parepare, Sidrap, Wajo, Bone, Bulukumba and Pinrang.

The buginess language is one aspect of buginess culture which also contributes to enrich the national culture of Indonesia as a tool of communication. Buginess language is used to make relationship with other buginess people. It can be proved by their daily life where in any kinds of relationship this used their regional language.

Buginess language, special in Pinrang regency it is found two kinds of dialect namely buginess language and pattinjo dialect is most used by the people who live in north and west area of Pinrang regency. The Pattinjo dialect is used by the people from sub district which consist of Bunging, Lembang, Kassa, Bilajeng and Benteng village. This statement is supported by some opinions.

## SIGNIFICANCE AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE RESEARCH

The significance of the research explained any aspect of language or dialect that a part of morphological process. And also to know the dialect of Buginess Pattinjo beside that to know the position of phonem of Buginess Pattinjo. While the contribution of this research is to help the society of Buginess Pattinjo Special for the young generation to study this language because the young generation now did not care about this dialect.

## METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

Method is the way to collect the data. Method will be used in this research is descriptive method which is mean to give

description about the cause of Benteng society use Pattinjo dialect and the kinds of affixation of this language also cover solution of the problem which analyzed and described in this study. In this research, the researchers use qualitative research as design of thisresearch. Qualitative is the collection, analysis, and interpretation of comprehensive and visual (non numerical) data in order to gain insight into particular phenomenon of the interest. Qualitative research is the collection analysis and interpretation of comprehensive. (Gay 2006). Source of data this research is the native speaker of pattinjo dialect who live in BentengPinrangParepare. In Benteng most of peole use pattinjo to make communication in their daily activity in this research the research use purposive sampling. Purposive sampling referred to as judgment sampling is the process of selecting sampling that is believe to be preventatives of given population. In order words, the researcher select source of data using his experience and knowledge of the group to be of source of data (Gay 2006). In this case, and based the explanation about purposive. The source of data is the native speaker of this language who understand the structure of this language.

While in collecting the data, the researchers do observation and interview for the native speaker of pattinjo dialect. In doing interview the researchers use structure interview and unstructured interview. Structure interview, the researchers has set of specific question that elicit specific information from the respondents while unstructured interview is little more than causal conversation. Beside that the researchers record what the native speaker said in their conversation.In collecting data, field research will be carried out by doing research in the object of the study. In this research the writer used some techniques as the instrument to collect data in this study there are: (1) observation, the researcher observe the situation in Benteng Pinrang,(2) interview, the writer give some questions the society who spoken buginese pattinjo dialect and to know

of the caused of benteng society used pattinjo dialect and the kinds of affixation. So the writer make agreement to get accurate data which related to the study by doing dialogue.In analyzing the gathered data, the researchers give description data that derive from the researchers' observation and the researchers' interview. In doing observation the researcher explain more detail the chronological notes about what the researchers sees, hears. And data derive from the researchers' interview is analyzed to give description about the affixation of buginese Pattinjo dialect in Benteng Pinrang.

## FINDING

### Definition of Linguistic

Linguistic has also been define by many linguist. According to Wardhaut (1972), linguistic is the scientific study of language. Oxford advance dictionary (1980) define linguistic as the science of language. Lado (1964) states that linguistic the science that describes the classifies language. The linguist identifies and describe the unit patterns of the sound system, the words are morpheme, phrase and sentence, that is the structure of language. According to Hatman and Stock (1972:123) linguistic is the field of study subject of which is language. Linguistic study language as man's ability to communicate, as individual expression, as the common heritage of a speech community, as spoken sound, as written test.

Linguistic as the scientific study of language must conform to the following requirements: first linguistic must have subject matter. The subject matter of linguistic is all system of articulated sounds used today by humans in their carrying on of their affairs, that is, all living language. It is also includes records of language that have been used at some time in the past. Second, linguistic produce careful objective description, the method of observation used linguistic are various, including simple listening, phonetic transcription, and the used of various instrument, such as oscillograps, soudspectrograph, and

kymicograps. The third, linguistic make generalization. The kind of generalization made by linguistic are primarily statement about the systematic selection and arrangement of significant sound and groups of sound which are actually used by native speakers. Other kinds of generalization include statement about the changes which have taken place in specific language in the past and about the genetic and other relationships between languages both at present and in the past. Fourth, linguistic make prediction, the prediction made by linguistic are principally of the nature of grammars and dictionaries which say, in effect, if you use these sound and groups of sound in the pattern of arrangement here describe, native language will understand you and you will respond in it is predicted way.

### What is Sentence

According to Cook (1969), sentence is grammatical unit or construction in which constitute is any utterance with final intonation contour, and the constituent are the clauses, connecting particles, and intonation patterns. Meanwhile, Bloomfield (1933), define the sentence as independent linguistic form, not include by virtue of any grammatical construction in any larger form. Beside that sentence as constitute which is not constituent, grammatical form which is not construction with any grammatical form.

### Concept of Word

We think of words as the basic units of language. When a baby begins to speak, the way the excited mother reports what has happened is: 'Sally (or Tommy) has said her (or his) first word!' We would be surprised at a mother who described little Tommy's or Sally's first utterance as a sentence. Sentences come later, we are inclined to feel, when words are strung together meaningfully. That is not to say that a sentence mustalways consist of more than one word. One-word commands such as 'Go!' or 'Sit!', although they crop up relatively

seldom in everyday conversation or reading, are not in any way odd or un-English. Nevertheless, learning to talk in early childhood seems to be a matter of putting words together, not of taking sentences apart.

There is a clear sense, then, in which words seem to be the building blocks of language. Even as adults, there are quite a few circumstances in which we use single words outside the context of any actual or reconstruct able sentence. Here are some examples: • warning shouts, such as 'Fire!' • conventional commands, such as 'Lights!', Camera!', 'Action!' • items on shopping lists, such as 'carrots', 'cheese', 'eggs'. It is clear also that words on their own, outside sentences, can be sorted and classified in various ways.

A comprehensive classification of English words according to meaning is a thesaurus, such as *Roget's Thesaurus*. But the kind of conventional classification that we are likely to refer to most often is a dictionary, in which words are listed according to their spelling in alphabetical order. Given that English spelling is so erratic, a common reason for looking up a word in an English dictionary is to check how to spell it. But another very common reason is to check what it means. In fact, that is what a dictionary entry basically consists of: an association of a word, alphabetically listed, with a definition of what it means, and perhaps also some 4information about grammar (the word class or part of speech that the word belongs to) and its pronunciation. Here, for example, is a specimen dictionary entry for the word *month*, based on the entry given in the.

## What is Morphology

*Morphology* refers to the study of forms. Linguistics *morphology* refers to the study of words, their internal structure and the mental process that are involved in word formation (Arnoff and Fudeman, 2005, O'Grady, Cuzman, 1997). It is '… the study of the hierarchical and relational aspects of words and the operation on lexical items according to word formation rules to produce other lexical items' (Leong and Parkinson, 1995, p. 237).

Traditionally, a word can be divided into the minimal linguistic units that bear meanings or grammatical functions (i.e.*morphemes*). In line with the traditional definition, Coates (1999) identifies four criteria of what it takes to be a morpheme. A morpheme should have a meaning or function, recur in other words with a related meaning (e.g. *un-* in *unbelievable* and *unhappy*), and be involved in a pattern of interchange (e.g. – *est*in *longest* can be substituted with another morpheme such as, - *er*). Morphemes can be classified as free or bound. Simply, *free morphemes* are those that can exist in their own (e.g. *book* in *notebooks*), whereas *bound morphemes* cannot (e.g. –*s* in *notebooks*) (Coates, 1999).

The word *reestablishments* can be broken into four morphemes: *re-*, *establish*, *-ment*, *-s*. *Establish* is called the *root*. The root is the core of a word to which other morphological units are attached. *Establish* can also be a *stem* (i.e. a base morpheme to which other elements are 7 attached). A stem can be simple (*establish*) or complex (*establishment*). *Re-* and – *ment*and –*s* are called *affixes*. Affixes can appear in the forms of: • prefixes (e.g. *re-*): bound morphemes that are attached in front of a stem. suffixes (e.g. *s*): bound morphemes that are attached at the end of a stem. circumfixes: bound morphemes that are attached simultaneously before and after the stem (not applicable to English language). infixes: bound morphemes that are attached in the middle of a stem (not in English).

Morphemes are further categorized into *lexical morphemes* (e.g. *-full*, *-ness*, etc) or *grammatical morphemes* (e.g. –*ed*, *-s*). Grammatical morphemes are part of *inflectional morphology* that underlies the processes involved in building grammatical word forms. Words that contain inflection are called *inflected words* (e.g. *larger*, *willing*, *biggest*, *bottles*, etc) Lexical morphemes are part of *derivational morphology* that is concerned with the processes involved in building lexical

word forms (Coates, 1999). Derivational morphemes are of two types: class 1 and 2. Class 1 morphemes trigger changes to the base and/ or changes to stress assignment (e.g. –*ity*in *sanity*, - *ive*in *productive*) while class 2 morphemes do not (e.g. – *ness* in *promptness*, -*less*in *hairless*) (O'Grady, Cuzman, 1997). Words that contain derivation are called *derivatives* or *derived words* (e.g. *dehumanize, unsatisfactory,* etc).

The study of morphology has been approached by two complementary approaches: analytic and synthetic (see Arnoff and Fudeman, 2005). These approaches reflect two dimensions of learners' morphological knowledge of word formation. The analytic approach is concerned with morpheme identification or breaking words down into its meaningful components. For example, *notebooks* can be recognized as *note-book-s*. Learners can segment different meaningful chunks that 8 constitute a word (Mc-Bride-Chang *et al.*, 2005). The synthetic approach, on the other hand, is concerned with productivity of morphological structure or bringing the smallest pieces (morphemes) together to form words. It is assumed that learners know what the pieces are in order to be able to construct new meaning into words (Arnoff and Fudeman, 2005, Mc-Bride-Chang *et al.*, 2005).

Therefore, analysis is subsequent to synthesis, or synthesis presupposes analysis. The question of whether morphemes are discrete units, as structuralists believe, distinguishes structuralists' and connectionists' views in morphology. From connectionists' perspective, morphemes can also be defined as pairings between sound/ phonological representations and meaning/ semantic information (formmeaning correspondence) (Gonnerman, Seidenberg, Anderson, 2007). Below is a very brief summary of how those two approaches differ in their views on morphological information, especially the representation of complex words.

According to Crystal (1980:232-233) morphology is a branch the use of morpheme. In general morphology is divided into two fields.

The study of inflectional and the study of word formation. It emphasis is on the technique of analyzing words into morphemes, especially as practice by American linguistic.

According to Bauer (1983:33) morphological studies the internal structure of word form. In morphology, the analyst divides word form into its constituent formatives. And to explain the sequence of each formative. Morphology can be divided into two branches namely, inflectional morphology and word formation ( also are call lexical morphology).According to Rodman(1983:43) morphology is study of word formation and the internal structure of words and the rules of the which what are formed part of linguistics competence include knowledge of the morpheme and how they are combined.

According to O'grady(1989:89) state that morphology is a component of generative transformational grammar which studies the internal structure of words, especially complex words. Furthermore, they distinguish between general morphology which applies for all language and specific morphology which only applies for a particular language.

Morphology is at the conceptual centre of linguistics. This is not because it is the dominant subdiscipline, but because morphology is the study of word structure, and words are at the interface between phonology, syntax and semantics. Words have phonological properties, they articulate together to form phrases and sentences, their form often reflects their syntactic function, and their parts are often composed of meaningful smaller pieces. In addition, words contract relationships with each other by virtue of their form; that is, they form paradigms and lexical groupings. For this reason, morphology is something all linguists have to know about. The centrality of the word brings with it two important challenges. First, there is the question of what governs morphological form: how is allomorphy to be described? The second is the question of what governs the syntactic and semantic function of morphological units, and how these interact

with syntax and semantics proper. There is a less enviable aspect to this centrality. Morphology has been called 'the Poland of linguistics' – at the mercy of imperialistically minded neighbors. In the heyday of American structuralism, morphology and phonology were the principal objects of study. Monographs entitled 'The Grammar of L', for some language L, would frequently turn out to consist of the phoneme system of L and its morphology.

However, the study of morphology in generative linguistics was largely eclipsed by phonology and syntax in the early days (though it is up to historians of linguistics to say exactly why). Ultimately, it came to be that when morphology was considered at all, it was regarded as essentially either a part of phonology or a part of syntax. True, there were a number of important works on morphology, mainly inflectional morphology, such as Kiefer's (1973) work on Swedish, Bierwisch's (1967) study of German and Warburton's (1973) paper on Greek inflection; but it was not until Halle's (1973) short programmatic statement that linguistics at large began to appreciate that there was a vacuum in linguistic theory where morphology should be. This was followed in 1974 by two particularly influential MIT dissertations, later published as Aronoff (1976) and Siegel (1979), proposing radically different approaches to the subject.

## What is Word

Cristal (1980:283) states that words is an utterance unit which has universal intuitive recognition by the native speaker, either in spoken language or in writing language. But there are some difficulties to reach the consistent use of that term of the other categories of linguistic description and in the comparison with other language which have different structural type. This problem is related to the identification and definition of word. This problems includes the determination on word boundaries as well as status.

O'grady and Doborsky (1989:91) state that the definition of words which is most generally accepted by linguist is that words is a smallest free form, that is element that occur independently in various position in sentence. Furthermore, they stated that all words into two main categories, namely (1) the category of closed words covering function words.(2) the category open words, covering major lexical categories such as noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. To these major lexical item will include its pronunciation (phonology) information on its meaning (semantics), to what lexical items.

## Definition of Affixation

Affixation is a part of morphological study that belong to grammar. An affixation is a letter or sound or group of letter or sound which change the meaning or the function of the words. Affixed are those (causal small) part of words that modify the central meaning in semantic way.

The simple and most direct mean perhaps addition of some affixed material to the form to which it applies affixes appearing before the root are prefix those coming after that are suffix, one coming in side on (other wise un analyzable) root are infixed and suffix are commixed.

An affixes bound morpheme that occurred before or within or after root affixes are different according to the function and position as we can see the explanation affixes may function in two distinct ways, those are : Inflectional and derivational. Since an affixed a bound morpheme is always attach to another morpheme it can not stand alone with the meaning.

Affixation is morphological process, it is one of the way to form a word from the basic form more complex form. Affixation is the most common process of word formation it any of basic form is added with any affix. The process of adding a prefix and suffix to the root is call affixation.

## What is Dialect

The term of dialect was usually linked with substandard from which had low status. And was given negative connotative, related social linguistic point of view that considered speaker estimation about similarity of isolect and social election related to language and it is treatment. In other words dialect was estimation of comparison result with another eminent isolect. As branch of linguistic. It was always based on the developed conception linguistic these concept were used in linguistic like phoneme, allophone, and morphophonemic.

According to Heinz Kloss (1967) the term of dialect from the ancient Greek) dialectos (discourse) is used in two distinct ways, even by linguist. One usage refers to variety of language that is characteristic of particular group of the language's speaker. The term is applied most often to regional speech patterns, but dialect may also be defined by other factors, such as social class. Dialect that is associated with the particular social class can be termed a sociolect, dialect that is associated with particular ethnic group can be term etnolec.

# DISCUSSION

Based on observation of the researcher in BentengPinrang most the people used native language in communication and interaction with other people. The native language of Benteng society is Bugis language dialect pattinjo. Bugis Language dialect pattinjo happen because there is assimilation between Bugis language and Enrekan Language. The people from Enrekan come to BentengPinrang. They associate and make interaction with local people of BentengPinrang.

In interaction between local people and Enrekan people, Enrekan language is dominant because if we hear the language the native speaker of Bugis Language inPinrang did not understand. From their interaction, the researcher overview of the BugisPattinjo sound system, its alphabet is based on Arabic which is a consonantal system and contains thirty two letters: twenty three consonants and six vowels. Of the six vowels, there are three lax vowels (/ a /, /e /, / o /) and three tense vowels (/a /, / i /, /u /) as well as two diphthongs /ei /, /ou/ and a total of twenty nine phonemes. The classification of Buginesspattinjo consonants according to place of articulation (horizontal column) and manner of articulation (vertical column) is given in Table followed by the examples of Pattinjo consonants in words.

## Consonant

Most words on the phonology of bugines dialect pattinjo recognize that it makes use 20 consonant sound [P,b,t,k,g,f,s,h,c,j,m,n, and r] the symbols (s),(c), (j).

These consonants may further be characterized in general phonetic terms by means of the following chart:

| Manner of Articulation | Place of Articulation | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bilabial | Dental Alveolar | Alveolar Palatal | Velar | Glotal |
| Plosive (Vl)(vd) | P | T | | K | h |
| Fricatives (VL) (Vd) | B | d | | g | |
| Affricatives (Vd) (Vl) | (f) | s | (s) | | |
| Nasal (Vl)(Vl) | | (z) | | | |
| Lateral (Vd) (Vl) | | | | | |
| Trill(Vd) (VL) | | | | | |
| Approximants (Vd)(Vl) | m | N | | | |
| | | I | | | |

## Vowels

Most words dealing with the sound system of bugines dialect pattinjo claim that there are six vowels phoneme in bugines dialect pattinjo. The six vowels phonem are usually represented by symbols : /I,e,a,u,o/. these vowels can further be characteristic in general phonetic terms by means of the following chart.

| Unrounded | | Rounded | |
|---|---|---|---|
| High | Front | Central | Back |
| Mid | I | a | u |
| Low | E | a | o |

Beside vowel and consonant, the researcher found out morpheme, morph, allomorm in buginespattinjo. And it has also free morphemes, bound morpheme, full words, function words affixes, bound stem, prefix, and suffix.

## The process of affixation in Buginese Pattinjo dialect

The writer get information from the native speaker that prefix in buginespattinjo dialect just prefix /ma/ and /pa/. while suffix in bu`ginespattinjo dialect is /ng/ related to the native speaker that if prefix /ma/ change become /mang/. In this case prefix /ma/ change the world class from noun become verb. And prefix /pa/ change the word class from verb to noun (person). While suffix /ang/ chang the word class from verb to abstract noun. To know each the usage prefix and suffix. It can be seen in example below:

*Prefix /ma/*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ma + allo | mangallo' | To dry |
| Ma + alli | mangalli' | to buy |
| Ma + allai | manggalai | to absent |
| Ma + indang | mangindang | to tend |
| Ma + issi | mangissi | to teeth |
| Ma + iso | mangiso | to drink |
| Ma + undang | mangundang | to invited |
| Ma + Untung | manguntung | to hit |
| Ma + enre | mangenre | to climb |
| Ma + alle | mangele | to insult |
| Ma +olli | mangolli | to call |

Based on the data above, prefix / ma/ .it cannot change the class of the word. In this case prefix /ma/ just maintaining the class of the word.
Example:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ma + paddi | mapaddi | To make poor |
| Ma + pacco | mappacco | To color |
| Ma + bola | mabbola | to build |
| Ma + balu | mabbalu | to sell |
| Ma + motoro | mamotoro | go by motorcycle |
| Ma + wase | mawase | to axe |

This data point out that if prefix /ma/ add root of word. The rood word become verb. It is mean that prefix /ma/ can change the class of the word. From noun become verb. It is conclude that there is derivational morphology. And if prefix /ma/ is added by dental / alveolar with consist of phonem t, d, s,m,l,n, and r.

So, prefix /ma/ undergone additional phonem at the basic of word.
Example:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ma + tande | matande | high |
| Ma +dani | maddani | longing |
| Ma +sangking | masangking | to harvest |
| Ma +sakking | masaking | to tie |
| Ma + lampe | malampe | long |
| Ma + Lilling | malilling | dark |

Beside that prefix /ma/ if added by phonem palatal. So prefix / ma/ did not get additional phonem.
Example:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ma + nasu | manasu | to cook |
| Ma + golla | magolla | to sweet |
| Ma + kabong | makabong | bad smell |

These data above shows that affixation process by using word formation rules, underlying representation, readjustment rules, surface structure, and phonological rules.
Example :
Kumandeki = let's eat please
(#)( mande/V)(pre)+(suf)(v)
(#)(kumandeki)(pre) +(suf)(v)

If prefix /ma/ is added by phonem palatal with consist of phonem c and j. there is additional glottal phonem example:

| Ma + coro | macoro | To peek |
|---|---|---|
| Ma + catur | macatur | to play chess |
| Ma+ camming | macamming | took a mirror |
| Ma + jakka | majakka | to comb |
| Ma + jama | majama | to work |

## *Prefix /pa/*

Prefix /pa/ in the buginespattinjo dialect can not change the word class based on the research of the researcher. The researcher ask some native speaker about the usage of prefix /pa/. based on the reseacher's analysis prefix /pa/ can not change the word root. It is meant that prefix /pa/ maintaining the word root. To make clear this explanation you can see the example below;

if prefix /Pa/ is added by labial, so there is additional phoneme

| pa +pana | papana | archery |
|---|---|---|
| pa + bisa | pabissa | cleaner |
| pa + bale | pabale | fisherman |

if prefix /pa/ is added by vowel. So there is additionalmphonem /ng/ example:

| pa + iso | pangiso | drunker |
|---|---|---|
| pa + all | pangalli | buyer |
| pa + akka | pangakka | lifter |
| pa + oto | pangoto | driver |

if prefix /pa/ is added by dental/alveolar with consist of t,d,s,l and r. so, prefix /pa/ undergone glottal phonem example:

| pa + dara | padara | gardener |
|---|---|---|
| pa +sassing | pasassang | washer |
| pa + lari | palari | sprinter |
| pa + ricu | paricu | trouble maker |

## Suffix

Suffix of buginespattinjo dialect just suffix/i/. suffix/i/ add in the word root. Root is form of which cannot be further analyzed. Whether in terms of derivational morphology or in terms of inflectional morphology root is a part of word form that is left when all inflectional and derivational affixes are take way. Root in buginespattinjo dialect is runnu. If root added suffix /i/, so, there is changing

of word class from adjective to verb. To make clear see example below:

| tunu - + - i | tunui | burn |
|---|---|---|
| lari - + - i | larii | run |
| lassu - + - i | lassui | open |
| miso - + i | misoi | drink |

## *The formation of Buginess with the suffix-/i/*

For the formation of bugines dialect pattinjo with the suffix /i/, first we list all the world or stems used as the base of the word formation rules in dictionary as the first component of generative morphology.

| [ malaja] v | malaja + i |
|---|---|
| [ teke ] v | teke + i |
| [ Semba ] v | samba + i |
| [ ponjo ] v | ponjo + i |

The rules for formation of English with suffix /i/ can be formulated as follows:

(NFR-1) $[X]v - [[X]v + \{-i\}suf]$.

The { NFR} states that buginesspattinjo dialect can be adding the suffix /i/ to the base consisting of verbs as a found in dictionary. With the meaning " do/act".

## *Underlying Representation*

By applying ( NFR ) the following underlying representation can be generated

$[ \#[ mande] v + \{-i\}suf \#\}$= he is eating

$[\#[reba ] v + [-i] suf \{\#\}$ = he is throwing

All the of the above underlying representation are ungrammatical or unacceptable. There are underlying representation which are phonologically unacceptable. And there are underlying representation which are phonological and morphological unacceptable. The underlying representation which are phonological unacceptable must go through certain phonological process and the underlying representation which are phonological unacceptable must first go trough the readjustment process and then through the phonological process.

*Readjustment rule*

{#} rebai/ rebai] v + [i] suf #] N

Must go through a readjustment process in which the formative at is interst at the end of the base. The rule for this readjustment process can be formulated as follows:

{RR-1}  [[base]v + [-ion] suf]#].

This rules state that the based takes the formative at when the suffix-/i/ is add base.

*Surface structure*

By applying [RR-1] the following surface representation can be generated

[[base]v + [-ion] suf]#]. These surface structure are phonological unacceptable, so that they must go trough certain phonological process. The rules for these phonological will be formulated :

(RR-2) {{based}v + {i] suf} N

Example :

Reba (based) v + (i) Suf

Mande (based) v + (i) suf

Must go through a readjustment process in which the formative it is instead at the end of the based. The rule for this readjustment process can state that the based takes the formative it when the suffix /i/ is add based. In the buginespattinjo dialect through one phonological process, that is assimilation in which the stop consonant phonem change to the fricative consonant phonem /z/ the phonological rules for this process can be formulated as below:

| C | C |
|---|---|
| Sonorant | high |
| Anterior | anterior |
| Coronal | coronal |
| Voiced | voiced continuant |
| Continuant | Strident |

This rule states that the stop consonant phonem /d/ at the end of the basae changed to the fricative consonant phonem /z/ when the suffix /i/ is added to the based. The process of derivation can be describe in the following :

UR: [#[mande/ mandei]v + [i] #

PR: [#] mandei]v + [i] suf] N

Out put:[Mandei]

Through one phonological process, that is syllable structure process in which the glide consonant phoneme /y/ is inserted at the end of base when the suffix /i/ is added to the base. The phonological rule for this process can be formulated in the following

C
Syllabic
Consonantal
Sonorant
High
Back
continuant

through five phonological process, namely, syllable structure process in which the glide consonant phonem /ly/ is deleled from the based weaking in which vowel phonem /u/. in the second syllable change the vowel phonem/v/ consonant insertion which the stop consonant phonem /p/ is inserted at the end of the based.

V

| | |
|---|---|
| Syllabic | Syllabic |
| High | high /cvc.....c |
| Round | back |
| Long | low |

phonological rule states that the long vowel phonem /u/in buginess language change to the vowel phonem /N/ when the suffix /i/ is add to the base.

Anterior
Coronal
Voice/cvcvc/
Continuant
Del rel

This phonological rule states that the stop consonant phonem /p/ is inserted at the end of the based when the suffix /i/ is add to the base.

Anterior
Coronal
Voiced/cvcvcc/
Continuant
Del rel

Based on the word formation of buginesspattinjo dialect the meaning of prefix and suffix as follows:

*The meaning of /ma/*

a.Do activity for example
ma + allo    mangalloto    dry
[#][ allo]v + [pre] + [ma]#]
ma + catur    macatur    play chess
[#][ catur]v + [pre] + [ma]#]
ma + baca    mabaca    to read
[#][ baca]v + [pre] + [ma]#]
ma + golo    magolo    play football
[#][ golo] v + [pre] + [ma]#]

from these data above shows that the phonological rule state that the stop consonant phonem /a,c,b,g/ are inserted at the end of the based when the prefix /ma/ is add to it.

Syllabic

High

Back

*To feel, like the basic of the word example:*

ma + paddi    mapaddi    to make poor
[#][paddi]v +[pre] + [ma] #]
ma + garring  magarring    be sick
[#][garring]v + [ pre] + [ma] #]
ma + tekko    matekko    be tire
[#][tekko]v+[pre] + [ma]#]

*Give, like the basic of the word example :*

ma + pacco    mappacco    to poor
[#][pacco]v + [pre] + [ma]#]
ma + cek    mace    to to paint
[#][ allo]v + [pre] + [ma]#]

*Become:*

ma + salle    masalle    become big
[#][ salle]v + [pre] + [ma]#]
ma + beccu    mabeccu    become small
[#][ allo]v + [pre] + [ma]#]

*Over, like the basic of word:*

ma + golla    magolla
Over sweet
[#][ golla]v + [pre] + [ma]#]
ma + nasu    manasu    over cook
[#][ nasu]v + [pre] + [ma]#]

*The meaning of suffix /i/ namely she/he do activity:*

miso + i    misoi    she/ he drinks
[#][ miso]v + [suf] + [i]#]
lassu + i    lassui    she/he opens
[#][ lassu]v + [pre] + [i]#]
teke + i    tekei    she/he climbs
 [#][ teke]v + [suf] + [i]#]
semba + i    sembai    she/he kicks
[#][ semba]v + [suf] + [i]#]
mande + i    mandei    she/he eats
[#][ mande]v + [suf] + [i]#]

## Conclussion

Based on the presentation of the result of the research and discussion of the data descriptive the writer would like to conclude :Prefix in buginespattinjo dialect in Benteng Pinrang namely prefix /ma/ and /pa/. Suffix in buginess pattinjo dialect just suffix /i/.Not at all the position of phonem can replace the posisition, middle position, and the last posisitrion is added by phonem a, I, u, e, and o prefix / ma/ become /mang/.If prefix /ma/ is added by phonem a, I, u, e ,dan o prefix /pa/ become /mang/.If prefix /ma/ is added by phonem p, b, m and w there is additional phonem with look like for the first basic word. If prefix /ma/ is added by phoneme palatal with consist of phoneme c and j .there is additional phoneme glottal.If prefix /pa/ is added by labial, there is additional glottal phonem. The meaning of prefix /ma/ are as follows :Do activity, To feel, To give, Tobe come, Over, Become noun.

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